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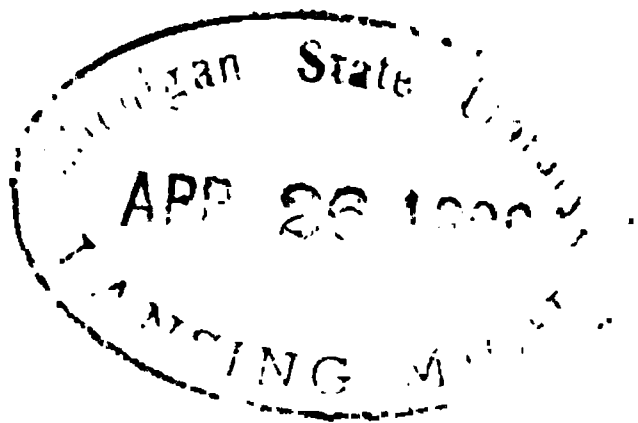
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PREFACE.

Two years ago I tried the experiment of compiling the "Blue Book" wholly in this department, with the aid of the clerical force, and from the gratuitous expression of approval from the legislature and the public generally, the book must have been regarded as very acceptable. The legislature immediately ordered a second edition, large enough to supply one copy to every school district and high school in the state, as well as one to every public library — thus recognizing its educational, as well as its statistical value. The present volume has been compiled in the same manner. It has not only been re-compiled, but a large number of new features added. The old ideal pictures of our state institutions have been mostly replaced by actual cuts. Among the new or changed features will be found a list of members of Wisconsin legislature continued up to 1889, inclusive, alphabetically; electoral vote by states, 1860-1888; comparative table, popular vote, 1884-1888, with pluralities, by states; vote for president and governor, 1888, by counties, towns, cities and election districts; population 1885, with pluralities; comparative table presidential vote 1884-1888, by counties; same, president and governor, 1888; official vote for circuit judges, 1887-88; official vote for members of congress, 1888; financial transactions showing amounts received from and paid to counties, 1888; post-offices, by townships; number of pension claims presented and allowed by United States government, 1861-1888; number paid in Wisconsin, by counties, with amounts, quarter ending June 3, 1888; number of acres of public domain and forests; immigration into United States; troops engaged in civil war; list of consuls and consular agents of United States, 1887, with salary, etc.; public libraries in Wisconsin; party platforms, state and national; new cuts; maps of congressional, senate and assembly districts and judicial circuits, with population, 1885; members of 51st congress; internal revenue districts in Wisconsin, with territory embraced; United States government land offices. Trusting that this Blue Book will be found to be an improvement over that of 1887, I again invite intelligent criticism from the public.

E. G. T.

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PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BLUE BOOKS.

CHAPTER 14, LAWS OF 1882..

AN ACT to amend chapter 123 of the laws of 1880, in relation to the distribution of the Blue Book.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 123 of the laws of 1880, entitled an act to amend chapter 141 of the laws of 1879, in relation to the distribution of Blue Books, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The secretary of state shall cause to be printed eight thousand copies of such Blue Book at each regular session of the Wisconsin legislature, to be distributed as follows: Fifty copies to each member of the senate and assembly, five copies each to the chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms of the two houses, one copy to each of the clerks and employes of the two houses, whose names appear in the Blue Book; one copy to the clerk of each standing committee, fifty copies each to the governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction; twenty-five copies each to the lieutenant-governor, state treasurer, attorney general, and insurance and railroad commissioner; two copies each to the rest of the state officers in the capitol, and one to each of their assistants; one copy each to the state agricultural society, the state horticultural society, the state board of charities and reform, and to the academy of arts and science; one copy to the home office of the Wisconsin humane society, and one copy to each branch office of said society; one copy to each regent of the state university and normal schools; one copy to each of the college, academy, free high school, normal school and free public libraries of the state, and to the state penal and charitable institutions; one copy each to the county clerks and superintendents of schools of the several counties in this state, and to the clerk of the supreme court of the United States courts for Wisconsin; one copy each to the reporters in regular attendance on the legislature; one copy to each justice of the supreme court, to each judge of the United States courts sitting within this state, circuit judge and county judge, and sixty copies to the state historical society, and one copy to each member of the state board of health. The remainder shall be kept by the secretary of state, who shall deliver to the superintendent of public property, at the commencement of each session of the legislature, one hundred and thirty-seven copies, to be by him distributed to the members of the legislature, and to the chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms of each house at the opening of the session; the remainder to be kept for exchange. One copy of such Blue Book for each justice of the supreme court, state officer and each member of the senate and assembly and the chief clerks thereof, shall be bound in half morocco and be lettered with the name of the person entitled to receive it. Each county clerk receiving such Blue Book shall preserve and deliver the same to his successor in office, and it shall be for the use of all persons desiring to use the same in the office of said clerk. The expense for preparing and publishing such Blue Book, other than such as is covered by the contract with the state printer, shall be fixed by the secretary of state and paid out of the state treasury.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this act shall be construed to apply to the publication and distribution for the year 1882.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved February 23, 1882.

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PART I.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three, *Massachusetts* eight, *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* one, *Connecticut* five, *New York* six, *New Jersey* four, *Pennsylvania* eight, *Delaware* one, *Maryland* six, *Virginia* ten, *North Carolina* five, *South Carolina* five, and *Georgia* three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is

tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established

by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress such information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact; with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more states, or part of States, without the consent of the legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations

respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislature of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WM. PATERSON,
JONA DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

B. FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEO. CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

DELAWARE.

GEO. READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN'R,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM.

MARYLAND.

JAMES McHENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL.

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JUN'R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WM. BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CH'S. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

AMENDMENTS.

[The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress of the United States, which was began and held at the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.— 1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.]

[The preamble and resolution following, preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge (8 Wendell's reports, p. 100) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first Congress.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, begun and held at the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution,—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the highest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the execu-

tive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil, or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENTS.

Twelve amendments were proposed by Congress, September 25, 1789, the last ten of which were adopted, and they are the first ten as given above. They were proclaimed in force, December 15, 1791.

The rejected Articles were as follows:

I. After the first enumeration required by the First Article of the Constitution, there shall be one representative for every 30,000 persons, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives nor more than one for every 40,000 persons, until the number shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every 50,000 persons.

II. No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

The twelve proposed amendments were acted upon as follows: All ratified by Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia — 7.

All excepting Art. I. ratified by Delaware -- 1.

All excepting Art. II. ratified by Pennsylvania — 1.

All excepting Arts. I. and II. ratified by New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island — 3.

All rejected by Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts — 3.

Article XI. was proposed by Congress March 12, 1794, and declared in force January 8, 1798.

Article XII. was proposed in the first session of the Eighth Congress and declared in force September 25, 1804.

Article XIII. was proposed by Congress February 1, 1865, and declared in force December 18, 1865.

It was ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. — 34.

Ratified conditionally by Alabama and Mississippi. Rejected by Delaware and Kentucky — 2.

Article XIV. was proposed by Congress June 18, 1866, and declared in force July 28, 1868.

It was ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin — 33.

Of the above, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia first rejected the amendment but finally ratified it. New Jersey and Ohio rescinded their ratification.

No final action was taken by California — 1.

Rejected by Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland — 3.

Article XV was proposed by Congress February 26, 1869, and declared in force March 30, 1870.

It was ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin — 30.

Of the above Georgia and Ohio first rejected but finally ratified. New York rescinded her ratification. The amendment was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey and Oregon — 6.

No final action was taken by Tennessee — 1.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State otherwise than for the punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to petition the government or any department thereof shall never be abridged.

SECTION 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law.

SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment be inflicted.

SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws, for all injuries or wrongs he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

SECTION 10. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

SECTION 14. All lands within the State are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land, for a longer term than fifteen years, in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter made, are declared to be void.

SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment, or descent of property.

SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of, or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent. Nor shall any control of, or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or mode of worship. Nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust, under the State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SECTION 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the centre of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, to the place of beginning, as established by "an act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved April 18, 1818. [* *Provided, however, That the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be, and hereby is, proposed to the*

* Not assented to by Congress.

Congress of the United States as the preference of the State of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the Congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the State of Wisconsin, viz.: leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence, in a direct line bearing southwesterly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river, as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.]

SECTION 2. The propositions contained in the act of Congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposition of the soil within the same, by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land, the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. *Provided*, That nothing in this Constitution, or in the act of Congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the State of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said State, and to be hereafter selected and located, by and under the act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. White citizens of the United States.
2. White persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. *Provided*, That the legislature may, at any time, extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot, except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State.

SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in, any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

SECTION 2. The number of the members of the Assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred. The Senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth, of the number of the members of the Assembly.

SECTION 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also for each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

SECTION 4. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the qualified electors of the several districts; such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

SECTION 5. The Senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly are required to be chosen, and no Assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district. The Senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the Senators chosen by the odd numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the Senators chosen by the even numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the Senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who shall not have resided one year within the State, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

SECTION 7. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

SECTION 8. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

SECTION 9. Each House shall choose its own officers, and the Senate shall choose a temporary President, when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President, or shall act as Governor.

SECTION 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

SECTION 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of Government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year, and no oftener, unless convened by the Governor.

SECTION 12. No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

SECTION 13. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

SECTION 14. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either House of the Legislature.

SECTION 15. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

SECTION 16. No member of the Legislature shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

SECTION 17. The style of the laws of the State shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

SECTION 18. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature, and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.

SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 21. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services, two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature, on the most usual route.

SECTION 22. The Legislature may confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several

counties of the State, such powers, of a local, legislative, and administrative character, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

SECTION 23. The Legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

SECTION 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

SECTION 25. The Legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the State, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; but the Legislature may establish a maximum price. No member of the Legislature, or other State officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

SECTION 26. The Legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered or the contract entered into. Nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SECTION 27. The Legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what court suit may be brought against the State.

SECTION 28. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

SECTION 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the State, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 30. In all elections to be made by the Legislature, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor who shall hold his office for two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

SECTION 2. No person, except a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the State shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SECTION 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected. But in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the two Houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SECTION 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have the power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions; and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of the Government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the State. He shall communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matter to them for their consideration, as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the Government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures, as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

SECTION 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature, at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the

crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of the military force of the State.

SECTION 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the Secretary of State shall act as Governor until the vacancy shall be filled, or the disability shall cease.

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive double the *per diem* allowance of members of the Senate, for every day's attendance as President of the Senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the Legislature.

SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing the members of the Legislature, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department of the State, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the Legislature. He shall be *ex officio* auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services, yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds and District Attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the Sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the Senate. The House of Representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this State, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until his acquit-

tal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under the State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

SECTION 2. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate, and in Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in Municipal Courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. *Provided*, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in Municipal Courts shall not exceed, in their respective municipalities, that of Circuit Courts in their respective circuits, as prescribed in this Constitution; and that the Legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the Municipal Courts as of the judges of inferior Courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said Municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the Circuit Courts.

SECTION 3. The Supreme Court, except in cases otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the State; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court, shall a trial by jury be allowed. The Supreme Court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

SECTION 4. For the term of five years, and thereafter until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several Circuit Courts shall be judges of the Supreme Court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The Legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary, to provide by law for the organization of a separate Supreme Court with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this Constitution, to consist of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices to be elected by the qualified voters of the State, at such time and in such manner as the Legislature may provide. The separate Supreme Court, when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the Legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time, and their term of office shall be the same as provided for the judges of the Circuit Court. And whenever the Legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate Supreme Court, they shall have the power to reduce the number of Circuit Judges to four, and subdivide the Judicial Circuits; but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of the said judges, or until a vacancy occur by some other means.

SECTION 5. The State shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The First Circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green. The Second Circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane. The Third Circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage. The Fourth Circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet. And the Fifth Circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the Legislature.

SECTION 6. The Legislature may alter the limits, or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines, but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this Constitution, and receive a salary not less than that herein provided for judges of the Circuit Court.

SECTION 7. For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this Constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as Chief Justice, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide. And the Legislature shall, at its first session, provide by law, as well for the election of as for classifying the judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected under this Constitution, in such a manner that one of said judges shall go out of

office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

SECTION 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this State, not excepted in this Constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

SECTION 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the Governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected, such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

SECTION 10. Each of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them, for any office except a judicial office given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SECTION 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be provided by law, and the Legislature may provide for holding other terms, and at other places, when they may deem it necessary. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each county of this State, organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

SECTION 12. There shall be a clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the Judge of the Circuit Court shall have the power to appoint a clerk, until the vacancy shall be filled by an election. The clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the Legislature may require; and when elected, shall hold his office for a full term. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk, and the Clerk of a Circuit Court may be appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court.

SECTION 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by address of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elect to each House concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

SECTION 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a Judge of Probate, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. *Provided, however,* That the Legislature shall have power to abolish the office of Judge of Probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

SECTION 15. The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meetings, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classifications shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 16. The Legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment, to be obligatory on the parties, when

they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in writing.

SECTION 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The State of Wisconsin." All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the State.

SECTION 18. The Legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior, or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of the judges.

SECTION 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 20. Any suitor in any court in this State shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

SECTION 21. The Legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions made within the State, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

SECTION 22. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise, and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this State, and report the same to the Legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 23. The Legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That said power shall not exceed that of a judge of the Circuit Court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature shall prescribe.

SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

SECTION 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association, or corporation.

SECTION 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner herein provided.

SECTION 5. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall never, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

SECTION 7. The Legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the Legislature, of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house, shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate or other evidence of State debt whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

SECTION 10. The State shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the State, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the State may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this State, so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the State, and any other State or Territory now or hereafter to be formed and bounded by the same. And the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

SECTION 2. The title of all lands and other property, which have accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin, by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise, shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

SECTION 3. The people of the State, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands, the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent, and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The State Superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a University), and all moneys, and the clear proceeds of all property, that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and also the five *per centum* of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned), shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the school fund, the interest of which, and all other revenues derived from the school lands, shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

SECTION 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise, by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes, from the income of the school fund.

SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the State, for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein, between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax, nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University, at or near the seat of State Government, and for connecting with the same from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the State, as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such University.

SECTION 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the sale of the School and University Lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said Commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all School and University Lands, after they shall have been appraised, and when any portion of such lands shall be sold, and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the Commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent. interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the Treasurer. The Commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The Commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other University and School funds, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage.

SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

SECTION 4. The Legislature shall not have power to create, authorize, or incorporate, by any general or special law, any bank or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation, having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

SECTION 5. The Legislature may submit to the voters at any general election, the question of "bank or no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions, and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. *Provided*, That no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the Legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election. And if in the Legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such pro-

posed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution. *Provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the Senate and Assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the Legislature; and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall at its next session provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The political year for the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

SECTION 2. Any inhabitant of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. No Member of Congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted), or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States, or to this State, or to any county or town therein, or to any State or Territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this State.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide a great seal for the State, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State; and all official acts of the Governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands within any county of the State, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this Constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence for State, United States or County officers. *Provided*, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

SECTION 6. The elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each house.

SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed, shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct.

SECTION 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all process which may be issued under the authority

of the Territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the Union of the United States, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

SECTION 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to the use of the State.

SECTION 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the State, and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor or State authority, and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims or debts of whatever description, of the Territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the State of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent, by the State of Wisconsin, as the same could have been by the Territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Wisconsin, with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this Constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law, and suits in equity, which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, at the time of the change from a Territorial to a State government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject-matter thereof.

SECTION 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States, or of the Territory of Wisconsin, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

SECTION 6. The first session of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 7. All county, precinct, and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the Legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

SECTION 8. The President of this Convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this Constitution, together with a copy of the act of the Legislature of this Territory, entitled "an act in relation to the formation of a State government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the Legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this Convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of the Territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the President of the United States, to be laid before the Congress of the United States at its present session.

SECTION 9. This Constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this Territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of Congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this Constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the Constitution be ratified by said electors, it shall become the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the Constitution, shall be written or printed the word, "yes;" and on such as are against the Constitution, the word, "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the Governor of the Territory, at any time before the tenth of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this Constitution, by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this Territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the Senate and Assembly of the State, on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for Governor and

Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Members of the State Legislature, and Members of Congress, on the second Monday of May next, and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

SECTION 10. Two Members of Congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green shall constitute the First Congressional District, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute the Second Congressional District, and shall elect one member.

SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory. *Provided*, That no elector shall be entitled to vote, except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election, for Senators and Members of Assembly, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors, or county commissioners, as the case may be, and the votes shall be canvassed, and certificates of election issued, as now provided by law. In the First Senatorial District, the returns of the election for Senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the Second Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the County of Columbia; in the Third Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the Fourth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the Fifth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for State officers and Members of Congress, shall be certified and transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to Congress are required to be certified and returned, by the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, to the Secretary of said Territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the Legislature shall be organized, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate shall in the presence of both Houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected, a certificate of his election.

SECTION 12. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the Senators and Members of the Assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator or member of the Assembly, as the case may be.

The counties of Brown, Calumet, Manitowoc and Sheboygan shall constitute the First Senate District.

The counties of Columbia, Marquette, Portage and Sauk shall constitute the Second Senate District.

The counties of Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute the Third Senate District.

The counties of Fond du Lac and Winnebago shall constitute the Fourth Senate District.

The counties of Iowa and Richland shall constitute the Fifth Senate District.

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

The county of La Fayette shall constitute the Seventh Senate District.

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington shall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

The county of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

The towns of Southport, Pike, Pleasant Prairie, Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Sixteenth Senate District.

The towns of Racine, Caledonia, Mount Pleasant, Raymond, Norway, Rochester, Yorkville and Burlington, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Seventeenth Senate District.

The third, fourth and fifth wards of the City of Milwaukee, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Eighteenth Senate District.

The first and second wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Nineteenth Senate District.

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of Crawford and Chippewa shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Windsor, Sun Prairie and Cottage Grove, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Madison, Cross Plains, Clarkson, Springfield, Verona, Montrose, Oregon and Greenfield, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rome, Dunkirk, Christiana, Albion and Rutland, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Burnett, Chester, Le Roy and Williamstown, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Fairfield, Hubbard and Rubicon, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hustisford, Ashippun, Lebanon and Emmett, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Elba, Lowell, Portland and Clyman, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calamus, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake and Trenton, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calumet, Forest, Auburn, Byron, Taychedah and Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Alto, Metomen, Ceresco, Rosendale, Waupun, Oakfield and Seven Mile Creek, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Hazel Green, Fairplay, Smelser's Grove and Jamestown, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Platteville, Head of Platte, Centreville, Muscoda and Fennimore, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Pleasant Valley, Potosi, Waterloo, Hurricane and New Lisbon, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Beetown, Patch Grove, Cassville, Millville and Lancaster, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Green shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Dallas, Peddler's Creek, Mineral Point and Yellow Stone, in the county of Iowa, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Franklin, Dodgeville, Porter's Grove, Arena and Percussion, in the county of Iowa and the county of Richland, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Watertown, Aztalan and Waterloo, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Ixonia, Concord, Sullivan, Hebron, Cold Spring and Palmyra, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lake Mills, Oakland, Koshkonong, Farmington and Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Benton, Elk Grove, Belmont, Willow Springs, Prairie, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct north of town one, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Wiota, Wayne, Gratiot, White Oak Springs, Fever River, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct south of town two, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Marquette shall constitute an Assembly District.

The first ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The second ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The third ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Franklin and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Greenfield and Lake, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Granville, Wauwatosa and Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Portage shall constitute an Assembly District.

The town of Racine, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Norway, Raymond, Caledonia and Mount Pleasant, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rochester, Burlington and Yorkville, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Southport, Pike and Pleasant Prairie, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Janesville and Bradford, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Beloit, Turtle and Clinton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Magnolia, Union, Porter and Fulton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Milton, Lima and Johnstown, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Newark, Rock, Avon, Spring Valley and Center, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District. *Provided*, That if the Legislature shall divide the town of Center, they may attach such part of it to the district lying next north, as they deem expedient.

The county of Sauk shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts numbered one, three and seven, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts number two, four, five and six, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Troy, East Troy and Spring Prairie, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Whitewater, Richmond and Lagrange, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Geneva, Hudson and Bloomfield, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Darien, Sharon, Walworth and Linn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delavan, Sugar Creek, La Fayette and Elkhorn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lisbon, Menomonee and Brookfield, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Warren, Oconomowoc, Summit and Ottawa, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delafield, Genesee and Pewaukee, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Waukesha and New Berlin, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Eagle, Mukwonago, Vernon and Muskego, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Port Washington, Fredonia and Clarence, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Grafton and Jackson, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Mequon and Germantown, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Polk, Richfield and Erin, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hartford, Addison, West Bend and North Bend, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

The foregoing Districts are subject, however, so far to be altered that when any new town shall be organized, it may be added to either of the adjoining Assembly Districts.

SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SECTION 14. The Senators first elected in the even numbered Senate Districts, the Gover-

nor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd numbered Senate Districts, and the members of the Assembly first elected shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SECTION 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, so to alter the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to grant a quantity of land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and so to alter the terms and conditions of the grant made therein, that the odd numbered sections thereby granted, and remaining unsold, may be held and disposed of by the State of Wisconsin, as part of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which said State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and further, that the even numbered sections reserved by Congress may be offered for sale by the United States for the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act whereby the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which may have been paid by the purchasers of said even numbered sections which shall have been sold by the United States, be refunded to the present owners thereof, or they be allowed to enter any of the public lands of the United States, to an amount equal in value to the excess so paid.

Resolved, That in case the odd numbered sections shall be ceded to the State as aforesaid, the same shall be sold by the State in the same manner as other school lands. *Provided*, that the same rights of pre-emption as are now granted by the laws of the United States shall be secured to persons who may be actually settled upon such lands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution: *And provided further*, that the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, absolutely or conditionally contracted to be paid by the purchasers of any part of said sections which shall have been sold by the Territory of Wisconsin, shall be remitted to such purchasers, their representatives or assigns.

Resolved, That Congress be requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, to pass an act whereby the grant of five hundred thousand acres of land, to which the State of Wisconsin is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands lying within the State, to which it shall become entitled on its admission into the Union, by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be granted to the State of Wisconsin for the use of schools, instead of the purposes mentioned in said acts of Congress respectively.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is requested, upon the admission of this State into the Union, so to alter the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the territory of Wisconsin," that the price of the lands reserved to the United States shall be reduced to the minimum price of the public lands.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State shall make provision by law for the sale of the lands granted to the State in aid of said improvements, subject to the same rights of pre-emption to the settlers thereon, as are now allowed by law to the settlers on the public lands.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be appended to and signed with the Constitution of Wisconsin, and submitted therewith to the people of this Territory, and to the Congress of the United States.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown County.

THOS. McHUGH, *Secretary.*

CALUMET —

G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

COLUMBIA —

JAMES T. LEWIS.

CRAWFORD —

DANIEL G. FENTON.

DANE —

WILLIAM H. FOX,
CHARLES M. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

DODGE —

STODDARD JUDD,
CHARLES H. LARRABEE,
SAMUEL W. LYMAN.

FOND DU LAC —

SAMUEL W. BEALL,
WARREN CHASE.

GRANT —

ORSAMUS COLE,
GEORGE W. LAKIN,
ALEXANDER D. RAMSAY,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.

GREEN —

JAMES BIGGS.

IOWA —

CHARLES BISHOP,
STEPHEN P. HOLLENBECK,
JOSEPH WARD.

JEFFERSON —

JONAS FOLTS,
MILO JONES,
THEODORE PRENTISS,
ABRAM VANDERPOOL.

LA FAYETTE —

CHARLES DUNN,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
ALLEN WARDEN.

MILWAUKEE —

JOHN L. DORAN,
GARRET M. FITZGERALD,
ALBERT FOWLER,
BYRON KILBOURN,

MILWAUKEE — (continued.)

RUFUS KING,
CHARLES H. LARKIN,
MORITZ SCHOEFFLER.

PORTAGE —

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY.

RACINE —

ALBERT G. COLE,
STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT,
ANDREW B. JACKSON,
FREDERICK S. LOVELL,
SAMUEL R. McCLELLAN,
JAMES D. REYMERT,
HORACE T. SANDERS,
THEODORE SECOR.

ROCK —

ALMERIN M. CARTER,
JOSEPH COLLEY,
PAUL CRANDALL,
EZRA A. FOOT,
LOUIS P. HARVEY,
EDWARD V. WHITON.

SHEBOYGAN —

SILAS STEADMAN.

WALWORTH —

EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,
GEORGE GALE,
JAMES HARRINGTON,
AUGUSTUS C. KINNE,
HOLLIS LATHAM,
EZRA A. MULFORD.

WASHINGTON —

JAMES FAGAN,
PATRICK PENTONY,
HARVEY G. TURNER.

WAUKESHA —

SQUIRE S. CASE,
ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,
PETER D. GIFFORD,
ELEAZER ROOT,
GEORGE SCAGEL,

WINNEBAGO —

HARRISON REED.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

[Section 8, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1870.]

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

ARTICLE III.

[Section 1, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.]

SECTION 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes who shall have resided within the State for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote, such time as may be prescribed by the Legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

1. Citizens of the United States.

2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe; *provided*, that the legislature may at any time extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election; *and provided further*, that in incorporated cities and villages, the legislature may provide for the registration of electors and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

ARTICLE IV.

[Sections 4, 5, 11 and 21, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1881.]

SECTION 4. The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts; such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

SECTION 5. The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected, or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment, shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment, all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.

SECTION 11. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years and no oftener, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

SECTION 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation

shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisite, except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member.

[Sections 31 and 32, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1871.]

SECTION 31. The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by Congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

SECTION 32. The Legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operations throughout the State.

ARTICLE V.

[Sections 5 and 9, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 2, 1869.]

SECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties.

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

ARTICLE VI.

[Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.]

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers, except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

[Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 6, 1877.]

SECTION 4. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State. The Legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court, to hold their offices for terms ending two and four years respectively, after the end of the term of the justice of the said court then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justice and associate justices of the said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years.

[Section 12, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.]

SECTION 12. There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the Legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court.

ARTICLE VIII.

[Section 2, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 6, 1877.]

SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the State, except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

ARTICLE XI.

[Section 3, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 3, 1874.]

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, and they are hereby empowered to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

ARTICLE XIII.

[Section 1, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.]

SECTION 1. The political year for the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general elections shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such office respectively, until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

NOTE — The rules and practices peculiar to the SENATE are printed between brackets, []. Those of PARLIAMENT are not so distinguished.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. ONSLOW, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say: "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced Members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of the administration, and those who acted with a majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power." So far the maxim is certainly true, and it is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. 2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the Members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. 2 *Hats.*, 149.

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

[All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives — *Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 1.*]

[The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. *Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 6.*]

[For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States. I, 4, 7, 8, 9. II, 1, 2. III, 8. IV, 1, 3, 5, and all the amendments.]

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

- The privileges of Members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged, 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d. Neither a Member himself, his* wife, nor his servants (familiaries

*Order of House of Commons, 1663, July 16.

sub), for any matter of their own, may be* arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit: 3d. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege: 4th. Nor impleaded, cited or subpoenaed in any court: 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror: 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained: 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; 'and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws.'" 1 *Blackst.*, 163, 164.

[It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our constitution, in their care to provide that the law shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House." *Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.* Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," *Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 8,* they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following grounds: 1. The act of arrest is void, ab initio† 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.*, 166; 3 *Stra.*, 990; or by habeas corpus under the Federal or State authority as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 *Stra.*, 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons*, 1550, February 20. 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

[The time necessary for going to, and returning from, Congress, not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.] While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, eundo, moranda, et redeundo, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580,) 1 *Hats.*, 90, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *Stra.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpoena ad respondendum, or, testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place. [When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.]

[So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of

*Elsynge, 217; 1 *Hats.*, 21; Gray's Deb., 133.

†*Stra.*, 990.

the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted, in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defense; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and, by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must, therefore, have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws adopted in each State, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, e. g., for the punishment of contempt, of affrays or tumult in their presence, etc., but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the mean time, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies *ad libitum* to aid him, 8 *Grey*, 59, 147, 235, is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed, make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact, if the offense is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passion of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case, is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the mean time, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.]

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn. *Memor.*, 107, 108. *D'Ewes*, 642, col. 2; 643, col. 1. *Pet. Miscel. Parl.*, 119. *Lex Parl.*, c. 23. 2 *Hats.*, 22, 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record. *Lex Parl.*, 23; 4 *Inst.*, 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant. *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House. 8 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Journal of the House of Commons to James I., 1621; 2 Rapin, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. That it is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush.*, 100. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarum, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

If an offense be committed by a member of the House, of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course. *Lex Parl.*, 63.

It is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to proceedings of inferior courts, for and of the House itself. 2 *Nelson*, 450; 2 *Grey*, 309. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the tower, expelling him from the House, etc. *Scob.*, 72; *L. Parl.*, c. 22.

It is a breach of order for the speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 2 *Hats.*, 100, 101, 102, 103.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend, yet in Parliament a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the propriety of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege. Otherwise it would be in the power of the other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the House, and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. For of them, on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor. 4 *Rush.*, 546. So when a member is indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till acquitted; for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.* 1580; *D'Eves*, 283, col. 1; *Lex Parl.*, 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. 2 *Hats.*, 259. Of which see many examples. *Ib.*, 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. *Ibid.*, 107.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude or even influence that freedom of debate which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any debate or other matters depending or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 *Hats.*, 254, 4 *Inst.*, 15. *Seld. Jud.*, 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing whigs depending before the House; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege; 2 *Nelson*, 317; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.*, 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

[The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators. *Const.*, 1, 4.]

[Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. *Const.*, 1, 5.]

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

[The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.]

[Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the

first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of the State, any Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.]

[No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. *Const. I, 3.*]

[The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.]

[No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.]

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons; including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative. *Constitution of the United States, I, 2.*]

[When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. *Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.*]

[No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. *Const. I, 6.*]

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

[A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. *Const. I, 5.*]

In general, the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended. *2 Hats., 125, 126.*

[The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries. *Rules of the Senate.*]

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons, 92.*

They rise that their persons may be recognized; the voice in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. *2 Hats., 72.*

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

[No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall con-

vene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned. *Rule 8.*]

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

[The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. *Constitution*, I, 3.]

[The Senate shall choose their officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. *Ib.*]

[The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. *Const.*, I, 2.]

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament, to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk. 2 *Hats.*, 168. As are also questions of adjournment. 6 *Grey*, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week, without a Speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it devote in diem for 14 days. 1 *Chand.*, 331, 335.

[In the Senate, a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice President's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 *H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney, and for Sir Wm. Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, 6, Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18.

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15.

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

Thorpe in execution, a new speaker chosen, 31 *H.*, VI. 3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 *Hats.*, 161; 4 *Inst.*; 8, *L. Parl.*, 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House and a Speaker pro tempore appointed.* 2 *Grey*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 184.

Not merely pro tempore. 1 *Chand.*, 169, 276, 277.

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

[The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Const.*, II, 3.]

A joint address of both houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker, 9 *Grey*, 473; 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 *Hats.*, 278.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House. 4 *Inst.*, 11, 12; *Scob.*, 9; 1 *Grey*, 122.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Ewes*, 630, col. 1; 4 *Parl. Hist.*, 440; 2 *Hats.*, 77.

**Rule 23.* The Vice President or President of the Senate pro tempore, shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an amendment.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House. *Rushw.*, part 3, vol. 2, 74; 3 *Grey*, 401; *Scob.*, 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House. 9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him. 9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. 2 *Nals.*, 819.

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: 7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338; 1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: 6 *Grey*, 129; 7 *Grey*, 218, 229, 321.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House (6 *Grey*, 311), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.*, 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole. 3 *Hats.*, 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.*, 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. *Scob.*, 36; 3 *Grey*, 301. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the Whole, to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table. *Scob.*, 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the House, and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot. 2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it but it was generally approved, as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. 3 *Grey*, 128.

A Committee of the Whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House without returning into the committee. 3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee, nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put upon their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob.*, 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.*, 38.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House. *Scob.*, 39.

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the house to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons*, 1 *Car.*, 1, 1624; *Rush.*, *L. Parl.*, 115; 1 *Grey*, 16-22, 22; *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry (2 *Hats.*, 102), nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "you hear the question — answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated, while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The question asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.*, 52.

A Member, in his place, gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. *Jour. H. of C.*, Jan. 22, 1744-'45.

Either House may request, but not demand, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend, if he chooses it; waiting first to know from the Member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature, they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There, it is to be a request. 3 *Hats.*, 17; 9 *Grey*, 306, 406; 10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills, and on such points of law only as the House shall direct. 10 *Grey*, 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up; but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on the question decide to take up a particular subject. *Hakew.*, 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of the others having priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

[In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted on, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order:]

[1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.]

[2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.]

[3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.]

[4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.]

[5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bill.]

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:]

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of Committees previously made.]

[3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and if not referred to a committee, are considered in Committee of the Whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.]

[4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on third reading are put on their passage.]

[5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.]

[6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be called to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]

[In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time; follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with, clear the House of business gradatim as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.]

[Arrangements, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the House. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So messages from the other House respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for even when another question is before the House.

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

[Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Const.*, 1, 5.]

In Parliament, "Instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. 2 *Hats.*, 141. But what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament; by Prynne. 1 *Grey*, 52.

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

The Clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table or out of his custody. 2 *Hats.*, 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having at a Committee of the Whole amended a mistake in a bill without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded. 1 *Chand.*, 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," etc. 5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into. *Town.*, col. 200.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. *Scob.*, 6; 3 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, col. 1; 2 *Hats.*, 77; 4 *Grey*, 68; 8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. 2 *Hats.*, 75; 1 *Grey*, 143.

[In Senate, every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished, shall sit down. *Rule 3.*]

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard unless the House overrules him. 4 *Grey*, 390; 5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision,

in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?" 2 *Hats.*, 76; *Scob.*, 7; *D'Ewes*, 434, col. 1, 2.

[In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: *When two members rise at the same time the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first. Rule 5.*]

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.*, 12, 115; *Hakew.*, 148; *Scob.*, 58; 2 *Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; *Arcau Parl.*, 17.

[The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words: No member shall speak more than twice, in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate. *Rule 4.*]

But he may be permitted to speak again to a clear matter of fact (3 *Grey*, 357, 416); or merely to explain himself (2 *Hats.*, 73) in some material part of his speech (*Ib.*, 75); or to the manner of words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it (*Memorials in Hakew.*, 29), or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself. *Memorials Hakew.*, 30, 31.

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town. col.*, 205; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously. *Scob.*, 31, 33; 2 *Hats.*, 166, 168; *Hale Parl.*, 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.*, 169, 170; *Rushw.*, p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still in *feri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. 9 *Grey*, 508.

No person in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc. (*Mem. in Hakew.*, 3; *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3); nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (*Scob.* 31; *Hale Parl.*, 133; 2 *Hats.*, 166) by speaking, reviling nipping or unmanly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it, is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.*, 1604, Apr. 19.

[* * * When a member shall be called to order by the President or a Senator, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order. *Rule 6.*]

[No member shall speak to another or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate. *Rule 2.*]

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting (6 *Grey*, 332; *Scob.*, 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, col. 1, 640, col. 1), speaking or whispering to another (*Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, col. 1); nor stand up to interrupt him (*Town.*, col. 205; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 31); nor to push between the Speaker and the speaking member, nor to go across the House (*Scob.*, 6), or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there. 2 *Hats.*, 171.

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the House to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. 2 *Hats.*, 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. 3 *Hats.*, 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.*, 82; 3 *Grey*, 128; 4 *Grey*, 328; 5 *Grey*, 382; 6 *Grey*, 254; 10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel (3 *Grey*, 127, 298; 5 *Grey*, 280); or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House (3 *Grey*, 419); and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 356; 6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the house is to be taken. 2 *Hats.*, 199; 4 *Grey*, 170; 6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervenes, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. 2 *Hats.*, 196; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 71; 3 *Grey*, 48; 9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion. 6 *Grey*, 46.

[The rule of the Senate says: "If the member be called to order by a Senator for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter." *Rule 7.*]

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King is against order. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; 2 *Hats.*, 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, on the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency; not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two Houses. 8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words), for the security of members. Therefore, it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. 3 *Hats.*, 51.

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. 2 *Hats.*, 219. The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or of examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order, or matter arising in the debate, then the charge must be stated (that is the question must be moved), himself heard and then to withdraw. 2 *Hats.*, 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule, of immemorial observance, should be strictly adhered to. 2 *Hats.*, 119, 121; 6 *Grey*, 368.

No member is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to another with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing until he be set down in his place. *Scob.*, 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. 2 *Hats.*, 118. In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House. 3 *Grey*, 319.

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the doors of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose. *Mod. Ten. Parl.*, 23.

[By rules of the Senate, on motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut. *Rule 18.*]

[No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatsoever within the doors of the Senate Chamber to present any petition, memorial or address, or to hear any such read. *Rule 19.*]

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything, is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told where there is no quorum present. *Hats.*, 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakeu.*, 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full [*which in Senate is at noon*].

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day. 3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawn to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other house. 3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a habeas corpus. *Raym.*, 120; *Jacob's L. D.*, by *Roughead*; *Parliament*, 1 *Lev.*, 165 (*Pritchard's case*).

[Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive or judiciary) submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are, therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the House.]

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. 1 *Grey*, 58.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners (*Scob.*, 87; *L. Parl.*, c. 22; 9 *Grey*, 362), unless they are attending (1 *Grey*, 401); or unable to sign, and averred by a member (3 *Grey*, 418). But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (Mar. 14, 1800) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him holding it in his hand. 10 *Grey*, 57.

[Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer. *Rule 24.*]

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received? But a cry from the House of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debated until it is seconded. *Scob.*, 21.

[The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded. *Rule 9.*]

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn but by leave of the House. It is to be put into writing if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information, 2 *Hats.*, 82.

[The rule of the Senate is: When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read before the same shall be debated. * * * *Rule 10.*]

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day, can be made by any one member while another is speaking. It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard; and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order, if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House against further debate, yet, if he chooses he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But facts, principles, and their own opinions and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

[A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair; but on an appeal to the Senate (i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to rule 26), the decision was overruled. *Jour. Sen.*, June 1, 1796. I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.]

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

[Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each whether it be first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. * * * *Rule 26.*]

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

[One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill. *Rule 25.*]

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew.*, 122; *Scob.*, 40.

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, or the Speaker may refuse it. *Scob.*, 41; 1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the Clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a second time? then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time? *Hakew.*, 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended on the first reading (6 *Grey*, 286); nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected. *D'Ewes*, 335; *col.* 1; 3 *Hats.*, 198.

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day. *Hakew.*, 143. It is done by the Clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; and that the question will be, whether it shall be committed or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time, and before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it. *Hakew.*, 143, 146.

[In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? or that it may be referred to a special committee?]

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to Committee of the Whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the Clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill, for he that would totally destroy will not amend it (*Hakew.*, 146; *Town.*, col. 208; *D'Eves*, 634, col. 2; *Scob.*, 47); or, as it is said (5 *Grey*, 145), the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it (6 *Grey*, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus (March 7, 1606) Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself. *Scob.*, 46.

[No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read; after which it may be referred to a committee. *Rule 27.*]

[In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed by ballot, severally, to appoint the Chairman of each committee; and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a Chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee. *Rule 34.*]

The Clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee (*Town.*, col. 38); but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases the House has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the Committee Chamber and act on and bring back the bill, sitting in the House. *Scob.*, 48. A committee meet when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them (6 *Grey*, 370); but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's Method of Passing Bills*, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. *Elsynge*, 12; *Scob.*, 49.

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject. 8 *Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, etc., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read first by the clerk and then by the chairman, by paragraphs (*Scob.*, 49), pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole (3 *Hats.*, 276); but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the

whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs; putting questions for amending either by insertion or striking out, if proposed, but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole, because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs, and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you can recur back and make any alterations in a former part. 2 *Hats.*, 90. In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.]

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single exception found in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. *Scob.*, 50; 7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble having been already amended by the House, so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a corresponding amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have offered, and, indeed, till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. [The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards, for the purposes of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or, *e converso*.]

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats.*, 289, 292; *Scob.*, 53; 2 *Hats.*, 290; 8 *Scob.*, 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered, but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves. 1607, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted (*Scob.*, 50), and where, by references to the page, line, and word of the bill. *Scob.*, 50.

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee, to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment or with sundry amendments (as the case may be), which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendment, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob.*, 52; *Hakew.*, 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved and can act no more without a new power. *Scob.*, 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grey*, 361.

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not in an ordinary course to be recommitted; but in case of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakew.*, 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the House, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 2 *Hats.*, 131 — note.

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill (3 *Hats.*, 131); or so much of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim* (5 *Grey*, 368; 6 *Grey*, 368; 8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 300; 1 *Tor-buck's Deb.*, 125; 3 *Hats.*, 348), no question need be put on the whole report. 5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the Clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on until the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *Elsynge's Mem.*, 53. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill as he does also if it has been reported without amendments, putting no questions but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill be read the third time.

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on motion and question the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States and in Parliament are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

[The 28th rule of the Senate says: "All bills on a second reading shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" (that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee.) And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in Committee of the Whole, the Vice President or President *pro tempore* may call a member to fill the chair during the time the Senate shall remain in Committee of the Whole; and the chairman (so called) shall, during such time, have the powers of a President *pro tempore*.]

[The proceedings of the Senate, as in a Committee of the Whole, or in Quasi-Committee are precisely as in a real Committee of the Whole, taking no question but on amendments. When through the whole they consider the Quasi-Committee as risen, the House resumes without any motion, question or resolution to that effect, and the President reports that "The House acting as in a committee of the Whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, etc., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.]

[After progress in amending the bill in Quasi-Committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes, that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the Committee of the Whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case the amendments already made fall. But if the motion falls, the Quasi-Committee stands *in statu quo*.]

[How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in Quasi-Committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of Committees of the Whole?] The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or

altered when reported to the House. 3 A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid any improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussions by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order in the House or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113. It can only rise and report to the House, who may proceed to punish. [The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the Quasi-Committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves, and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus: 3. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion, not being able as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 28th rule declares it again a Quasi-Committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not a committee.]

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether it shall be read a third time? if it come from the other House; or, if originating with themselves whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The Clerk stands while he reads.

[*But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill until it has passed — an irregular and dangerous practice, because in this way the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House, and that which goes to the other House as the act of the Senate has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult and illegible amendments into the text, the Secretary may with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never be again corrected.]

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its last two stages, therefore, are reserved for this — that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time, and lastly, whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging; and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass.

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be indorsed on the back and not within the bill. *Hakew.*, 250.

* The former practice of the Senate referred to in this paragraph has been changed by the following rule:

[*RULE 29.* The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.]

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them; but it is a great though common error to suppose that he has a right *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to, a question must be put. 2 *Hats.*, 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, or have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. *Ib.*

For the same reason a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. 2 *Grey*, 226.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative. Feb. 28, 1793.

Formerly when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read; but of late only the titles, unless a number insist that they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. 2 *Hats.*, 117.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

[*While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn. Rule 11.]

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the Clerk to be read or the Speaker reads the title. *Lex. Parl.*, 274; *Elsynge's Mem.*, 85; *Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob.*, 28, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the Order of the Day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House; for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question, "Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand (2 *Hats.*, 83), for priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away by another special order.

After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

*This rule has been modified so as to specify the questions entitled to preference. The rule is now as follows:

[When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend: which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.]

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing for that time the motion and its discussion. 3 *Hats.*, 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. 3 *Hats.*, 188. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the views of the House. 2 *Hats.*, 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. 3 *Hats.*, 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusedly used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on the table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice, comparatively with that of Parliament, stands thus:

FOR THE PARLIAMENT:	THE SENATE USES:
Postponement indefinite,	Postponement to a day beyond the session,
Adjournment,	Postponement to a day within the session,
	{ Postponement indefinite,
Lying on the table.	{ Lying on the table.

In their eighth rule, therefore, which declares that while the question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it and not in the parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous questions, postponement, commitment and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privileges among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved first put," takes the place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

1. Previous question and postpone.....	} In the first, second and third classes, and the first member of the fourth class, the rule, "first moved first put" takes place.
commit.....	
amend	
2. Postpone and previous question.....	
commit.....	
amend	
3. Commit and previous question.....	
postpone.....	
amend	
4. Amend and previous question.....	
postpone.....	
commit.....	

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar; for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commit

ment, or amendment; but if decided negatively (that it shall not be postponed), the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The third class is subject to the same observations as the second.

The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponement or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing though last moved, shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express: "On motion to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put." *Scob.*, 46.

We have hitherto considered the question of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed; because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment or amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question. 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all, because the eighth rule of the Senate says that "when a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend or pre-question the original question," which is the parliamentary doctrine also; therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second and third reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: the previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the ninth rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, Shall the main question be now put? — *i. e.*, at this instant; and as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to tomorrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion; that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted; but it would not be admitted in another degree, to wit: to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again as it wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only amendment to an amendment.

[When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put. *Rule 36.*]

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum should be first put to the question, by the thirteenth rule of the Senate,*] contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. 5 *Grey*, 179; 2 *Hats.*, 8, 83; 3 *Hats.*, 132, 133. And this is con-

[**RULE 13.* In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.]

sidered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case; then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo*; the object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question, in this case, is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question." *Grey*, 355.

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to wit: a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memor. in Hakew.*, 28; 4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. 1 *Hats.*, 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114; 3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words, "now put" are used they exclude it for the present only; formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over (4 *Grey*, 43), but now for that day and no longer. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question, is when a question is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 *Hats.*, 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate), it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must

vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstances, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question as Mr. Hatsell proposes after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*, to wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects for public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. *Scob.*, 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House, but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress as if it were against order; for were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. 2 *Hats.*, 79, 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment, on the words, "Be it enacted," etc. 1 *Gray*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved, as an amendment to this amendment, to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 9. The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterwards, in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If on the question it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards, because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition, for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherents.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words, "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against a longer, cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of a motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer, for till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing the first question to strike out and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might better be put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. 3 *Hats.*, 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill, being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that—the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 39. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not?—where it is complicated?—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these

* In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtfully the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way, and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

must be decided by the House, on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as, on a question, December 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit: one on each knight. 2 *Hats.*, 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in question, they may be divided and put one by one. 9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 79.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, "if the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member or the section and the proviso, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the proviso might then be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire that one of them being taken away the other may stand entire. But a proviso or an exception, without an enacting clause does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso that the bill should not extend, 1, To any foreign minister; nor, 2, To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3, To any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe, and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words, "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words, "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words if left by themselves contain no substantive idea — will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment, because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided, by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time, so that one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House, and does not stand ipso facto before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.* the previous question, postponement, or commitment), remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading. ~~And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a re~~ her question. 4 *Grey*, 145. And see *Elsynge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit: to adhere:

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another House are — 1st, to agree; 2d to disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1st. To agree. | } | Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendments may be proposed; <i>e. g.</i> , if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put. |
| 2d. To disagree. | | |
| 3d. To recede. | } | You may then either insist or adhere. |
| 4th. To insist. | | You may then either recede or adhere. |
| 5th. To adhere. | | You may then either recede or insist. |
- Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the Secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. *Scob.*, 23; 2 *Hats.*, 73.

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *Scob.*, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 87; 5 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full. *Hakew.*, 153.

[The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.]

A bill reported and passed to the third reading cannot on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts "Be it enacted, etc.," he states that "preamble recites so and so — the first section enacts that, etc., the 2d section enacts," etc.

[But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the Clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.]

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to

receive some particular clause or proviso, it has been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 126. Thus, 27 *El.*, 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but it is declared not usual. *D'Ewes*, 337, col., 2; 414, col., 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elsynge's Memorials*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading, shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House. *Town*, col., 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased. 9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. *Hakew.*, 153.

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time, has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the former opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage by saying, "Gentlemen, all of you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." *Hakew.*, 154.

After the bill is passed there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew.*, 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made (for it is too late after that), any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House. *Scob.*, 24; 2 *Hats.*, 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth, and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent and inattentive. Their general rule therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House, shall stay in; and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications. 2 *Hats.*, 184; 1 *Rush*, p. 3, fol. 92; *Scob.*, 43, 52; *Co.*, 12, 116; *D'Ewes*, 505, col. 1; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received* ..	}	Ayes.
Read ..		
Lie on the table ..	}	Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table ..		
Referred to committee for further proceeding ..		Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in.	}	Ayes.
Read first or second time ..		
Engrossed or read a third time ..		
Proceedings on every other stage ..		
Committed ..		

* Noes. 9 *Grey*, 365.

To committee of the whole.....	Noes.	
To select committee	Ayes.	
Report of bill to lie on table	Noes.	
Be now read	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence.....	} 30, P. J. 251	
Amendments to be read a second time.....		Noes.
Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time.....	} Ayes.	
For receiving a clause.....		334
With amendments be engrossed.....	} 396	
That a bill be now read a third time.....		Noes. 398
Receive a rider.....	} 260	
Pass		Ayes. 256
Be printed	} 291	
Committees. That A take the chair		Noes.
To agree to the whole or any part of report	} 344	
That the House do now resolve into committee		Noes.
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee.....	} 291	
That he issue warrant for new writ		Noes.
Member. That none be absent without leave	} 344	
Witness. That he be further examined.....		Ayes.
Previous question.....	} 344	Noes.
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum.		Ayes.
Amendments. That words stand part of.....	} 344	Noes.
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time.....		Ayes.
Messenger be received	} 344	Noes.
Orders of day to be now read if before 2 o'clock.....		Ayes.
If after 2 o'clock.....	} 344	Noes.
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock.....		Ayes.
If after 4 o'clock	} 344	Noes.
Over a sitting day (unless a previous resolution).....		Ayes.
Over the 30th of January.....	} 344	Noes.
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day.....		Ayes.

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker. *Mem. in Hakew., 26.*

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. *2 Hats., 145, note.*

[But in both Houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the President or Speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.]

[In Senate, if they are equally divided, the Vice President announces his opinion, which decides.]

[The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again; that in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."]

[By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.]

[When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question in pursuance of the above rule no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.]

[When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass — that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he

finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of the opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of a contrary opinion in the negative." The Clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In the Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice President and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.]

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote, the one way or the other (*Scob.*, 24), as it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put. *2 Hats.*, 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place, for if any mistake be suspected it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 26; *2 Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House, if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. *2 Hats.*, 143.

The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.*, 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante*," that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns.*, col. 134.

[But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice President decides when the House is divided. *Const. U. S.*, I, 3.]

When, from counting the House on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. *2 Hats.*, 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

[When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter.* *Rule 20.*]

[1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading being amended and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in an equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journal. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.]

* This part of the rule has been added since the Manual was compiled.

[* The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration; as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other house. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless, a sense that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.]

In Parliament, a question once carried cannot be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the House. *Towns.*, col. 67; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session. *Hakew.*, 158; 6 *Grey*, 302. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.*, report of an address, the same question is before the House and open for free discussion. *Towns.*, col. 26; 2 *Hats.*, 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House, or instructions to committee, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one house, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Ib.*, 92; 3 *Hats.*, 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or different title. *Hakew.*, 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed (3 *Hats.*, 278), or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill, for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin *de novo*. 3 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether. 2 *Hats.*, 92, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 *Hats.*, 90, 100.

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. 2 *Hats.*, 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

[All bills passed in the Senate, shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate and to make report that they are correctly engrossed, which report shall be entered on the journal. *Rule 33.*]

A bill from the other House is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. 2 *Hats.*, 97.

When bills passed in one house and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. 3 *Hats.*, 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either house, *e. g.*, the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the commons disagree to the amendment; the lords insist on it; the commons insist on their disagree-

* This rule now fixes the limitation.

ment; the lords adhere to their amendment; the commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall. 10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would become endless. 3 *Hats.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage by the lords. 7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the houses to concurrence. Either house, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance; 10 *Grey*, 146; but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. 10 *Grey*, 147.

Either house may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elsynye*, 23, 27; 9 *Grey*, 476.

But the House cannot recede from, or insist on its own amendment, with an amendment; for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have on the question, passed it in that form. 9 *Grey*, 363; 10 *Grey*, 240. In the Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the lords' proposed amendments become, by delay, confessedly necessary. The commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privileges as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irremediable in any other way. 3 *Hats.*, 256, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand.*, 288. A like case, 1 *Chand.*, 311. So the commons resolved that it was unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses. 6 *Grey*, 274; 1 *Chand.*, 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the 2d and not the 3d degree; for, as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the first degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to wit: an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so, when, on a bill from the originating House, the other, at its second reading makes an amendment; on the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the 2d degree.

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the question of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be with the House which is possessed of the papers. 3 *Hats.*, 81; 1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered; 4 *Grey*, 144. The other House, then, if satisfied, vote the reason satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. They are meant chiefly to record the jurisdiction of each House to the nation and posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not

imputable to them. 8 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 9 *Grey*, 220; 8 *Hats.*, 280. This report can not be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. *Journal of Senate*, May 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 8 *Hats.*, 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 8 *Hats.*, 296. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering (8 *Hats.*, 269), and we do in fact see inferences of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing, (8 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349); of insisting (*Ib.*, 290, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355); of adhering (269, 270, 283, 300); and even of a second or final adherence. 8 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Ib.*, 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not return again to a conference. 8 *Hats.*, 270; 9 *Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked. 1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.*, 89; 1 *Grey*, 425; 8 *Grey*, 81. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. 6 *Grey*, 181; 1 *Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. 8 *Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 *Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 *Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 8 *Grey*, 155. Formerly an address or article of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 6 *Grey*, 128, 300, 337; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 265; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of the bill, 1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting. 2 *Hats.*, 15. They are received during debate without adjourning the debate. 8 *Hats.*, 22.

[In Senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except: 1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are counting. *Rule* 47. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1788.]

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker of the House. 2 *Grey*, 263, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. 4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their Secretary, by mistake, delivered one only, which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on de novo.

As soon as the messenger, who has brought the bills from the other House, has retired, the Speaker holds the bills in his hand, and acquaints the House "that the other House have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the Clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hakew.*, 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed. 10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance, to the consideration of the House to which it is sent. 8 *Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations. *Blackst.*, 163.

[But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the House in which the bill originated.]

A question is never asked by the one House of the other by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 8 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. 8 *Hats.*, 25; 5 *Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communication between the Speakers or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that can properly be communicated to both houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one house was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time. 2 *Hats.*, 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the lords. 1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two houses, from motives of respect and good understanding. 2 *Hats.*, 142. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. *Ib.*

[When a bill has passed both houses of Congress, the house last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee of Enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.] When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. 9 *Grey*, 143. [It is then put in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the house in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that house informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the President's objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by its adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Const. U. S.*, I, 7.]

[Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Const. U. S.*, I, 7.]

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

[Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Const.*, I, 5.]

[The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a Committee of the Whole, shall be entered on the journals as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journal. *Rule 83.*]

[The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only, as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals. *Rule 82.*]

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. *2 Hats.*, 83.

So also when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed, which it may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. *2 Hats.*, 85.

[In both houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered on the journals. *Const.*, I, 5.]

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1683. *1 Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C.*, Mar. 17, 1592; *Hale, Parl.*, 105. For the lords in their house have power of judicature, the commons in their house have power of judicature; and both houses together have power of judicature; and the Book of the Clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parl., 6 H. 8 c. 16; 4 *Inst.*, 23, 24; and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. 4 *Inst.*, 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. *2 Hats.*, 861; 3 *Hats.*, 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them. 6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House. *2 Hats*, 194, 5.

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two houses of Parliament have the sole, separate and independent power of adjourning each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. *2 Hats.*, 332; 1 *Blackstone*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 122.

[By the Constitution of the United States a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. I, 5. But "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting." I, 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the president may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Const.*, II, 8.]

A motion to adjourn, simply, cannot be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this House do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned till the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the House is adjourned to that day. *2 Hats.*, 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure. 2 *Hats.*, 305; or for a quarter of an hour. 5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it. 5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit: By adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.*, 165; *Lex. Parl.*, c. 2; 1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29; 4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.*, 61; 1 *Mod.*, 252; *Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliament*; 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

[Congress separate in two ways only, to wit: by adjournment, or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "on extraordinary occasions to convene both houses or either of them." (I. 3.) If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day" (I. 4), this must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other words, it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the ——— day of ———.]

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judicial cases depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals and writs of error. These stand, continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.*, 120, 381; *Ruffh. Jac. L. D., Parliament*.

[Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the United States.]

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

[The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. *Const. U. S.*, II., 2.]

[All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and that all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. *Rule 39.*]

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislature; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by

Parliament. *Ware v. Hayton*, 8 *Dallas' Rep.*, 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel*, b., 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

[By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature; the President originating and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alios acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these rights to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the representative such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e. g.*, the treaty of commerce with France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.]

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

[It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.]

[The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.]

[Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole, or any part, shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every one of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when, through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions being again severally put thereon, for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.]

[The votes so confirmed shall, by the House, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to. *Rule 87.*]

[When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration, and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. *Rule 87.*]

SECTION LIII

IMPEACHMENT.

[The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Const. U. S.*, I, 8.]

[The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. *Const.*, I, 8.]

[The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Const.*, II, 4.]

[The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Const.*, III, 2.]

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject.

Jurisdiction. The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the Commons. *Ib.*, 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached for high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325-7; Wooddeson, 601, 576; 3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.*, 25; 78 *Seld.*, 1604, 1618; 9, 1656.

Accusation. The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Woodd.*, 597; 6 *Grey*, 856. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will take order from his appearance. *Sachev. Trial*, 329; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 8 June, 1701, 101; 1 *Wms.*, 616; 6 *Grey*, 824.

Process. If a party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested and they may proceed. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99.

Articles. The accusation (articles) of the Commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 8 June, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616.

Appearance. If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusations be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray*; 1 *Rushw.*, 268; *Fost.*, 232; 1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.*, 379. Or a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Judd.*, 100. The general rule on accusations for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. *Ib.*, 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Ib.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases. *Seld. Judd.*, 102-5.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Rush.*, 274; 1 *Rush.*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442; 3 *Lords' Jour.*, 13 Nov., 1643; *Woodd.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 2 *Woodd.*, 615; 2 *St. Tr.*, 735.

Replication, rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Sel. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 238; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. H. of Commons*, 6 March, 1640, 1.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce (1 R. 2), a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 168. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be impaneled. *Id.*, 124. The *Ld. Berkeley*, 6 *E.*, 8, was arraigned for the murder of *L.*, 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they had been patria sua. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 125. In 1 *H.*, 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given in Parliament. *Seld. Jud.*, 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, and they are the patria sua of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" (2 *Hale, P. C.*, 275); consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 Feb., 1709-10; 2 *Woodd.*, 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer of proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.*, 58, 159) as well as not capital (162). The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.*, 167. 2 *Woodd.*, 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per legem terræ, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any legal part of the judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be secundum, non ultra legem. *Seld. Jud.*, 168-171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against two powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. 6 *Sta., Tr.*, 14; 2 *Woodd.*, 611. The chancellor gives judgment in misdemeanors; the lord high steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.*, 144; 2 *Woodd.*, 612. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (2 *Woodd.*, 614, contra), but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray.*, 383; 4 *Com. Journ.*, 23 Dec., 1790; *Lords' Jour.*, May 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.*, 613.

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

Organization.

The Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock, M., on the 3d Wednesday of January in every odd numbered year.

Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the Chief Clerk of the previous Assembly to call to order, and to conduct the proceedings generally, until a Speaker is chosen.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members then advance to the Clerk's desk, generally the delegation of each county by itself, and subscribe to the oath of office.

It often happens, that by neglect of the proper county officer, to return the proceedings of the county canvassers, some members find their election not to be on record in the Secretary's office. In such case the certificate held by the member himself should be produced to the Clerk. This answers every purpose, and should always be secured by members elect, from the clerk of their county.

The oath of office is then administered to the members elect. It may be administered by the Speaker, the President of the Senate, the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It has been administered in this state, usually, by one of the judges. Members coming in after the first day of the session are sworn in by the Speaker.

After all are sworn, the roll is called, when, if a quorum is found to be present, the Clerk declares the House to be qualified and competent to proceed to business.

If the parties in the Assembly have determined their choice for officers, the election proceeds forthwith; if not, an adjournment is had until the next day.

The election for Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms is required to be *viva voce*, and these are the only offices the Assembly can fill.

The roll is called, and each member announces audibly the name of the candidate of his choice.

The clerk announces the result, and names a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair. The other elections proceed in the same manner, except that when the result is announced by the Speaker the officer elect advances to the Clerk's desk and is sworn in by the Speaker.

A committee is then appointed to wait on the Senate, and inform it that the Assembly is organized; or the Clerk is directed by resolution, to inform the Senate of the fact.

A joint committee of both Houses is then appointed to convey a like message to the Governor, and inform him that the Houses are in readiness to receive any communication from him.

The Senate and Assembly have usually assembled in joint convention in the Assembly Chamber, upon some day and hour suggested by the Governor during the first week of the session to hear his annual message, but the message has sometimes been read separately to each House by the clerks thereof.

The message has been read usually by the Governor himself, but sometimes by his Private Secretary, and sometimes by the Clerk of one of the Houses.

At the first opportunity after hearing the message read, the various recommendations contained, are referred, by resolution, to appropriate standing committees or select

In the Assembly standing committees are appointed by the Speaker at as early a day in the session as is possible. In the Senate, the committees are appointed by resolution of that body. The custom is for the party having the majority to agree upon their members of the committees, in caucus. The list is then handed to the other party, and the balance of the members are named. When thus completed, the list is offered in the Senate in the form of a resolution, that the standing committees be as therein named.

Drawing of Seats.

The drawing of seats by lot has been observed since the Assembly first took possession of the new Assembly Chamber.

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

The members leave their seats, and take places in the open area behind their seats. The Clerk having placed in a box, slips of paper containing the names of the members respectively, a page or messenger draws them therefrom. The Clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat, and occupies it until the drawing is completed. In the Senate the seats are usually placed in such manner as will be most agreeable to the Senators.

Compensation.

OF MEMBERS.

Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisite, except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member.—*Amendment to Art. IV, section 21, State Constitution.*

The presiding officers of the senate and assembly shall issue immediately after the commencement of the annual session of the legislature in each year, to each member of the house over which they respectively preside, who is entitled to receive the same, a certificate countersigned by the chief clerk, showing that such member has taken the prescribed official oath, and the number of miles traveled by him in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route, and thereupon the amount of mileage and salary to which each member is entitled shall be audited and paid out of the state treasury; but when any seat is contested, and notice of such contest has been filed, as required by section one hundred and four, no certificate shall be given, nor shall the secretary of state audit any account for salary or mileage to either claimant, nor either claimant be entitled to receive the same, until the question of the right to such seat shall have been settled. *Sec. 110, R. S., 1878.*

OF OFFICERS.

The speaker of the assembly shall be entitled to receive the same compensation, except mileage, allowed to other members of the legislature, for his services as speaker, in addition to his pay as member, to be paid out of the state treasury; but in case of an extra session of the legislature, no extra compensation shall be allowed. *Sec. 111, R. S. 1878.*

The chief clerks shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollars each, for every regular session, and ten dollars per diem for each special session, and fifty dollars for opening each session, which shall be in full for all services rendered. The other officers and employees of the senate and assembly shall receive pay per diem as follows: The sergeant-at-arms, the assistant clerks and book-keepers, five dollars each; the proof-readers, engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and index clerks, the assistant sergeant-at-arms and the postmaster, four dollars each; the messengers two dollars each, and all other clerks and employees three dol-

lars each. The copyists shall be paid by the folio, at the rate of fifteen cents per folio for engrossing, and twenty cents per folio for enrolling, and only upon accepted work. Every clerk or employe upon the chief clerk's or sergeant-at-arm's force shall assist when required at any other work in the department than that to which he is regularly assigned, when the good of the service can be promoted thereby. No per diem shall be allowed after the close of the session, except for two days to the transcribing and index clerks, each, whose duty it shall be within that time to satisfactorily and fully complete the indexing and transcribing of the journal, and in case such work is not so completed, a sufficient sum shall be reserved from the pay of the clerk who may make the default to ensure the completion of his work. The chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of each house shall certify to the secretary of state the names of all persons employed in their respective departments, the capacity employed in, and the amounts respectively due them, which certificate shall be certified to by the presiding officer of the house in which they are employed. Upon such certificates the accounts of the person named therein shall be audited and paid out of the state treasury. At the close of each session of the legislature, the secretary of state shall publish in the official state paper a full list of the accounts so audited. *Ch. 408, Laws 1885.*

Officers of the Senate and Assembly.

The officers of the senate, other than the president *ex-officio* and the president *pro tempore*, shall be one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one book-keeper, one proof-reader, one engrossing clerk, one enrolling clerk, one transcribing clerk, one index clerk, one clerk of the judiciary committee, one clerk of the committee on incorporations, one clerk of the joint committee on claims, one sergeant-at-arms, one assistant sergeant-at-arms, one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, four door-keepers, one gallery attendant, who shall also act as committee room attendant, one document room attendant, one document clerk, two committee room attendants, one janitor, one porter, one night watchman and eight messengers. The officers of the assembly aside from the speaker, shall be one chief clerk, two assistant clerks, one book-keeper, one proof-reader, one transcribing clerk, one index clerk, one engrossing clerk, one enrolling clerk, one clerk of the judiciary committee, one clerk of the committee on state affairs, one sergeant-at-arms, one assistant sergeant-at-arms, one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, four door-keepers, two gallery attendants, who shall also serve as committee room attendants, one general attendant for the assembly chamber who shall act as policeman, one document room attendant, one document room clerk, two committee room attendants, one porter, one night watchman, one flagman, one wash room attendant, twelve messengers. After the legislature has been in session for twenty days in any year, there may be appointed on the clerical force of the senate and assembly, each, one comparing clerk, one assistant engrossing clerk, one assistant enrolling clerk, one assistant transcribing clerk, one clerk of the committee on engrossed bills, one clerk of the committee on enrolled bills, and one custodian of the engrossing and enrolling rooms, and one clerk of the committee on bills on their third reading in the assembly. The chief clerk of each house may thereafter employ such copyists as the proper and expeditious transaction of the business of his house may require. Additional clerks or attendants for committees may be employed upon extraordinary occasions therefor, but then only upon joint resolution of the two houses. *Ch. 408, Laws 1885.*

Additional Employes.

The chief clerk of the senate is hereby authorized to employ an assistant clerk at a salary of five dollars per diem; one custodian of the engrossing room, and one comparing clerk at three dollars per diem, compensation to be from the first of the session; also one extra comparing clerk at three dollars per diem, compensation to begin after the first twenty days of the session. He shall also have authority to pay the clerk of the committee on engrossed bills from the commencement of the session, at the rate of three dollars per diem. The chief clerk of the assembly is hereby authorized to employ one stationery clerk, at four dollars per diem; one custodian of the engrossing room, one assistant transcribing clerk, one comparing clerk, at three dollars per diem, compensation to commence at the beginning of the present session; also one comparing clerk, at three dollars per diem,

whose compensation shall begin after the legislature has been in session twenty days. He shall also have authority to pay the assistant engrossing clerk from the first of the session, at the rate of three dollars per diem.

The sergeant-at-arms of the senate shall have authority to appoint two additional messengers, at two dollars per diem, compensation to commence after the legislature has been in session twenty days.— *Ch. 7, laws 1887.*

Revising and Restoring Compensation of Certain Employees.

The compensation of the following named legislative employees is hereby restored to the sum and rate paid per diem to each respectively, according to chapter 346, of the laws of 1883, to wit: To the committee clerks, assistant postmasters, document room clerks, document room attendants and general attendant of the assembly, three dollars and fifty cents per diem. This act shall be construed to apply to such above named employees of the legislature of 1887, from the time of the commencement of their service. Payment is hereby authorized at the rate of three dollars per day for the four additional committee room attendants of the assembly employed under joint resolution number three, assembly, for the twelve days at the beginning of the session of 1887, when they were on duty but for which they have received no pay.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.— *Ch. 346, laws 1887.*

Duties of Officers.

PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER.—The duties of these officers are generally defined in Senate Rules 2, 3, and 4, and Assembly Rule 9.

CHIEF CLERKS.—Senate Rules 11 and 43, and Assembly Rules 14, 15, 16 and 17, set forth the duties of these officers. They have the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arrange in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the two Houses. They must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of their departments, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all their subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of their subordinates are properly their duties, as all are performed under their direction, and they are responsible for any deficiencies. It is their duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed. "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of employees and issue certificates of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the one House to the other and to sign subpoenas.

It is their duty to prepare an index to the journal, at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session, and to attend to such preliminary business as may be necessary, and conduct the proceedings therein until a Speaker is elected, and perform the duties of Clerk thereof until their successors are chosen and qualified.

They are by law responsible for the safe keeping of all the bills and other documents in possession of the Legislature, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and are required at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in their possession as Chief Clerks, properly classified and labeled, with the Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

To insure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their departments, the Chief Clerks of the two Houses have established the following regulations:

THE ASSISTANT CLERKS.—It is their special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings, and to correct the proof of the same when printed.
2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk, and in case of his absence to perform his duties generally.

3. To label and file in the appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.

4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make the list thereof in a book provided for that purpose, and send them to the State Printer, taking his receipt therefor.

5. To keep a list of all absentees on leave, etc.

THE BOOK-KEEPER.— It is his special duty:

1. To keep the register of bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., showing therein, and opposite to each title, all action taken and proceedings had, with regard to such papers.

2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.

3. To make out all certificates of per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.

4. To prepare the message to be delivered to the other House, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Journal Clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK.— It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.

2. By the direction of the Chief or Journal Clerk to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENROLLING CLERK.— It is his especial duty:

To make clear, legible copies of all bills which have been concurred in, without erasures or interlineations.

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.— It is his special duty:

To copy the record of the proceedings of the Assembly into a book prepared for that purpose.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each deputy when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary.

2. The deputies are expected to notify the Chief Clerk of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their possession without leave of the Chief Clerk.

3. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained toward members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the department, but interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

To Members, Officers, and Reporters.— It is especially requested that no member, officer or reporter will interrupt the Assistant Clerk while engaged in keeping the journal. "No journal, record, account or paper," of any kind, must be taken from the desk, unless by express permission of the Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.— This officer is the executive officer of the house. He has charge of the Post Office and other appurtenant conveniences of the Assembly. He controls the police regulations, attends to the warming of the chambers, serves the subpoenas and warrants of the Assembly, announces messages from the Governor and from the Senate, provides rooms for committees, receives from the Superintendent of Public Property all public documents ordered or coming in due course, and distributes the same through the Post Office, or otherwise, to members and officers entitled thereto, and keeps the pay roll of the employes in his department. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the chamber open from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 10 o'clock, P. M.

He should have the printed bills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them. His assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

THE POSTMASTER attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the Assembly. Each member has a box in the Post Office of the Assembly corresponding with the number of his seat, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the Postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., and until the adjournment of the Assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mail matter deposited in his office by members or officers, in time to be mailed from the

Madison Post Office. He is to prominently post in the cloak and hat room (which is the members' side of the Post Office), a notice of the hours of closing the Assembly mails. He is entitled to the exclusive use of the Post Office, and no one ought to be admitted thereto except the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker.

THE ASSISTANT-POSTMASTER brings the mail to and from the Madison Post Office, and assists the Postmaster generally in his duties.

THE DOORKEEPERS attend to the principal door; open and close it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintain order in the lobby and vestibule; see that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in their department are strictly enforced.

The assistant sergeant-at-arms, postmaster, assistant postmaster, porter, watchman, doorkeepers, and gallery, committee-room, and wash-room attendants, are appointed by the sergeant-at-arms, and are responsible to him.

The messengers are appointed by the Speaker, except those in particular attendance upon the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., every day (Sunday excepted), whether the Assembly is in session or not.
2. To receive the journals and printed bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.
3. Not to leave the Assembly Chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the session of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker, Clerk or Sergeant-at-Arms.
4. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the Clerk, and, standing up, so as to see and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.
5. After the expiration of the morning hour, when not engaged in filing bills, etc., for the members they have in charge, to answer promptly any call, and render assistance to any member requiring it.
6. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, darts, or other missiles; to move lightly across the Assembly Chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the Assembly.

Stationery.

The superintendent of public property shall furnish at the opening of every session of the legislature stationery as follows: To the lieutenant governor such quantity as shall be necessary to the discharge of his duties, not exceeding thirty dollars in value. Also sufficient stationery for the proper transaction of the business of the Senate and Assembly, to be delivered to the chief clerks upon their written request, specifying the quantity and kind of stationery required, and the department and purpose for which the same is drawn. *Chap. 153, Laws 1882.*

Post-Office Arrangements.

The Assembly post-office is in charge of a postmaster appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each member has a separate box; and all mail matter deposited with the postmaster is sent to the Madison post-office by the post-office messenger, at regular hours, corresponding with the hours of closing the mails at the Madison office.

Process of Passing Bills.

Some diversity of practice exists herein, but the ordinary method in the Assembly is as follows:

A member having prepared a bill and indorsed the title thereof, together with his name, upon the back of it, rises to his feet, at such times as the introduction of bills is in order, and says:

"Mr. Speaker :

If recognized the Speaker responds :

"The gentleman from ——."

The member announces :

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

The bill is then sent to the Chief Clerk by a Messenger. The Clerk then reads the title of the bill, and the Speaker announces :

"First reading of the bill."

If it is a bill appropriating money, the Clerk reads the bill at length; if not, by its title only; when the Speaker announces :

"Second reading of the bill."

And refers the same to some standing committee, suggested by the member, or, if desired, to a select committee; or to the general file, or, as is usual, the Speaker, of his own motion, makes the reference to such committee as seems to him appropriate.

The bill is, in due course, reported back to the Assembly by the committee, when it is placed in what is called the General File.

Bills in the General File are considered in Committee of the Whole in the exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in Committee of the Whole will be elsewhere considered.

After a Committee of the Whole has completed its action upon any bill, and reported the same back to the Assembly, and any recommendation made by the committee passed upon, it is taken up in its order, when the Speaker puts the following question :

"Shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time?"

If decided affirmatively, the bill is sent by the Chief Clerk to the Engrossing Clerk for engrossment. Upon its return engrossed, the original and engrossed bills are placed in the hands of the *Committee on Engrossed Bills*, who compare them and correct any errors which they may find. When found correct, or made so, the Committee report them to the House as correctly engrossed, when the original is filed by the Chief Clerk, and the engrossed bill goes into the order of "bills ready for a third reading."

When, under the order of business, the bill is reached, the bill (unless it appropriates money) is read by its title, when the Speaker says as follows :

"This bill having been read three several times, the question is, shall the bill pass?"

If the bill passes it is taken to the Senate, with a message announcing its passage by the Assembly, and asking the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Going through with a similar process in the Senate, it is returned with a message announcing the action there had upon it.

If the Senate concurs, the bill is sent to the Enrolling Clerk, who makes a copy thereof, as is elsewhere described. When enrolled it goes to the *Committee on Enrolled Bills*, who compare it with the engrossed bill; when found or made correct, they report the bill to the Assembly as correctly enrolled; the engrossed bill is filed by the Chief Clerk; the enrolled bill is then indorsed by the Chief Clerk as having originated in the Assembly (for the information of the Governor in case he vetoes it); then it is signed by the Speaker, and sent by the Chief Clerk to the President of the Senate, desiring the signature of the President of the Senate thereto. The Committee on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses, acting jointly, then present the bill, duly signed, to the Governor, for his approval, and report that fact to the House. The Governor, if he approves the bill, informs the House in which it originated, of the fact, and that he has deposited it with the Secretary of State.

This is the ordinary process of a bill through all its stages until it becomes a law. A bill of great interest or importance, or one which is warmly contested, may, by reason of majority and minority reports, special orders, recommitment, amendments, substitutes, committees of conference, and various other parliamentary appliances, pass through a vast variety of stages not before enumerated.

Senate bills coming into the Assembly, after passing the Senate, are read twice by title (unless they appropriate money, when they must be read at length) and then referred to the appropriate committee.

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the recommendation of the Committee is acted upon in the Assembly — the question being after recommendations are disposed of.

"Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?"

If it is decided affirmatively, the bill passes into the order of "bills on third reading," and when reached in that order the question is,

"Shall this bill be concurred in?"

If concurred in, the bill is returned to the Senate, with the message informing it of that fact.

If it is desired to hasten the passage of the bill, it is done by motion as follows:

"I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of bill No. —, Assembly, entitled 'a bill to —.'"

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, the question will be put on the passage of the bill, and if passed it will go at once to the Senate.

*Committee of the Whole.**

The Committee of the Whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers except of its own creation, for temporary purposes. It is liable to instant dissolution, in case of disorder, when the Speaker takes the Chair to suppress it, in case of lack of quorum, when the Speaker takes the Chair for a Call of the House or an adjournment, and in case of a message from the Senate or Governor, when the Speaker takes the chair to receive it.

The Assembly may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on some particular bill, resolution or subject, or it may go into Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills. In the first case the motion is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon [bill No. —, A., a bill —] or [joint resolution No. —, A., providing, etc.] or [upon all bills relating to — as the case may be.]"

In the second case it is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills."

Bills, resolutions and general matters which have been once considered in Committee of the Whole, in which progress has been made and leave granted for further consideration, have the preference. The motion of the Committee of the Whole for their further consideration, must be made under the head of "bills in which the Committee of the Whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again;" and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in Committee of the Whole, resumes the chair, unless the Speaker names a different member.

The motion of the Committee of the Whole upon the general file must be made under the order of "bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole."

When the Assembly resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker selects a Chairman, as follows:

"The gentleman from —, Mr. — —, will take the Chair."

The appointed Chairman advances to the Speaker's desk, and having taken the Chair, receives from the Clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee when the Chairman announces:

"GENTLEMEN: — The committee have under consideration, bill No. —, entitled —, (*reading the title from the back of the bill. Or in case of consideration of the general file,*) the committee have under consideration the general file of bills; the first in order is bill No. —, entitled —.

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks —

"Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?"

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

"No amendments being offered to the first section, the second section will be read."

This process is continued through the whole bill, when at the close of the reading the Chairman says:

"The —th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendment."

At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opponents of the bill to open their attack.

After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is generally upon a motion —

"That the bill be reported back to the House without amendment."

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner. If it is desired to have a further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,

"That the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,

"That the committee rise and report."

Which being analagous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The Chairman states the matter as follows:

"It is moved that the committee do now rise and report [*or otherwise as the case may be.*]"

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

"GENTLEMEN: — Those who are of opinion that this committee do now rise and report (or as the case may be), say aye; those of contrary opinion, say no."

* The Senate does no business in Committee of the Whole.

In case of doubt, a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in Committee of the Whole.

When the committee rises, the Speaker resumes his seat, and the Chairman, in his place on the floor, reports as follows:

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers—

"Mr. Chairman."

"Who reports—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration bill No. —, A., entitled —, and have instructed me to report the same to the House with amendment," [*or as the case may be.*]

When the general file has been under consideration, the report is as follows:

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, have gone through the same, and have directed me to report to the House the bills contained therein, with sundry amendments and recommendations, as follows, to wit:" [*Here follows the title of bills considered, with action taken upon them.*]

In case the file has been left unfinished, the report is —

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again. [*Here follows the report of amendments, etc., as above.*]

On the latter report the question is —

"Shall leave be granted?"

When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is —

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration —, and after some progress therein, find there is no quorum present; that fact I herewith report to you."

In the case of confusion or disorder, the Speaker, of his own accord resumes the Chair temporarily and without any formality, for the purpose of suppressing it. When order is restored, the Chairman resumes the Chair and the business proceeds.

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the Assembly.

When, in Committee of the Whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the Chairman, who reads it, and asks —

"Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?"

And if no further amendment or debate, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule, is, however, not always adhered to—an amendment once made, may, however, be reconsidered. Such a motion is —

"That the amendment offered by the gentleman from —, to the —th section, be reconsidered;"

And is stated as follows:

"The gentleman from —, moves that the amendment offered by the gentleman from —, to the —th section be reconsidered."

"Is the Committee ready for the question?"

"Those who are of the opinion that said amendmet be reconsidered, say aye; those of a contrary opinion, say no."

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Chairman, says:

"The motion is carried. The amendment is reconsidered. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment. Is the Committee ready for the question," etc.?

Forms.

OF TITLES:

No. —, a bill to —.

Amending bill:

A bill relating to —, and amendatory of section —, of chapter — of the —.
[See Joint Rule 12.]

Repealing bill:

A bill to repeal section —, of chapter —, of the —, relating to statutes or general laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section of the chapter repealed; and in the body of every bill, the full title of the act repealed, shall be recited at length. [See Joint Rule 13.]

Appropriation Bill:

"To appropriate to —, the sum of — dollars."

Titles should be written inside the bill, and indorsed upon the outside, as follows : *

<p>No. —, A.,</p> <p><i>A bill to regulate the license to be paid by railroad companies.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>MR. GORDON.</u></p>

RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover indorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

Resolutions are of no special form; the following may serve as a general guide in such matters.

Res. No. —, A.

Resolved, That three thousand copies of the Governor's message be furnished by the public printer to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the use of the Assembly.

"MR. TUCKER."

FOR REPORTS the following form is used :

"The Committee on —, to whom was referred bill No. — A., a bill to —, respectfully report the same back to the House with an amendment; and recommend its passage when so amended," or,

"and recommend that it do pass," or

"and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed;" or,

"and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from —," or,

"to a select committee."

Or, if the committee report by bill :

"The committee on —, to whom was referred —, respectfully report by bill No. —, a bill to — :

"And recommend its passage."

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill — †

It must invariably be in the following form :

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows : — Const., Art. IV., Sec. 17.

Investigations.

When an investigation is required into any matter, the person most interested in having the inquiry made, should move the appointment of a committee to take the subject in charge. This is done by resolution. The resolution should be so drawn as to state the precise subject to be investigated, and to give the committee all the power which the mover may deem necessary for a thorough examination into the subject matter to be laid before them; this should be done to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention and extent of the inquiry to be made. In case of the adoption of the resolution, the mover, together with other members, will be appointed a committee. They have power to send for persons and papers. The form of a subpoena is as follows :

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

"To — : You are hereby commanded, that, laying aside all business and excuse, you personally appear and attend before Messrs. — on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. —, on the part of the Assembly, a joint committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate — at the room of said committee — in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, on the — day of —, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and —, at the hour of — in the — noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

"Hereof fail not, under penalty in such case made and provided.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this — day of —, A. D. 18—

"—, Speaker of the Assembly.

"Attest :

"—, Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

* It is important that the titles of bills should be the same on the outside and inside of the bill, as the bill appears on the books of the clerk by the indorsement, and is printed from the inside title and text

† Section 17, Article IV, Constitution of Wisconsin provides that legislation shall be by bill, and the enacting clause is necessary to the constitutionality of the law.

In case of a refusal to appear, or a refusal to testify, the following form of certificate may be used :

"To Hon. ———, ———, *Speaker of the Assembly* :

"I, ———, chairman of the *joint* committee appointed to investigate ———, do hereby certify that ——— has been duly subpoenaed to appear before said committee, as will fully appear by the writ served, and affidavit of service accompanying the same, on file with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

"I further certify that said ——— has failed to appear before said committee, according to the exigency or mandate of said writ or subpoena.

"Dated Madison, ———, 18—, at — o'clock.

—————."

Upon which a warrant in the following form may be used :

"*The State of Wisconsin to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly:*

"It appearing that a writ of subpoena, directed to ———, commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. ———, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, on the part of the Assembly, a *joint* committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate ———, at the room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, at the hour of ——— in the ——— noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpoena was duly personally served upon the said ———, on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section one of an act entitled 'an act concerning evidence and witnesses,' approved February 8, 1857; and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of the said *joint* committee, that the said ——— has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee in obedience to the mandate of the said subpoena; therefore, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take the body of him, the said ———, and bring him before the Assembly, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the Assembly in not obeying the mandate of said subpoena. Hereof fail not.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

"—————, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"—————, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*"

To which the return, in ordinary cases, would be:

"By virtue of the within process, I did, on the ——— day of ———, 18—, arrest the body of ———, and took him before the committee within named, and the said ——— having refused to answer interrogatories propounded by said committee, I have him, by direction of said committee, now before the Assembly.

"Assembly Chamber, ———, 18—.

"—————, *Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.*"

A resolution, declaring the defaulter to be in contempt, is the next proceeding.

The following form for such resolution was used at the session of 1858.

"*Resolved*, That the neglect or failure of ———, to appear before the *joint* investigating committee, composed of Messrs. ———, of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, of the Assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpoena of this Assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ and the affidavit of the service thereof indorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows:

"*Int. 1.*— Why did you not appear before the *joint* investigating committee, as required by the mandate of the subpoena served upon you the — inst?"

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the refusal of ——— to answer the questions put to him by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, on the — instant, and which questions were certified to the House by ———, Chairman of said committee; and are now in writing, on file with the Chief Clerk of the House, be, and the same is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

"Why did you not answer the question put or propounded to you on the — instant, by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, of which ——— is Chairman?"

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged; if otherwise, he is punished by reprimand, fine or imprisonment, or both; but such imprisonment can not extend beyond the session of the Legislature.

The report of a Committee on Investigation should consist of three parts:

1. The testimony taken;
2. A statement of the facts proven thereby, or conclusions derived therefrom;
3. Resolutions, or a bill providing for the action which the committee deem proper to be taken in the premises.

Quorums.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred" Const., Art. IV., Sec. 2.

"One from each Assembly District." Chapter 848, Laws 1876 — (which provides for one hundred Assembly Districts).

To expel a member — 67.

"Two-thirds of all the members elected." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 8.

To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and to compel the attendance of absent members — 51.

"A majority." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To cause the ayes and nays on any question to be entered on the journal —

"One-sixth of those present." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 20.

(See table on next page.)

To pass any bill which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews any appropriation of public trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand from the State —

"A majority of three-fifths." — (31), three-fifths (60), being present. Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 8.

To adjourn from day to day —

"A smaller number" (than a majority). Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To compel the attendance of absent members —

"A smaller number" (than a majority). Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To agree to an amendment of the Constitution — 51.

"A majority of the members elected." Const., Art. XII., Sec. 1.

To recommend a Constitutional Convention —

"A majority" (present). Const., Art. XII., Sec. 2.

(See table on next page.)

To contract a public debt — 51 affirmative votes.

"A majority of all the members elected." Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 6.

To pass any bill, resolution or motion —

"A majority" (at least 26), of a quorum of 51,

(See table on next page.)

To make a call of the House — 15.

"Fifteen members." Rule 66, A.

To order the previous question — (at least 26.)

"A majority present." Rule 74, A.

(See table on next page.)

To suspend the rules — at least 34.

"Two-thirds of the members present." Rule 94, A.

(See table on next page.)

To change the order of business — (at least 34.)

"Two-thirds of the members present." Rule 94, A.

Table

Showing the number constituting a majority, one-sixth and two-thirds of a working quorum of any number.

No. present.	One-Sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.
97	12	45	84	84	14	56	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	11	44	84	83	14	56	42	99	17	66	50
95	11	44	83	82	14	55	42	98	17	66	50
94	11	43	83	81	14	54	41	97	17	66	50
93	11	42	83	80	14	53	40	96	16	64	49
92	11	42	82	79	14	52	40	95	16	64	48
91	11	41	81	78	13	52	39	94	16	63	48
90	10	40	81	77	13	51	39	93	16	62	47
89	10	40	80	76	13	51	39	92	16	62	47
88	10	39	80	75	18	50	38	91	16	61	46
87	10	38	80	74	18	50	38	90	15	60	46
86	10	38	79	73	18	49	37	89	15	60	45
85	10	38	78	72	18	48	37	88	15	59	45
84	9	38	77	71	12	48	36	87	15	58	44
83	9	38	76	70	12	47	36	86	15	58	44
82	9	38	75	69	12	46	35	85	15	57	43
81	9	34	73	68	12	46	35	.....	.....	.....	.....

RULES AND JOINT RULES.

It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency, and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. 2 Hats., 149

RULES OF THE SENATE.

CALLING THE SENATE TO ORDER.

1.—The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the 8th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, is constituted ex-officio President of the Senate, shall, when present, take the chair at the hour fixed for the meeting of the Senate, when he shall immediately call the Senators to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and continue with their heads uncovered, while the Senate remains in session; the clerk shall call the roll of Senators at the opening of the session on each day.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

2.—The President shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to Senators, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide points of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator.

3.—The President shall appoint all committees, except standing committees. The standing committees shall be appointed by resolution. The president shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions. All writs, warrants and subpoenas that may be issued by the Senate, shall be signed by him and attested by the clerk.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

4.—The Senate shall elect a President pro tempore, for the session, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the President of the Senate in the absence of the President, and in the absence or inability of the President pro tem. to preside, the President shall have the right to name any Senator to perform any of the duties of the Chair temporarily, and who shall be invested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but no Senator shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the chair; nor shall such substitute's authority as presiding officer, except to the President pro tem., extend beyond a day's adjournment of the Senate.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5.—Whenever the Senate determines to go into Committee of the Whole, the President shall name one of the Senators as Chairman, who shall, for the time being, be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate.

DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY

6.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby, the President shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except the Senators and officers of the Senate.

QUESTIONS — HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

7.—Questions may be stated by the President while sitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) will say aye;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide — those in the affirmative on the question shall first rise and be counted, or, if there still be a doubt, or a count be called for, the President shall ap-

point two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

QUORUMS.

8.—A majority of all the members elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business; three-fifths of the Senators elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the passage of appropriation bills, as provided by the Constitution of the State; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and have power to compel the attendance of absent Senators.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

9.—No Senator or officer of the Senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Senate during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

10.—Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them may make a majority and minority report; any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusions or the reasoning of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the Senate a brief statement of the reasons of such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Senate, shall be entered on the journal in connection with the majority and minority reports.

CLERK — ELECTION OF AND DUTIES.

11.—A clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the Senate, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journal proceedings, the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records nor papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

12.—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the President of the Senate, and to perform all duties that may be assigned him, connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

13.—The following Standing Committees shall be elected by the Senate at such times as may be designated, unless otherwise directed; and

The Committee on Judiciary, shall consist of seven members; the Committee on Railroads shall consist of nine members, and all other standing committees shall consist of three members each:

1. On Judiciary.
 2. On State Affairs.
 3. On Finance, Banks and Insurance.
 4. On Railroads.
 5. On Education.
 6. On Manufactures and Commerce.
 7. On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.
 8. On Incorporations and Public Improvements.
 9. On Town and County Affairs.
 10. On Public Lands.
 11. On Military Affairs.
 12. On Public Health and Safety.
 13. On Privileges and Elections.
 14. On Legislative Expenditures.
 15. On Federal Relations.
- On Roads and Bridges.
On Agriculture.
On Engrossed Bills.
On Enrolled Bills.

The following shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.**— Three from the Senate and five from the Assembly.
2. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*— Three from Senate and five from the Assembly.
3. *On Printing.†*— Three from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

14.— Reporters for newspapers can have seats assigned them by the President, within the bar of the Chamber, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as to interfere with the convenience of the Senate. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Senators, Ex-Senators, and Members of Congress, Judges of any Court, Senators, and ex-members of State Legislatures, and Members of the Assembly of this State, and all editors of newspapers in the State may be admitted to seats within the bar of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

15.— The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Call of the roll.
2. Correction of the journal.
3. Communications to the Legislature.
4. Resolutions may be offered.
5. Introduction and reference of bills.
6. Reports of Standing Committees.
7. Reports of Select Committees.
8. Executive Communications.
9. Communications from the Assembly, and action thereon.
10. Senate resolutions may be considered.
11. Bills ready for a third reading.
12. Bills on their third reading.
13. Bills ready for engrossment and third reading.
14. Bills reported by Committee of the Whole.
15. Bills not yet considered in the Committee of the Whole.

CALL TO ORDER.

16.— When any Senator is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under consideration, and avoid personalities.

17.— When any Senator is called to order, he shall sit down until it shall be determined whether he is in order or not, except he be permitted to explain; and if a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing immediately.

18.— When two or more Senators happen to rise at the same time, the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

19.— No Senator shall speak more than twice on the same question during the same day, without the consent of the Senate.

20.— While the President is putting any question or addressing the Senate, no Senator shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; nor whilst a Senator is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. No Senator or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called or the ballots counted.

21.— No Senator shall vote on any question in any case where he was not in the Chamber of the Senate when the question was put, unless by leave of the Senate; nor shall any Senator be counted, upon a division and count of the Senate, who shall be without the Chamber at the time. The word "chamber" shall be construed as including the lobby and gallery, and the rooms of the President, Chief Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and the post office.

EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

22.— Every Senator who may be within the Senate Chamber when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall excuse him from voting. When a question is being taken, or about to be taken, it shall be competent for any Senator to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a Senator from vot-

* See Secs. 106 and 117 R. S.

† See Sec. 106 R. S.

ing shall be made before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced, and any Senator wishing to be excused from voting may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced; but when the ayes and noes are being taken, the call shall not be interrupted for any purpose whatever.

23.— When a motion is made it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud before debate.

24.— Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President or any Senator desire it.

25.— After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn or altered at any time before a decision or amendment, on leave of the Senate.

26.— When a question is under debate, no motion shall be in order, except to fix a day to which to adjourn, to adjourn, to send for papers for re-consideration, to reconsider, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they herein stand arranged. But a motion to postpone to a day certain, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely, shall not again be in order on the same day, or at the same stage of the proposition.

27.— A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except as restricted by the "previous question." A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take a recess, shall be decided without debate.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

28.— Any Senator may move the previous question. It being seconded by four Senators aside from the mover, "the previous question" shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of Senators present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as remaining under debate, and may be proceeded with and determined upon in the same manner as though the previous question had not been moved. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, its effect shall be to bring the Senate to a direct vote—first on pending amendments in their order, and then on the main question, without debate or further amendment. But after the previous question has been seconded, and prior to the Senate having determined that the main question shall now be put, a motion to adjourn and a call of the Senate shall each be in order, but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule shall be decided without debate, whether on appeal or otherwise.

RECONSIDERATION.

29.— It shall be in order for any Senator who voted with the prevailing side on any question, to move a reconsideration of such vote, on the same or next succeeding day that the Senate shall be in session, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to fix a day to which to adjourn, or to adjourn. A motion to reconsider having been put and determined, shall not again be in order.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

30.— Any Senator may call for a division of the question when the same will admit of it. A motion to strike out being lost shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

31.— A Senator offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, may read the same in his place before presenting it to the President; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee shall be indorsed with its appropriate title, and immediately under the indorsement, the name of the Senator presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

32.— Any three Senators may make a call of the Senate and require absent Senators to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and a call of the Senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed and the absentees noted, and

no Senator permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by the vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

33.—The rules observed by the Senate shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that a Senator may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question, cannot be made in committee.

34.—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole, shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the chairman, standing in his place on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other propositions reported by Committee of the Whole shall be disposed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND PAPERS.

35.—All bills, resolutions, reports and papers, when introduced, shall be indorsed with the name of the Senator, or Committee, presenting the same to the Senate.

36.—Every bill, memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage. But no such bill or memorial, or joint resolution, shall receive a second and third reading on the same day.

COMMITMENTS.

37.—No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be, "shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY CONSIDER BILLS.

38.—When a bill, joint resolution, or memorial to congress shall have received two readings, and been reported to the Senate for further action, the bill, resolution or memorial shall be placed on the calendar of bills on their engrossment and third reading. No bill or memorial shall be ordered to a third reading on the same day on which it is reported by the committee, except on the last day of the session.

COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

39.—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill, joint resolution or memorial, of a general nature, shall be printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and all bills, resolutions and amendments, after being printed, shall remain at least one day on the files before being considered.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS

40.—The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Assembly, "shall it be ordered to a third reading?"

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

41.—After a bill has been read a third time, no amendment shall be in order, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless, on commitment, such amendments shall have been reported by a committee, in which case, after amendments so reported shall have been disposed of, the question shall be the same as was pending before the reference, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. A bill, resolution or memorial, may be committed at any time previous to its passage.

BILLS TO BE ENGROSSED.

42.—Every bill, joint resolution, or memorial originating in the Senate shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the Assembly for concurrence.

CLERK TO TRANSMIT BILLS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

43.—Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper, to which the concurrence of the Assembly is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the clerk to transmit the same to the Assembly, unless some member of the Senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed said bill or other paper, in which case the Clerk shall not transmit said bill or other paper, until the motion to reconsider has been put; and on the concurrence

In any bill or other paper of the Assembly, by the Senate, or on the concurrence or disagreement in any vote of the Assembly by the Senate, it shall also be the duty of the Clerk to notify the Assembly thereof.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

44.—Memorials to Congress, to the President of the United States, or the heads of either of the departments, may be considered in Committee of the Whole before being adopted.

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

45.—Committees shall not absent themselves from the Senate by reason of their appointment, unless special leave for that purpose be first obtained.

ENROLLMENT.

46.—It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

MAJORITY VOTE.

47.—When an amendment of the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of more than a majority of the members present, is under consideration, a mere majority may decide all questions arising thereon, except the final question.

AYES AND NOES TO BE CALLED AND CERTIFIED.

48.—Upon the final passage of any bill or proposition in which the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present is required by the Constitution of this State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of Senators voting for and against the passage of the same.

PRESIDENT TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

49.—The President is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.

HOOR OF MEETING.

50.—The standing hour for the daily meeting of the Senate shall be 10 o'clock in the morning until the Senate direct otherwise.

RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER.

51.—All resolutions introduced shall remain on the files one day before being considered, and all resolutions involving the expenditure of money, shall, on their introduction, be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.

AMENDMENTS BY SUBSTITUTE—HOW MADE.

52.—No bill or resolution shall be amended by substitute, otherwise than by striking out all after the enacting or resolving clause, and inserting the substitute without any enacting or resolving clause. And whenever a bill is amended in a manner that requires a change in the title of the bill, the title shall be amended to correspond with the amended bill at the same time.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

53.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Senate, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

CHANGING OF RULES.

54.—No standing rule of the Senate shall be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

RULES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

1.— The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless a different hour shall be prescribed by resolution.

2.— Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members elected to the Assembly shall be called, and the names of those present and absent shall be entered on the journal. A majority of all the members elected must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and shall have power to compel the attendance of the absent members.

3.— No member or officer of the Assembly, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

4.— Contestants for seats shall have the privileges of the House until their respective cases are disposed of; the privileges to extend only so far as access to the Assembly Chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

5.— Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz.: The Governor and Lieutenant Governor; Members of the Senate; the State officers; the Regents of the University; Members of Congress; Judges of the Supreme and other Courts; ex-Members of the Wisconsin Legislature; all editors of newspapers within the State, and reporters for the press; such other persons as the Speaker may invite.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

6.— Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker (or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons, except members and officers of the Assembly.

READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

7.— No member or officer of the Assembly shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Assembly is in session; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room while the Assembly is in session.

OF THE OFFICERS.

8.— The Assembly shall elect, viva voce, one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be styled **SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY**, and he shall hold his office during one session.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

9.— It shall be the general duty of the Speaker—

To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice;

To receive messages and other communications from other branches of the government and announce them to the Assembly;

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members — when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules — who are to serve on committees; and in general;

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the Assembly is subordinate to the Speaker, and, in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duty, is under his supervision.

10.— The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Assembly by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the Assembly. On an appeal being taken, the question shall be: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Assembly?" — which question, and the action of the Assembly thereon, shall be entered on the journal.

11.— The Speaker may call a member to the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

12.— In the absence of the Speaker, the assembly shall elect a Speaker pro tempore, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.

13.— The Speaker shall vote on a call for the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

14.— A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and generally shall perform, under direction of the Speaker all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

15.— The Chief Clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the Journal Clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as Book-keeper, Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks.

CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

16.— The Chief Clerk and his engrossing clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any Assembly bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as *affect* for "effect," *previous* for "previously," *are* for "is," *banks* for "bank," and the like; and also all mistakes for numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the Chief Clerk at any time before the passage of any Assembly bill, to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections, other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the Clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

ACTS, ETC., TO BE SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER AND CLERK.

17.— All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and attested by the Clerk.

DUTIES OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

18.— A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the Speaker or Assembly, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him connected with the police and good order of the Assembly Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is open for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other services pertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

19.—The standing committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the committee on Judiciary, the committee on Railroads, and the committee on Cities, which shall consist of nine members each, and the committee on State Affairs, which shall consist of seven members, and shall be as follows:

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. On Judiciary. | 18. On Lumber and Manufactures. |
| 2. On Bills in the Third Reading. | 14. On Public Improvements. |
| 3. On Ways and Means. | 15. On Militia. |
| 4. On Federal Relations. | 16. On Agriculture. |
| 5. On Education. | 17. On Town and County Organization. |
| 6. On Railroads. | 18. On Roads and Bridges. |
| 7. On Insurance, Banks and Banking. | 19. On Public Lands. |
| 8. On State Affairs. | 20. On Medical Societies. |
| 9. On Cities. | 21. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 10. On Privileges and Elections. | 22. On Engrossed Bills. |
| 11. On Incorporations. | 23. On Enrolled Bills. |
| 12. On Assessment and Collection of Taxes. | |

20.—The following committees shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.* — Five from the Assembly and three from the Senate.
2. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.* — Five from the Assembly and three from Senate.
3. *On Printing.* — Three from the Assembly and three from the Senate.

21.—Select or special committees may be raised on motion or by resolution, designating the number and object, and, unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed, by the Speaker.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.

22.—In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make a separate report; and any member dissenting in whole or in part, from the reasonings or conclusions of both the majority and minority, may also present to the Assembly a statement of his reasoning and conclusion; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the Assembly, shall be entered at length on the journal.

PAPERS TO LIE ON THE TABLE UNTIL REPORTS ARE PRINTED.

23.—In all cases where there shall be both majority and minority reports submitted to the Assembly, the bill, memorial, resolution or other matter reported upon, shall lie upon the table until the reports thereon shall have been printed in the journal and laid upon the desks of members.

TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

24.—Every committee, in reporting upon any bill or memorial, shall recite at length, in their report, the *title* of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof.

ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

25.—No committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assembly, without special leave, except a committee of Conference.

REVISORY COMMITTEE.

26.—The committee on bills in the third reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetition and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and reference and consistency with existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect or any material change in the construction, shall be reported to the house as an amendment.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

27.—Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the Assembly as the engrossed bill.

REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

28.—The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

29.— It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a Call of the House is being had.

30.— No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute," or "amendment," for any bill, or bills, or resolution, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title of the original bill or resolution; or any substitute, bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly, and shall apply to bills or resolutions originating in the Senate, as well as those originating in the Assembly.

31.— No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therein, any other bill or resolution pending before the Assembly.

Journal and Order of Business.

THE JOURNAL.

32.— The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed in pamphlet form and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not be read unless ordered by the Assembly. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the Assembly to such error and have the same corrected by the Clerk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

33.— After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered.
3. Resolutions may be considered.
4. Bills may be introduced, and notice of leave to introduce bills may be given.
5. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first, from standing committees, and next, from select committees.
6. Messages and other Executive communications.
7. Messages from the Senate.
8. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
9. Senate bills on their third reading.
10. Assembly bills ready for a third reading.
11. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
12. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
13. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

MORNING HOUR.

34.— After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of business under the first, second and third heads, in the preceding rule, the Assembly shall proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and the orders of the day.

PETITIONS.

35.— Petitions, memorials, communications, and other papers addressed to the Assembly shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally and indorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

36.— Any member offering a resolution in the Assembly may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the Clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the House; but it shall not be acted on by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.

37.— All bills and resolutions offered in the Assembly by any member or committee shall be indorsed by the member or committee offering the same.

FIRST AND SECOND READING OF THE BILLS.

38.— The first reading of the bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE READ.

39.— No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall be twice read; and all joint resolutions which will require the signature of the Governor shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

40.— On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly, on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly, except bills reported by joint committee.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

41.— Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill shall be printed after a second reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills, resolutions and memorials, that shall be printed, shall remain at least one day on the files, after being printed, before being considered.

READING OF BILLS.

42.— If the Assembly shall dispense with the printing of any bill or memorial, such bill or memorial shall be read at length at least once before its final passage; and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

43.— The second and third reading of all bills appropriating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

44.— Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day. And no bill shall receive a third reading that has not been referred to one of the standing committees of the Assembly, or to a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly.

GENERAL FILE.

45.— Bills committed to committees and reported back by them, bills originating with and reported by committees, and bills taking no other reference shall constitute the "General File." Bills in the general file shall be arranged therein by the Clerk in the order in which they are reported, or referred thereto as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order unless the Assembly shall direct otherwise.

BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

46.— All bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., requiring the approval of the Governor, shall after the second reading, be considered by the House in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and considered by the Assembly.

How Business Conducted.

ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER.

47.— When a member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair, thus: "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

SPEAKER TO DECIDE WHO HAS THE FLOOR.

48.— When any two or more members shall arise at the same time the Speaker shall name the person who is first to speak.

CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

49.— When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and Assembly may be better able to judge.

SPEAKING MORE THAN TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

50.— No member shall speak except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assembly.

ORDER WHILE THE SPEAKER OR A MEMBER IS SPEAKING.

51.— While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the House; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the Chair.

MOTIONS.

52.— When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except —

1. To adjourn;
2. To lay on the table;
3. For the previous question;
4. To postpone to a day certain;
5. To commit to a standing committee;
6. To commit to a select committee;
7. To amend;
8. To postpone indefinitely.

And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

53.— A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone.

NO MEMBER TO SPEAK MORE THAN TWICE WITHOUT LEAVE.

54.— If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly.

MOTIONS DECIDED WITHOUT DEBATE.

55.— A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

MOTIONS NOT TO BE RENEWED.

56.— A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

MOTIONS, HOW STATED, ETC.

57.— When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the Assembly, before division or amendment.

QUESTIONS, HOW PUT.

58.— All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be) say, *Aye*. Those of contrary opinion say, *No*." And in doubtful cases any member may call for a division.

AYES AND NOES, WHEN TAKEN.

59.— It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the Clerk. In recording the votes taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall record the names of those absent or not voting.

MEMBERS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

60.— Every member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the Assembly shall, for special cause, excuse him, but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the House has commenced voting.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

61.— Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct, that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

COMMITTAL OF PAPERS.

62.— Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the Assembly.

FILLING BLANKS.

63. — In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall first be put.

TIE VOTE.

64. — In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

65. — When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S TABLE.

66. — No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

67. — Any fifteen members may make a call of the House and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of the House cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

68. — On a call of the House being moved, the Speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen members to order a call of the House, those in favor of the call will rise;" and if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered.

69. — A call of the House being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room.

70. — The clerk shall immediately call the roll of members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent *with* leave, and who are absent *without* leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

71. — While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call; which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

72. — Upon the Sergeant-at-Arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave (naming them), are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

73. — The Sergeant-at-Arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 70.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

74. — When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration, any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein.

75. — The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say, "It requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?" — which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

76. — When on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the House, in the same stage of proceedings as before the previous question was moved.

77.— On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the House shall be in order; but after proceedings under such call shall have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have ordered the main question, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of such question.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

78.— After the morning hour, any member may move that the Assembly resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the general file of bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the special order. If the motion prevail, the Assembly may elect a Chairman, or the Speaker may call some member to the Chair.

BILL TO BE READ BY SECTIONS.

79.— Every bill in Committee of the Whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall otherwise order. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments agreed to by the committee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section line, and so reported to the Assembly.

CLERICAL ERRORS MAY BE CORRECTED.

80.— Mere clerical errors in a bill may be corrected by the Chairman or Clerk, without treating them as amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

81.— All amendments made to a memorial or report committed to the Committee of the Whole shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

RULES IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

82.— The rules observed in the Assembly shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call for the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made in a committee.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

83.— The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

84.— After the business upon which the Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion (or any time previous, upon motion), shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

85.— Whenever any bill, or any memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the governor shall have been reported to the Assembly with amendment by any standing committee, and subsequently considered by the Committee of the Whole, the action of the Committee of the Whole, on every such amendment, shall be noted by or indorsed by the chairman of such committee.

86.— No amendment to any bill, or any memorial or joint resolution, requiring the signature of the governor, which has been made or considered in Committee of the Whole, shall be read by the Speaker on resuming the chair, unless required by one or more of the members, but the Speaker shall state what action has been taken by each committee which has considered the same, or thereon indorsed or noted, and the question shall first be put upon every such amendment, and the same shall be disposed of in the same manner as if the amendment had been originally proposed in the Assembly.

The question shall first be put to the Assembly by the Speaker upon the recommendation of the standing and select committee, upon all bills, memorials or joint resolutions reported by any such committee.

87.— The final question before the third reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

88.— Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as provided for in rule 27.

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

89.— On the third reading of the bill or resolution, no amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

90.— A bill or resolution may be recommitted at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

91.— Upon a third reading of an assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill pass?*'" Upon the third reading of the Senate bills, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill be concurred in?*'"

BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE SENATE.

92.— Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate; the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the Clerk.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

93.— A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment when another member has the floor.

94.— Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assembly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged and need not lie over for consideration under rule 86.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

95.— No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

96.— The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Assembly, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

JOINT RULES OF SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Of Messages.

HOW TRANSMITTED AND RECEIVED.

1.—When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

2.—The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.

3.—Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk or his Assistant in each House.

REJECTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

4.—When a bill or resolution which has passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same originated.

5.—When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House is rejected in the other, it shall not be again brought in during the same session without a notice of five days, and leave of two-thirds of the House in which it shall be renewed.

PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

6.—Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

ORDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

7.—When a bill, resolution, or memorial shall have passed either House, and requires the concurrence of the other, it shall be transmitted to said House without entering an order upon the journal of the House in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other House.

Of Joint Committees.

8.—The joint committees required by the statutes are as follows:

1. *On Claims.**—Three from the Senate and five from the Assembly.
2. *On Printing.*†—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

9.—Whenever any report of a joint committee or other document shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first House acting on the same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other House of its action upon the subject.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

10.—In all cases of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a similar committee. Such committees shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, meet in the conference-chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report to their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable. When it shall have been determined by the two Houses to appoint a committee of conference, such committee shall consist of three upon the part of the Senate, and three upon the part of the Assembly.

11.—After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill or resolution shall be lost.

Acts of a General Nature.

TITLES OF BILLS.

12.—The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

*See Secs. 106 and 117 R. S.

†See Sec. 106 R. S.

"A bill relating to ——— and amendatory of section ———, of chapter ———, of the ———," filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *provided*, such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section without changing the phraseology of the original. And all bills appropriating money out of the State Treasury, or any State fund, shall expressly recite the fact in the title."

13.—The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter or section, and which have no other object shall be as follows:

"A bill to repeal section ——— of chapter ——— of the ——— relating to ———," filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

RETURN OF BILLS.

14.—Either House shall return any bill called for, by a resolution of the other House, if the bill is yet in the possession of the House then called upon, providing this rule shall not be operative after the time of transacting business, other than that of receiving executive messages and communications from one House to the other, shall have expired.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

15.—It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill, memorial, or resolution; but no standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, nor any committee of the whole, shall report any "substitute," or any "amendment," for any bill or bills, or resolutions, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose from that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute, bill or resolution, so reported, shall be rejected whenever it appears that the same is in violation of this rule, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Senate and Assembly.

Of Bills Passed.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

16.—After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

17.—When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the committee of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.

SIGNING OF BILLS.

18.—When a bill shall have been duly reported as correctly enrolled, it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated, to present the bill first to the presiding officer of the House in which it originated, and next to the presiding officer of the other branch of the legislature, for signature, which duty shall be performed at as early an hour as possible, consistent with the proper discharge of his other duties as Chief Clerk.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

19.—After a bill shall have been signed by the respective presiding officers of the two Houses, it shall be presented by the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated to the Governor, in the Executive Chamber, for his approval, it being first indorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. In case the bill was passed by the ayes and noes being taken thereon, the number of affirmative and negative votes in each House shall be indorsed on the back of the bill.

RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

20.—All orders, resolutions and votes, which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner be previously examined, enrolled, and signed, and then presented in the same manner as is provided in the case of bills.

A BOOK FOR ENROLLED BILLS TO BE KEPT BY EACH HOUSE.

21.—It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of each House to keep a Senate and Assembly book of enrolled bills in which shall be accurately minuted the exact time at which each bill or resolution (indicating it by its number) was presented to the presiding officer of each House for signature, and to the Governor for his approval. Such books shall always be open for inspection, and shall be deposited with the Secretary of State, to be preserved by him, at the close of the session. The books shall be substantially in the following form:

SENATE BILLS PRESENTED FOR SIGNATURE AND APPROVAL.

No. of Bill.	Presented to President.		Presented to Speaker.		Presented to Governor.	
	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.
No. 1, S.	Feb. 14.	9, A. M.	Feb. 15.	10, A. M.	Feb. 15.	2, P. M.

And a like book for bills originating in the Assembly shall be kept by the Chief Clerk thereof.

Of Claims.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

22.—No account presented shall be acted upon, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

—All petitions, claims, bills, accounts, or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall indorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House to which the same was first presented, to be filed by such clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

23.—In Joint Committees, standing or select, the chairman of the Senate Committee shall be chairman of the Joint Committee.

Joint Convention.

24.—Whenever there shall be a Joint Convention of the two Houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each House. The Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate shall preside over such Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Senate; *provided*, that the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act in said convention except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.

CHANGING OR SUSPENDING RULES.

25.—No joint rules of the two Houses shall be repealed, amended or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of each House.

26.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Joint Convention of the Senate and Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT.

27.—Neither House shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Chapter VIII, R. S. 1878

SECTION 90. Senators in Congress shall hereafter be elected as provided by the statutes of the United States. The meeting of the Senate and Assembly in joint convention shall be held in the hall of the Assembly. Each member shall vote viva voce upon a call of the roll, and such votes shall be entered upon the journal of the convention. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly shall cause a statement in duplicate of the result of such election to be made under their hands, certifying who has been chosen such Senator; one of which statements they shall deliver to the Governor, to be filed and recorded in the executive office, and the other they shall deliver to the Secretary of State, who shall file and record the same in his office. In case the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, or either of them, shall neglect or refuse to execute and deliver such statement, the Chief Clerk of the Senate or of the Assembly, respectively, shall make and deliver, as aforesaid, such statement in duplicate, setting forth the whole number of votes given on the final ballot and the number thereof received by each person then voted for.

SECTION 91. Immediately thereafter, the Governor shall certify the election of such Senator under the Great Seal to the President of the Senate of the United States, and the Secretary of State shall countersign such certificate.

STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO ELECTION OF SENATORS.

(Title II, Chapter 1, Rev. Stat. U. S.)

SECTION 14. The Legislature of each State which is chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress.

SECTION 15. Such election shall be conducted in the following manner: Each House shall openly, by a viva voce vote of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from such State, and the name of the person so voted for, who receives a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House, shall be entered on the journal of that House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; or if either House fails to give such majority to any person on that day, the fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock meridian of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person has received a majority of all the votes in each House, he shall be declared duly elected Senator. But if the same person has not received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required by this section, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present, a person for Senator; and the person who receives a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected. If no person receives such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and shall take at least one vote until a Senator is elected.

SECTION 16. Whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy exists in the representation of such state in the Senate, the Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after meeting and organization, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section for the election of a Senator for a full term.

SECTION 17. Whenever, during the session of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy occurs in the representation of such State in the Senate, similar proceedings to fill such vacancy shall be had on the second Tuesday after the Legislature is organized and has had notice of such vacancy.

SECTION 18. It shall be the duty of the Executive of the State from which any Senator has been chosen, to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States.

SECTION 19. The certificate mentioned in the preceding section shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

PART II.

HISTORICAL.

AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

The state of Wisconsin is situated between latitude 42 degrees 27 minutes and 47 degrees 09 minutes north, and between longitude 86 degrees 53 minutes and 92 degrees 53 minutes west of Greenwich, near London, England. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by Iowa and Minnesota. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles, or 35,840,000 acres. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes and rivers, there remain 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres of land.

The tract of country from which Wisconsin was taken, was first claimed by the French, who exercised protectorate power over it until the close of the French and Indian war, after which, by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, it went formally and absolutely to Great Britain. It became part of the United States territory at the close of the revolutionary war, by the treaty of 1783, confirmed by the treaty of 1795. In the meantime Virginia and other states ceded to the government their claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio river; and congress, by the "ordinance of 1787," provided for its government. It was enacted that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory," and that there should be formed from such territory, as the population should justify, "not less than three nor more than five states."

Nearly all of what is now Wisconsin, was afterwards included in Indiana territory, which was organized in 1800; then the Illinois territory, organized in 1809; and in 1818, when Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state, it was attached to the territory of Michigan. In 1823, Wisconsin was made part of a separate judicial circuit, and in 1836 was organized as a territory, with Henry Dodge as governor. The first legislature met at Belmont, now in La Fayette county, October 25, 1836, and the next session was convened at Burlington, now in the state of Iowa, November 6, 1837. In 1836, the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the legislature met for the first time November 26, 1838.

In April, 1846, the people voted in favor of a state government. On the 16th of December, a constitution was adopted in convention, which was rejected by a vote of the people. February 4, 1848, a second constitution was adopted in convention, which was ratified by the people on the 18th of March, in that year, and on the 29th day of May Wisconsin became a state in the Union, being the seventeenth admitted, and the thirtieth in the list of states.

Following are salient features of Wisconsin history briefly stated in chronological order:

- 1634. The country was explored by Jean Nicolet, from Lake Michigan for a considerable distance up the Fox river.
- 1658. Sieur Radisson and Sieur des Groseilliers, two French fur-traders, visited the Green Bay region and wintered among the Pottawattomies.
- 1659. Radisson and Groseilliers went up Fox river, in the spring, and spent four months in explorations along Wisconsin streams. It is thought that they descended the Wisconsin river and saw the Mississippi.
- 1661. Radisson and Groseilliers arrived at Chequamegon bay in the early winter and built a stockade near where Ashland now is. They spent the winter in wandering through northwest Wisconsin and northeastern Minnesota. In the spring of 1662, they built another fort on Oak Point, on Chequamegon bay.
- 1665. Claude Allouez, an eminent pioneer missionary, established a mission at La Pointe, on Lake Superior.
- 1669. Father Allouez established a mission on the shores of Green Bay, locating at De Pere, in 1671.
- 1670. Father Allouez made a voyage up the Fox river to the present limits of Green Lake county.
- 1671. In this year, the French took formal possession of the whole Northwest, confirmed in 1689.
- 1673. Louis Joliet, accompanied by Father James Marquette, discovered the upper Mississippi, at Prairie du Chien.

1673. Sieur Raudin, representing La Salle, visited the western extremity of Lake Superior, to open the fur trade.
1674. Father Marquette coasted Lake Michigan, from Green Bay, by Milwaukee, to the site of the present city of Chicago.
1679. "The Griffin," a schooner built by La Salle, and the first to make a voyage of the lakes above Niagara, arrived at the mouth of Green Bay. La Salle made a canoe voyage along the Wisconsin shore of Lake Michigan, from Green Bay to Chicago, via the Sturgeon Bay portage.
1679. Daniel Grayson du Lhut (Duluth) ascended St. Louis river, held a council, and concluded a peace with the natives west of Lake Superior.
1680. Du Lhut voyaged from Lake Superior, to the Mississippi river, by ascending the Bois Brulé and descending the St. Croix.
1680. Father Louis Hennepin ascended the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony, returning, in company with Du Lhut, over the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, to Green Bay.
1681. Marquette's journal and map of his travels and explorations in the Northwest were published in France.
1683. Le Sueur made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi.
1685. Nicholas Perrot, who had been at Green Bay as early as 1669, was appointed "commandant of the West." He proceeded over the Fox-Wisconsin-rivers route to the Upper Mississippi, spending the winter at a point near the present village of Trempealeau. In 1686 and in later years he established posts on Lake Pepin and at the mouth of the Wisconsin.
1689. Baron la Hontan claimed to have penetrated the Wisconsin wilds, this year, by the Fox-Wisconsin route, and to have made extensive discoveries on the upper Mississippi.
1692. A military post was established at La Pointe by Le Sueur.
1695. Le Sueur built a fort on an island in the Mississippi, below the St. Croix.
1699. Father St. Cosme voyaged along the Wisconsin shore of Lake Michigan. He visited the site of Milwaukee, Oct. 7.
1716. Le Louvigny's battle with the Fox Indians at Butte des Morts.
1719. Francis Renalt explored the upper Mississippi with two hundred miners.
1721. Previous to this date a French fort had been established at Green Bay, on the present site of Fort Howard.
1727. A trading post, called Fort Beauharnois, was established on the north side of Lake Pepin.
1727. The French established a fort on Lake Pepin, with Sieur de Laperriere commandant.
1728. There was a great flood in the Mississippi, and Fort Beauharnois was submerged.
1728. A French expedition under De Lignery, from Michilimackinac, punished the Sacs and Foxes.
1734. A battle took place between the French, and the Sacs and Foxes.
1754. Sieur Marin, in command at Green Bay, made a peace with the Indians.
1761. Capt. Belfour and Lieut. Gorrell, with English troops, took possession of Green Bay.
1763. The English, under Lieut Gorrell, abandoned Green Bay in consequence of the Indian war under Pontiac.
1763. Treaty of Paris, by which all the territory of New France, including Wisconsin, was surrendered to the English.
1766. By this year white traders and others settled permanently at Green Bay—first permanent settlement in Wisconsin.
1774. A civil government was established over Canada and the Northwest by the celebrated "Quebec Act."
1777. Indians from Wisconsin, under Langlade and Gautier, join the British against the Americans.
1779. Capt. Robertson, of the British sloop, Felicity, made a voyage of reconnoissance around Lake Michigan, inducing traders and Indians to support the English.
1781. Lieut.-Gov. Patrick Sinclair, of Canada, purchased Green Bay, Prairie du Chien etc., from the Indians, which purchase was not confirmed.
1781. The settlement of Prairie du Chien was commenced by Bazil Glard, Augustin Ange, and Pierre Antaya.
1786. Julian Dubuque explored the lead region of the Upper Mississippi.
1788. There was an Indian council at Green Bay. Permission to work the lead mines was given to Dubuque.
1789. Jean Baptiste Mirandean is alleged to have settled at Milwaukee.

- 1793. Lawrence Barth built a cabin at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and engaged in the carrying trade.
- 1795. Jacques Vieau established trading posts at Kewaunee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Milwaukee.
- 1796. The western posts were surrendered by the English to the United States, and the ordinance of 1787 extended over the whole Northwest.
- 1800. Indiana territory organized, including Wisconsin.
- 1804. Indian treaty at St. Louis; a portion of southern Wisconsin purchased.
- 1805. Michigan territory organized.
- 1809. Thomas Nuttall, the botanist, explored Wisconsin.
- 1809. Illinois territory was organized, including nearly all the present state of Wisconsin.
- 1812. Indians assembled at Green Bay to join the English.
- 1814. Gov. Clark took possession of Prairie du Chien.
- 1814. Fort Shelby, at Prairie du Chien, surrendered to the British.
- 1815. United States trading post established at Green Bay.
- 1816. Indian treaty confirming that of 1804.
- 1816. United States troops took possession of Prairie du Chien, and commenced the erection of Fort Crawford.
- 1816. Col. Miller commenced the erection of Fort Howard, at Green Bay.
- 1818. Illinois was admitted into the Union; Wisconsin attached to Michigan territory.
- 1818. Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac counties were organized in the territory of Michigan, which embraced in their boundaries besides other territory, the whole of the present state of Wisconsin.
- 1818. Solomon Juneau arrived at Milwaukee.
- 1820. United States Commissioners adjusted land claims at Green Bay.
- 1822. The New York Indians purchase lands east of Lake Winnebago.
- 1822. James Johnson obtained from the Indians the right to dig for lead with negro slaves from Kentucky.
- 1823. January. Counties of Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac made a separate judicial district by Congress.
- 1823. First steamboat on the upper Mississippi with Major Taliafero and Count Beltrami.
- 1823. Lieut. Bayfield, of the British navy, made a survey of Lake Superior.
- 1823. An Episcopal mission established near Green Bay.
- 1824. October 4. First term of United States circuit court held at Green Bay; Jas. D. Doty, judge.
- 1826. First steamboat on Lake Michigan.
- 1827. A rush of speculators to the lead mines, and leases by government to miners.
- 1827. Difficulty with Winnebago Indians. Troops sent to settle it.
- 1827. August 11. Treaty with the Menomonee Indians at Butte des Morts.
- 1828. Fort Winnebago built at "the portage."
- 1828. Indian treaty at Green Bay; the lead regions purchased.
- 1828. Lead ore discovered at Mineral Point and Dodgeville.
- 1829. A Methodist mission established at Green Bay.
- 1830. May. The Sioux killed seventeen Sacs and Foxes near Prairie du Chien.
- 1832. Public lands in the lead region surveyed by Lucius Lyons and others.
- 1832. Black Hawk War. June 16, battle with the Sac Indians on the Pecatonica. July 21, battle of Wisconsin Heights on the Wisconsin River. August, battle at mouth of Bad Axe; Black Hawk defeated.
- 1833. September 26. Indian treaty at Chicago; lands south and west of Milwaukee ceded to the government.
- 1833. American settlement began at Milwaukee in the fall of this year.
- 1833. December 11. First newspaper, "Green Bay Intelligencer," published.
- 1834. Land offices established at Mineral Point and Green Bay.
- 1834. Census taken, population 4,795.
- 1835. June 17. First steamboat landed at Milwaukee.
- 1835. Public lands at Milwaukee surveyed by William A. Burt.
- 1836. Meeting in Milwaukee to ask legislature to grant a charter for a railway from Lake Michigan to Mississippi River.
- 1836. January 9. The legislative council of so much of Michigan Territory as was not to be included in the new state of Michigan, met at Green Bay.
- 1836. April 30. Henry Dodge appointed Governor by President Andrew Jackson.
- 1836. July 4. Territory of Wisconsin organized.
- 1836. July 14. "Milwaukee Advertiser" published at No. 371 Third street.

- 1836. First school opened in Milwaukee at No. 371 Third Street.
- 1836. United States land office opened at Milwaukee.
- 1837. September 29. Sioux treaty; lands east of the Mississippi ceded.
- 1838. Congress appropriated \$2,000 for surveying a railroad route from Milwaukee to the Mississippi River.
- 1839. Indian (Sioux and Chippewa) battle; 200 killed.
- 1840. July. First brew of beer at Milwaukee.
- 1842. February. C. C. P. Arndt shot in council chamber by James R. Vineyard.
- 1844. May. Originators of the Wisconsin Phalanx settle at Ceresco, now Ripon.
- 1846. A vote of the people in favor of a state government.
- 1846. August. Act of Congress authorizing a state government.
- 1847. First railroad charter in Wisconsin granted to the Milwaukee & Waukesha Company.
- 1848. May 29. Wisconsin admitted as a state.
- 1848. June 5. First state legislature convenes.
- 1848. June 7. First state officers sworn in.
- 1848. First United States Senators, Henry Dodge and Isaac P. Walker, elected.
- 1848. June 12. Andrew J. Miller, first judge United States District Court, appointed.
- 1849. First earth moved for a railroad in Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.
- 1849. March 31. Legislature, by joint resolution, instructed United States Senator, Isaac P. Walker, to resign.
- 1849. January 17. First telegram received at Milwaukee—"Chicago and Milwaukee united."
- 1849. Cholera epidemic.
- 1849. "Gold fever" took many settlers to California.
- 1850. March 4. Liquor riot at Milwaukee. Mob attacked and partly wrecked residence of John B. Smith, for introducing, while in the legislature, a bill called the "blue liquor law." Smith being absent, escaped injury.
- 1851. February. First railroad train run between Milwaukee and Waukesha.
- 1851. April. Catholics of Milwaukee mobbed Mr. Leahy, a former Catholic, for delivering anti-Catholic lectures.
- 1853. January 26. Charges lodged against Levi Hubbell, alleging malfeasance in office as judge of second judicial district. He was acquitted.
- 1854. February 28. Meeting held at Ripon, called by A. E. Bovay, Jediah Bowen and others to organize the Republican party. Name "Republican" then suggested by Mr. Bovay.
- 1854. Beginning of contest between federal and state authorities over fugitive slave law, by arrest of Joshua Glover, a negro, at Racine, and his forcible liberation at Milwaukee.
- 1854. July 13. First Republican mass convention, held in Capitol Park, at Madison. Three thousand persons participated. Name "Republican" formally adopted.
- 1856. January 7. Coles Bashford took oath of office as governor, and began proceedings to oust Wm. A. Barstow, on the ground that Barstow was wrongfully "counted" in by means of fictitious and fraudulent "supplemental" returns from unpeopled districts in the north part of the state.
- 1856. March 8. Barstow's counsel—M. H. Carpenter, Harlow S. Orton and Jonathan E. Arnold—withdrawed from the case. The supreme court found Barstow to be an usurper, counted in upon fraudulent returns from Spring Creek, Gilbert's Mills and other places.
- 1856. March 21. Barstow abandoned the office, and Lieut. Gov. McArthur assumed the executive chair for four days. Was succeeded by Bashford.
- 1856. September 24. Steamer Niagara burned off Port Washington; John B. Macy, pioneer member of congress, one of the lost.
- 1857. April 15. First railway reached Mississippi river, at Prairie du Chien.
- 1859. November 1. Excursion train celebrating opening of what is now C. & N. W. R. R., between Fond du Lac and Chicago, wrecked at Johnson's Creek, Jefferson county. Fourteen killed, seven wounded.
- 1860. September 8. Steamer Lady Elgin, with 600 excursionists, sunk in collision off Racine; 225, mostly from Third ward of Milwaukee, drowned.
- 1861. April 10. Report received that Beauregard had bombarded Fort Sumter.
- 1861. April 15. Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteer troops issued.
- 1861. April 16. Governor Randall issued call for the one regiment required of Wisconsin.

1861. April 23. Light Guard and Union Rifles of Milwaukee go into camp as part of First Regiment, ready for orders.
1861. May 17. First Regiment mustered into the United States service.
1861. June 7. First Regiment received marching orders.
1861. June 9. First Regiment departed for Harrisburg, Pa.
1861. June 24. Bank riot at Milwaukee. Mitchell's bank attacked; inmates, including Mr. Mitchell, escaped, but building damaged. Militia called out.
1861. July 2. George C. Drake, Co. A, 1st Inf., first Wisconsin soldier killed in the rebellion, at skirmish of Falling Waters, Va.
1862. April 10. Gov. L. P. Harvey started south to note the wants of Wisconsin soldiers.
1862. April 19. Gov. Harvey accidentally drowned in the Tennessee river.
1862. April. About 700 Confederate prisoners received at Camp Randall, Madison.
1862. May. Call for 75,000 troops by the President.
1862. July. Call for 300,000 troops by the President.
1862. August. Secretary Stanton issued the stay-at-home order to prevent those liable to draft from going to foreign countries.
1862. November 10. Draft made to fill the Wisconsin quota of troops.
1863. August 5. Democratic state convention at Madison adopt the "Ryan Address," denouncing the war and attacking the Federal government.
1863. September 17. "War Democrats" held mass convention at Janesville, to protest against the "Ryan Address," and pledge the support of Wisconsin to the government in its struggle with treason.
1863. October 17. Call issued by Lincoln for 300,000 volunteers. November. Draft made to complete the Wisconsin quota.
1864. February 1. Lincoln called for 300,000 troops. March. Lincoln called for 200,000 troops.
1864. Soldiers "veteranize" by re-enlistment from old organizations.
1864. July 4. Lincoln called for 500,000 troops.
1864. November. Draft made to fill the Wisconsin quota.
1865. June 6. First volunteer organization mustered out of U. S. service.
1865. June 28. Cyclone at Viroqua, Vernon county; seventeen persons killed, 150 wounded and many buildings demolished.
1866. May 28. Fourth Regiment Cavalry mustered out after service of five years and one day, longest term on record of a volunteer organization.
1866. James R. Doolittle requested by the Wisconsin Legislature to resign from the United States Senate for siding with the South.
1868. Medical properties of Waukesha spring water discovered by Richard Dunbar.
1868. April 8. Sea Bird burned on Lake Michigan; all lost but two.
1871. October 8. Great fires in Door, Oconto, Shawano, Outagamie, Brown and Manitowoc counties. One thousand persons perished and three thousand were beggared.
1873. September 14. Steamer Ironsides wrecked between Milwaukee and Grand Haven; twenty-eight people lost.
1873. July 4. Hurricane on Green Lake, Green Lake county. Eleven persons drowned.
1874. Potter railroad law enacted.
1874. April 29. Alex. Mitchell and Albert Keep issued proclamations directed to the governor defying the Potter law and announcing that they should operate their railroads without regard for its provisions.
1874. May. Gov. Taylor issued a proclamation demanding obedience to the Potter law.
1875. April 28. Oshkosh burned.
1875. First cotton made in Wisconsin, at Janesville.
1876. January. Supreme Court rejected the application of Miss Lavinia Goodell, for admission to the bar of Wisconsin.
1877. Legislature enacted law giving women the right to practice law.
1877. Cyclone at Pensaukee, Oconto county.
1878. Tramp war.
1878. June. Mineral Point cyclone; from eleven to sixteen persons killed.
1880. October 19. Death of Chief Justice E. G. Ryan.
1881. February 24. Death of Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter.
1881. Strike of all the cigar-makers of Milwaukee.
1881. September. "Saw-dust war" at Eau Claire. Striking men threatened to destroy mills. Militia called out.
1881. September. Milwaukee Industrial Exposition opened.

- 1883. January 10. Newhall House, Milwaukee, burned; between seventy and eighty persons perished.
- 1883. March 25. Death of Timothy O. Howe.
- 1883. November 8. South wing of the capitol extension, during process of erection, fell, killing seven workmen.
- 1883. Cyclone at Racine; thirteen persons killed.
- 1884. December 1. Science Hall—of the State University—burned.
- 1886. May 1. Workmen in Milwaukee struck to enforce the adoption of the eight-hour day.
- 1886. May 3-5. Strikers became riotous at Bay View and Milwaukee, and, refusing to obey the proclamations of the authorities, were fired upon by the militia. Seven killed and several wounded.
- 1886. October. "Limited Express" on C., M. & St. P. R. R. wrecked and burned at East Rio; from eleven to fifteen persons burned or killed.
- 1887. Culmination of the Gogebic iron stocks craze.
- 1888. Collapse of the Gogebic iron stocks

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN.

GOVERNORS.

Henry Dodge,	-	-	-	-	from July 4, 1836, to October 5, 1841
James Duane Doty.	-	-	-	-	from Oct. 5, 1841, to September 16, 1844
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,	-	-	-	-	from September 16, 1844, to May 18, 1845
Henry Dodge,	-	-	-	-	from May 18, 1845, to June 7, 1846

SECRETARIES.

John S. Horner,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	-	-	May 6, 1836
William B. Slaughter,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	-	-	Feb. 16, 1837
Francis J. Dunn,	-	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	-	-	-	Jan. 25, 1841
A. P. Field,	-	appointed by John Tyler,	-	-	-	Apr. 23, 1841
George R. C. Floyd,	-	appointed by James K. Polk,	-	-	-	Oct. 30, 1843
John Catlin,	-	appointed by James K. Polk,	-	-	-	Feb. 24, 1846

SUPREME COURT.

Charles Dunn, C. J.	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	-	-	Aug. 1836
William C. Frazer, A. J.,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	-	-	July, 1836
David Irvin, A. J.,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	-	-	Sept. 1836
Andrew G. Miller, A. J.,	-	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	-	-	-	Nov. 1836

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Henry S. Baird,	-	appointed by Governor Dodge,	-	-	-	Dec. 7, 1836
Horatio N. Wells,	-	appointed by Governor Dodge,	-	-	-	Mar. 30, 1839
Mortimer M. Jackson,	-	appointed by Governor Dodge,	-	-	-	Jan. 26, 1842
William Pitt Lynde,	-	appointed by Governor Tallmadge,	-	-	-	Feb. 22, 1845
A. Hyatt Smith,	-	appointed by Governor Dodge,	-	-	-	Aug. 4, 1845

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

John Catlin,	-	appointed at December Term,	-	-	-	-	1836
Simeon Mills,	-	appointed at July Term,	-	-	-	-	1839
La Fayette Kellogg,	-	appointed at July Term,	-	-	-	-	1840

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

William W. Chapman,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	-	-	-	1836
Moses M. Strong,	-	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	-	-	-	-	1839
Thomas W. Sutherland,	-	appointed by John Tyler,	-	-	-	-	1841
William Pitt Lynde,	-	appointed by James K. Polk,	-	-	-	-	1845

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1836.

Convened at Belmont, Iowa county, Oct. 23, and adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

COUNCIL.

President — Henry S. Baird, of Brown. *Secretary* — Edward McSherry. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — William Henry.

Brown — Henry S. Baird, John P. Arndt.

Iowa — Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.

Dubuque — Thomas McCraney, John Foley, Thomas McKnight.

Crawford — [Had no member of the Council.*]

Milwaukee — Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.

Des Moines — Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque. *Chief Clerk* — Warren Lewis. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Jesse M. Harrison.

Des Moines — Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, Eli Reynolds.

Crawford — James H. Lockwood, James B. Dallam.

Milwaukee — William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall, Charles Durkee.

Iowa — William Boyles, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkison, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox.

Dubuque — Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley.

Brown — Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis, Alexander J. Irwin.†

SECOND SESSION, 1837-1838.

Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, Nov. 6, 1837, and adjourned Jan. 20, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President — Arthur B. Ingraham, of Des Moines. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Levi Sterling.

Brown — John P. Arndt, Joseph Dickinson.‡

Iowa — Ebenezer Brigham, John H. Terry, James R. Vineyard.

Milwaukee — Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.

Dubuque — John Foley, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney.

Des Moines — Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.

Crawford — [Had no member of the Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker — Isaac Leffler, of Des Moines. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — William Morgan.

Brown — Ebenezer Childs, George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes.

Iowa — William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkison.

Crawford — Ira B. Brunson,§ Jean Brunet.¶

Des Moines — Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, John Reynolds.

*Thomas P. Burnett claimed a seat, but was rejected by a vote of the Council, as the appointment of members belonged exclusively to the Executive of the Territory.

†Seat successfully contested by George McWilliams.

‡In place of Henry S. Baird, resigned. Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alexander J. Irwin.

§In place of James B. Dallam.

¶In place of James H. Lockwood.

Dubuque — Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley,* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Alexander McGregor.†

Milwaukee — William B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison W. Cornwall.

SPECIAL SESSION, 1838.

Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, June 11, 1838, and adjourned June 25, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President — Arthur B. Ingraham, of Des Moines. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — George W. Harris.

(Officers elected by Resolution.)

Brown — Alexander J. Irwin, John P. Arndt.

Iowa — Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.

Milwaukee — Gilbert Knapp, Alanson Sweet.

Dubuque — John Foley, Thomas McCraney, Thomas McKnight.

Des Moines — Arthur B. Ingraham, Joseph B. Teas, Jeremiah Smith, Jr.

Crawford — [Had no member of the Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — William B. Sheldon, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — William Morgan.

Brown — George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes, Ebenezer Childs.

Iowa — William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Daniel M. Parkison, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, James Collins. ‡

Milwaukee — Wm. B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison W. Cornwall.

Dubuque — Peter Hill Engle, Hardin Nowlin, Patrick Quigley, Lucius H. Langworthy, § Loring Wheeler.

Des Moines — Isaac Leffler, Warren L. Jenkins, Thomas Blair, John Reynolds, George W. Teas, John Box, David R. Chance.

Crawford — Ira B. Brunson, Jean Brunet.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1838.

Convened at Madison, November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President — William Bullen, of Racine. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Stephen N. Ives.

Iowa — James Collins, Levi Sterling.

Grant — James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.

Rock and Walworth — James Maxwell.

Milwaukee and Washington — Daniel Wells, Jr., William A. Prentiss.

Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Ebenezer Brigham.

Racine — William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.

Brown — Alexander J. Irwin, Morgan L. Martin.

Crawford — George Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — John W. Blackstone, of Iowa. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Thomas Morgan.

Brown — Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.

Racine — Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

Crawford — Alexander McGregor.

* Mr. Quigley resigned his seat on the 17th of January, 1838, for cause arising out of McGregor's case, wherein he felt his dignity as a member overlooked and unsupported by the House.

† Mr. McGregor was elected in place of Hosea T. Camp, deceased. Was charged with having accepted a bribe at this session, and resigned his seat while the investigation was pending; but by a resolution of the House, at its June session, he was declared "unworthy of confidence," by a vote of the House.

‡ In place of George F. Smith, resigned.

§ In place of A. McGregor, resigned.

Grant — Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Daniel S. Sutherland.
Rock and Walworth — Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.
Milwaukee and Washington — Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
Iowa — Russell Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins.

SECOND SESSION, 1839.

Convened at Madison, January 21, 1839, and adjourned March 11, 1839.

COUNCIL.

President — James Collins, of Iowa. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Stephen N. Ives.

Brown — Morgan L. Martin, Alexander J. Irwin.
Racine — William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.
Rock and Walworth — James Maxwell.
Grant — James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.
Milwaukee and Washington — Daniel Wells, Jr., William A. Prentiss.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Ebenezer Brigham.
Iowa — James Collins, Levi Sterling.
Crawford — George Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Lucius I. Barber, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Thomas J. Moorman.
Brown — Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.
Milwaukee and Washington — Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
Racine — Tristram C. Hoyt, Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman.
Grant — Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Daniel S. Sutherland.
Crawford — Alexander McGregor, Ira B. Brunson.
Rock and Walworth — Edward V. Whiton, Othni Beardsley.
Iowa — Russell Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Thomas Jenkins, Henry M. Billings, Charles Bracken.

THIRD SESSION, 1839-40.

Convened at Madison, December 2, 1839, and adjourned January 18, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President — James Collins, of Iowa. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Thomas J. Noyes.

Brown — Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.
Racine — William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.*
Rock and Walworth — James Maxwell.
Milwaukee and Washington — William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.
Grant — James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Ebenezer Brigham.
Iowa — James Collins, Levi Sterling.
Crawford — Joseph Brisbois.†

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Edward V. Whiton, of Rock. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — James Durley.
Brown — Ebenezer Childs, Jacob W. Conroe, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford.
Milwaukee and Washington — Augustus Story, Adam E. Ray, William R. Longstreet, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells.
Rock and Walworth — Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Daniel S. Sutherland.
Iowa — Russell Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.
Grant — Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.
Crawford — Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.
Racine — Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

* In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned.

† In place of Geo. Wilson, resigned.

FOURTH (EXTRA) SESSION, 1840.

Convened at Madison, August 3, 1840, and adjourned August 14, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President — William A. Prentiss, of Milwaukee. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Gilbert Knapp.

Brown — Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.

Racine — William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.

Rock and Walworth — James Maxwell.

Milwaukee and Washington — William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.

Grant — James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.

Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Ebenezer Brigham.

Iowa — Levi Sterling, James Collins.

Crawford — Charles J. Learned.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Nelson Dewey, of Grant. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — D. M. Whitney.

Brown — Ebenezer Childs, Barlow Shackelford, Charles C. Sholes, Jacob W. Conroe.

Milwaukee and Washington — Adam E. Ray, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells, Augustus Story, William R. Longstreet.

Rock and Walworth — Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.

Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Daniel S. Sutherland.

Iowa — Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.

Grant — Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.

Crawford — Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.

Racine — Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1840-1.

Convened at Madison, December 7, 1840, and adjourned February 19, 1841.

COUNCIL.

President — James Maxwell, of Walworth. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Miles M. Vineyard.

Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan — Charles C. P. Arndt, Morgan L. Martin.

Milwaukee and Washington — Jonathan E. Arnold, Don A. J. Upham.

Racine — William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.*

Rock and Walworth — James Maxwell.

Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Ebenezer Brigham.

Iowa — Levi Sterling, James Collins.

Grant — John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.

Crawford and St. Croix — Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — David Newland, of Iowa. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Francis M. Rublee.

Racine — George Batchelder, Thomas E. Parmelee, Reuben H. Deming.

Rock and Walworth — John Hackett, Hugh Long, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton.

Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.

Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan — William H. Bruce,† Mason C. Darling, David Giddings.

Milwaukee and Washington — Joseph Bond, Jacob Brazelton, Adam E. Ray, John S. Rockwell, William F. Shephard.

Iowa — Francis J. Dunn, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkison, David Newland.

Grant — Daniel R. Burt, Nelson Dewey, Neely Gray.

Crawford and St. Croix — Alfred Brunson,‡ Joseph R. Brown.

* In place of Joseph Brisbois, resigned.

† Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.

‡ Seat contested by Theophilus La Chappelle, and Joseph R. Brown appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report.

SECOND SESSION, 1841-2.

Convened at Madison, December 6, 1841, and adjourned February 19, 1842.

COUNCIL.

President—James Collins, of Iowa. *Secretary*—George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Ebenezer Childs.

Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Portage and Sheboygan—Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.*

Milwaukee and Washington—John H. Tweedy,† Don A. J. Upham.

Racine—William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.

Rock and Walworth—James Maxwell.

Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk—Ebenezer Brigham.

Iowa—James Collins, Moses M. Strong.

Grant—John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.‡

Crawford and St. Croix—Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—David Newland, of Iowa. *Chief Clerk*—John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Thomas J. Moorman.

Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Portage and Sheboygan—Mason C. Darling, Albert G. Ellis, David Giddings.

Racine—George Batchelder, Jonathan Eastman, Thomas E. Parmelee.§

Crawford and St. Croix—Joseph R. Brown, Alfred Brunson.]

Milwaukee and Washington—Joseph Bond, Adam E. Ray, William F. Shephard, John S. Rockwell, Jacob Brazelton.

Rock and Walworth—John Hackett, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton, James Tripp.¶

Iowa—Thomas Jenkins,** David Newland, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkison.

Grant—Daniel R. Burt, Neely Gray, Nelson Dewey.

Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk—Lucius L. Barber, James Sutherland.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1842-43.

The two Houses organized on the 5th of December, 1842, but the Governor (J. D. Doty) refused to communicate with them, as a body legally assembled, according to the act of Congress, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by Congress. The Houses continued in session until the 10th day of December, when they adjourned until the 30th of January, 1843, when they again met, and continued in session until February 1843, when they adjourned until March 6, 1843, on which latter day they again convened, as well in pursuance of their vote of adjournment, as in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation calling them together as of a special session, on that day. Of this intention of the Governor, they had been apprised by resolutions referring to his Proclamation, introduced by one of their members at their first session. The Houses continued in session subsequently until the 25th day of March, when they adjourned without day. Both Houses again assembled on the 27th day of March, as of the second session, and adjourned on the 17th of April 1843. The session was held at Madison. Officers the same in both sessions.

COUNCIL.

President—Moses M. Strong, of Iowa [resigned March 18th, and Morgan L. Martin, of Brown, elected to fill vacancy]. *Secretary*—John V. Ingersol [Mr. Ingersol resigned March 31, 1843, and John P. Sheldon appointed for balance of the session.] *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Charles C. Brown.

Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan, and Winnebago—Morgan L. Martin.

* Killed by James R. Vineyard, Feb. 11, 1842.

† In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.

‡ Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 14, which was refused to be accepted, and a vote expelling him from the Council was passed.

§ Eliza S. Sill claimed a seat as an additional member, but was not admitted. Mr. Parmelee afterwards resigned.

¶ Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.

** In place of Hugh Long, resigned.

*** In place of Francis J. Dunn, resigned.

Racine — Consider Heath.* Peter D. Hugunin.*
Rock and Walworth — Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Lucius I. Barber.
Grant — John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey.
Milwaukee and Washington — Hans Crocker, Lemuel White, David Newland.
Iowa — Moses M. Strong.
Crawford and St. Croix — Theoph. LaChapelle.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Albert G. Ellis, of Portage. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — William S. Anderson.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Albert G. Ellis, Mason C. Darling, David Agry.
Walworth and Rock — John Hopkins, James Tripp, John M. Capron, Wm. A. Bartlett.
Milwaukee and Washington — Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.
Iowa — Robert M. Long, Moses Meeker, William S. Hamilton.
Crawford and St. Croix — John H. Manahan.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Isaac H. Palmer, Lyman Crossman, Robert Masters.
Racine — Philander Judson, John T. Trowbridge, Peter Van Vliet.
Grant — Franklin Z. Hicks, Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price.

SECOND SESSION, 1843-4.

Convened at Madison, December 4, 1843, and adjourned January 31, 1844.

COUNCIL.

President — Marshall M. Strong, of Racine. *Secretary* — Benjamin C. Eastman. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — G. C. S. Vail.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Morgan L. Martin.
Rock and Walworth — Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Milwaukee and Washington — Lemuel White, Hans Crocker, David Newland.
Iowa — Moses M. Strong.
Crawford and St. Croix — Theoph. La Chappelle.
Grant — John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey.
Racine — Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Lucius I. Barber.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — George H. Walber, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — J. W. Trowbridge.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Albert G. Ellis, David Agry, Mason C. Darling.
Crawford and St. Croix — John H. Manahan.
Iowa — Moses Meeker, George Messersmith, Robert M. Long.
Milwaukee and Washington — Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Robert Masters, Lyman Crossman, Isaac H. Palmer.
Rock and Walworth — John M. Capron, William A. Bartlett, John Hopkins, James Tripp.
Grant — Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price, Franklin Z. Hicks.
Racine — John T. Trowbridge, Levi Grant, Ezra Birchard.

THIRD SESSION, 1845.

Convened at Madison, January 6th, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

COUNCIL.

President — Moses M. Strong, of Iowa. *Secretary* — Benjamin C. Eastman. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Charles H. Larkin.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Randall Wilcox.

*These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 6, 1843.

Grant — Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree.

Rock and Walworth — Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.

Iowa — Moses M. Strong.

Milwaukee and Washington — Adam E. Ray, James Kneeland, Jacob H. Kimball.

Crawford and St. Croix — Wiram Knowlton.

Racine — Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.

Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — George H. Walker, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Chauncy Davis.

Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Mason C. Darling, Abraham Brawley, William Fowler.*

Rock and Walworth — Stephen Field, Jesse C. Mills, Salmon Thomas, Jesse Moore.

Crawford and St. Croix — James Fisher.

Racine — Robert McClellan, Orson Sheldon, Albert G. Northway.

Milwaukee and Washington — Charles E. Brown, Pitts Ellis, Byron Kilbourn, Benjamin H. Mooers, William Shew, George H. Walker.

Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Charles S. Bristol, Noah Phelps, George H. Slaughter.

Iowa — James Collins, Robert C. Hoard, Solomon Oliver.

Grant — Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Franklin Z. Hicks.

FOURTH SESSION, 1846.

Convened at Madison, January 5th, and adjourned February 8, 1846.

COUNCIL.

President — Nelson Dewey, of Grant. *Secretary* — Benjamin C. Eastman.† *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Joseph Brisbois.

Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Randall Wilcox.

Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe — Wiram Knowlton.

Milwaukee and Washington — Curtis Reed, Jacob H. Kimball, James Kneeland.

Iowa — Moses M. Strong.

Grant — Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree.

Rock and Walworth — Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.

Racine — Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.

Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Mason C. Darling, of Fond du Lac. *Chief Clerk* — La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant at-Arms* — David Bonham.

Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Abraham Brawley, Mason C. Darling, Elisha Morrow.

Racine — Andrew B. Jackson, Orson Sheldon, Julius Wooster.

Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe — James Fisher.

Grant — Armstead C. Brown, Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson.

Walworth — Caleb Croswell, Warren Earl, Gaylord Graves.

Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Mark R. Clapp, William M. Dennis, Noah Phelps.

Milwaukee and Washington — Samuel H. Barstow, John Crawford, James Magone, Benjamin H. Mooers, Luther Parker, William H. Thomas.

Iowa — Henry M. Billings, Robert C. Hoard, Charles Pole.

Rock — Ira Jones.

*Brothertown Indian.

† Mr. Eastman resigned Jan. 19, and Wm. R. Smith elected.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1847.

Convened at Madison, January 4, and adjourned February 11, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President — Horatio N. Wells, of Milwaukee. *Secretary* — Thomas McHugh. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — John Bevins.

Brown, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — Mason C. Darling.

Milwaukee — Horatio N. Wells.

Racine — Frederick S. Lovell, Marshall M. Strong.

Walworth — Henry Clark.

Rock — Andrew Palmer.

Iowa and Richland — William Singer.

Waukesha — Joseph Turner.

Crawford — Benjamin F. Manahan.

Grant — Orris McCartney.

Dane, Green and Sauk — Alexander L. Collins.

Dodge and Jefferson — John E. Holmes.

Washington and Sheboygan — Chauncy M. Phelps.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — William Shew, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — E. R. Hugunin.

Racine — Uriah Wood, Elisha Raymond.

Walworth — Charles A. Bronson, Palmer Gardiner.

Milwaukee — William Shew, Andrew Sullivan, William W. Brown.

Iowa and Richland — Timothy Burns, James D. Jenkins, Thomas Chilton.

Grant — Armistead C. Brown, William Richardson.

Dane, Green and Sauk — Charles Lum, William A. Wheeler, John W. Stewart.

Sheboygan and Washington — Harrison C. Hobart.

Dodge and Jefferson — George W. Green, John T. Haight, James Giddings.

Rock — Jared G. Winslow, James M. Burgess.

Waukesha — Joseph Bond, Chauncey F. Heath.

Crawford — Joseph W. Furber.

Brown, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — Elisha Morrow, Hugh McFarlane.

SPECIAL SESSION, 1847.

Convened October 18, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President — Horatio N. Wells, of Milwaukee. *Secretary* — Thomas McHugh. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Edward P. Lockhart.

Racine — Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.

Rock — Andrew Palmer.

Iowa, La Fayette and Richland — Ninian E. Whitesides.

Washington and Sheboygan — Chauncy M. Phelps.

Walworth — Henry Clark.

Grant — Orris McCartney.

Dane, Green and Sauk — Alexander L. Collins.

Milwaukee — Horatio N. Wells.

Waukesha — Joseph Turner.

Jefferson and Dodge — John E. Holmes.

Crawford, St. Croix, Chippewa and La Pointe — Benjamin F. Manahan.

Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — Mason C. Darling.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Isaac P. Walker, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — E. R. Hugunin.

Racine — G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.

Walworth — Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.

Iowa, La Fayette and Richland — Timothy Burns, M. M. Cothren, Charles Pole.

Milwaukee — Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.

Grant — Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.

Dane, Green and Sauk — E. T. Gardner, Alexander Botkin, John W. Stewart.

Jefferson and Dodge — Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.

Crawford, St. Croix, Chippewa and La Pointe — Henry Jackson.

Washington and Sheboygan — Benjamin H. Mooers.

Waukesha — George Reed, L. Martin.

Rock — Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.

Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — Moses S. Gibson, G. W. Featherstonhaugh.

SECOND SESSION, 1848,

Convened February 7, and adjourned March 13, 1848.

COUNCIL.

President — Horatio N. Wells, of Milwaukee. *Secretary* — Thomas McHugh. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Edward P. Lockhart.

Iowa, La Fayette and Richland — Ninian E. Whitesides.

Waukesha — Joseph Turner.

Dodge and Jefferson — John E. Holmes.

Chippewa, Crawford, La Pointe, and St. Croix — Benjamin F. Manahan.

Racine — Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.

Walworth — Henry Clark.

Rock — Andrew Palmer.

Grant — Orris McCartney.

Dane, Green and Sauk — Alexander L. Collins.

Milwaukee — Horatio N. Wells.

Sheboygan and Washington — Chauncy M. Phelps.

Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — Mason C. Darling.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Timothy Burns, of Iowa. *Chief Clerk* — La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — John Mullanphy.

Iowa, La Fayette and Richland — Timothy Burns, Charles Pole, M. M. Cothren.

Grant — Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.

Sheboygan and Washington — Benj. H. Mooers.*

Dane, Green and Sauk — E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart, Alexander Botkin.

Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Moses S. Gibson.

Racine — G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.

Walworth — Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.

Rock — Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.

Milwaukee — Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.

Waukesha — George Reed, Leonard Martin.

Dodge and Jefferson — Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.

Chippewa, Crawford, La Pointe and St. Croix — Henry Jackson.

* Resigned his seat because a bill in relation to Washington County was rejected.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST CONVENTION.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 10th day of December, 1846, having framed a Constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected.

The convention was composed of the following gentlemen:

- President** — Don A. J. Upham, of Milwaukee. **Secretary** — La Fayette Kellogg.
- Brown** — David Agry, Henry S. Baird.
- Calumet** — Lemuel Goodell.
- Columbia** — Jeremiah Drake, La Fayette Hill.
- Crawford** — Peter A. R. Brace.
- Dane** — John Y. Smith, Abel Dunning, Benjamin Fuller, George B. Smith, Nathaniel F. Hyer, John M. Babcock.
- Dodge** — William M. Dennis, Stoddard Judd, Hiram Barber, Benjamin Granger, Horace D. Patch, John H. Manahan.
- Fond du Lac** — Warren Chase, Lorenzo Hazen, Moses S. Gibson.
- Grant** — Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Lorenzo Bevans, Neeley Gray, J. Allen Barber, James Gilmore, Franklin Z. Hicks, Daniel R. Burt, James R. Vineyard.
- Green** — Davis Bowen, Noah Phelps, William C. Green, Hiram Brown.
- Iowa** — William R. Smith, Moses M. Strong, Daniel M. Parkison, Thomas Jenkins, William J. Madden, Ninian E. Whitesides, Joshua L. White, Thomas James, Andrew Burnside, Moses Meeker, Elihu B. Goodsell.
- Jefferson** — Patrick Rogan, Theodore Prentiss, Aaron Rankin, Elihu L. Attwood, Samuel T. Clothier, Peter H. Turner, George Hyer.
- La Pointe** — James P. Hays.
- Marquette** — Samuel W. Beall.
- Manitowoc** — Evander M. Soper.
- Milwaukee** — Don A. J. Upham, Francis Huebschmann, Wallace W. Graham, Garret Vliet, John Crawford, Asa Kinney, Garret M. Fitzgerald, John Cooper, John H. Tweedy, James Magone, Horace Chase, Charles E. Browne.
- Portage** — Henry C. Goodrich.
- Racine** — Edward G. Ryan, Marshall M. Strong, Frederick S. Lovell, Elijah Steele, Stephen O. Bennett, Nathaniel Dickinson, Daniel Harkin, Chauncey Kellogg, Haynes Finch, Chatfield H. Parsons, Victor M. Willard, James H. Hall, James B. Cartter, T. S. Stockwell.*
- Rock** — A. Hyatt Smith, David Noggle, Sanford P. Hammond, James Chamberlain, Joseph S. Pierce, George B. Hall, David L. Mills, John Hackett, Joseph Kinney, Jr., Israel Inman, Jr.
- Richland** — Edward Coumbe.
- Sauk** — Wm. H. Clark.
- St. Croix** — William Holcombe.
- Sheboygan** — David Giddings.
- Washington** — Bostwick O'Connor, Edward H. Janssen, Patrick Toland, Charles J. Kern, Hopewell Coxe, Joel F. Wilson.
- Waukesha** — Andrew E. Elmore, Pitts Ellis, George Reed, Elisha W. Edgerton, Rufus Parks, William R. Hesk, Barnes Babcock, Charles Burchard,† James M. Moore Benjamin Hunkins, Alexander W. Randall.
- Walworth** — Solmous Wakeley, Joseph Bowker, Charles M. Baker, John W. Boyd, William Bell, Lyman H. Seaver, Sewall Smith, Josiah Topping, William Berry, M. T. Hawes.‡
- Winnebago** — James Duane Doty.

* This gentleman never took his seat.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Bovee.

‡ This gentleman never took his seat.

SECOND CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled at Madison, on the 15th of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, 1849, having framed a Constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted. The Convention was constituted as follows: Messrs. Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase, Stoddard Judd, Theodore Prentiss, Garret M. Fitzgerald and Frederick S. Lovell, being the only members of the first Convention who were elected to the second; the members of the first, in almost every county, declining a re-election.

President—Morgan L. Martin, of Brown. *Secretary*—Thomas McHugh.

Brown—Morgan L. Martin.

Calumet—G. W. Featherstonhaugh.

Chippewa and Crawford—Daniel G. Fenton.

Columbia—James T. Lewis.

Dane—Charles M. Nichols, William A. Wheeler, William H. Fox.

Dodge—Stoddard Judd, Samuel W. Lyman, Charles H. Larrabee.

Fond du Lac—Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase.

Grant—George W. Lakin, John H. Rountree, Alexander D. Ramsay, Orsamus Cole, William Richardson.

Green—James Biggs, William McDowell.

Iowa—Stephen P. Hollenbeck, Charles Bishop, Joseph Ward.

Jefferson—Theodore Prentiss, Milo Jones, Abram Vanderpool, Jonas Foltz.

La Fayette—Charles Dunn, Allen Warden, John O'Connor.

Marquette and Winnebago—Harrison Reed.

Milwaukee—Byron Kilbourn, Rufus King, Charles H. Larkin, John L. Doran, Garret M. Fitzgerald, Moritz Schoeffler, Albert Fowler.

Portage—William H. Kennedy.

Racine—Theodore Secor, Samuel R. McClellan, Horace T. Sanders, Frederick S. Lovell, Stephen A. Davenport, Andrew B. Jackson, Albert G. Cole, James D. Reymert.

Rock—Almerin M. Carter, Ezra A. Foot, Edward V. Whiton, Paul Crandall, Joseph Colley, Louis P. Harvey.

St. Croix—George W. Brownell.

Sheboygan and Manitowoc—Silas Steadman.

Walworth—James Harrington, Augustus C. Kinne, George Gale, Experience Estabrook, Hollis Latham, Ezra A. Mulford.

Washington—Patrick Pentony, James Fagan, Harvey G. Turner.

Waukesha—Peter D. Gifford, George Scagel, Squire S. Case, Alfred L. Castleman, Emulous P. Cotton, Eleazer Root.

STATE GOVERNMENT OF WISCONSIN.

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

NOTE.—The regular terms of all elective state officers commence the first Monday in January of the odd numbered years. Previous to the present time, the terms began in the even numbered years.

GOVERNORS.

Nelson Dewey,	- - -	Lancaster,	- - -	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 5, 1852
Leonard J. Farwell,	- - -	Madison,	- - -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Wm. A. Barstow,	- - -	Waukesha,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Mar. 21, 1856
Arthur McArthur,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - -	from Mar. 21, 1856, to Mar. 25, 1856
Coles Bashford,	- - -	Oshkosh,	- - -	from Mar. 25, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Alex W. Randall,	- - -	Waukesha,	- - -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 6, 1862
Louis P. Harvey,	- - -	Shopiere,	- - -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
Edward Salomon,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - -	from Apr. 19, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
James T. Lewis,	- - -	Columbus,	- - -	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866
Lucius Fairchild,	- - -	Madison,	- - -	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1872
C. C. Washburn,	- - -	La Crosse,	- - -	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 5, 1874
William R. Taylor,	- - -	Cottage Grove,	- - -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876
Harrison Ludington,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - -	from Jan. 3, 1876, to Jan. 7, 1878
Wm. E. Smith,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Jeremiah M. Rusk,	- - -	Viroqua,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1882, to Jan. 7, 1889
William D. Hoard,	- - -	Ft. Atkinson,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1889, to

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

John E. Holmes,	- - -	Jefferson,	- - -	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
Samuel W. Beal,	- - -	Taycheedah,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
Timothy Burns,	- - -	La Crosse,	- - -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
James T. Lewis,	- - -	Columbus,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
Arthur McArthur,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
E. D. Campbell,	- - -	La Crosse,	- - -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Butler G. Noble,	- - -	Whitewater,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
Edward Salomon,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
Gerry W. Hazelton,*	- - -	Columbus,	- - -	from Sep. 10, 1862, to Sep. 26, 1862
Wyman Spooner,	- - -	Elkhorn,	- - -	from Jan. 14, 1863, to Jan. 3, 1870
Thaddeus C. Pound,	- - -	Chippewa Falls,	- - -	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1872
Milton H. Pettit,	- - -	Kenosha,	- - -	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Mar. 23, 1873
Charles D. Parker,	- - -	Pleasant Valley,	- - -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
James M. Bingham,	- - -	Chippewa Falls,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Sam S. Fifield,	- - -	Ashland,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1882, to Jan. 8, 1887
Geo. W. Ryland,	- - -	Lancaster,	- - -	from Jan. 3, 1887, to

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thos. McHugh,	- - -	Delavan,,	- - -	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
Wm. A. Barstow,	- - -	Waukesha,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
C. D. Robinson,	- - -	Green Bay,	- - -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Alex T. Gray,	- - -	Janesville,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
David W. Jones,	- - -	Belmont,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 2, 1860
Louis P. Harvey,	- - -	Shopiere,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
James T. Lewis,	- - -	Columbus,	- - -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
Lucius Fairchild,	- - -	Madison,	- - -	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866
Thomas S. Allen,	- - -	Mineral Point,	- - -	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870
Llywelyn Breese,	- - -	Portage,	- - -	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874
Peter Doyle,	- - -	Prairie du Chien,	- - -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
Hans. B. Warner,	- - -	Ellsworth,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Ernst G. Timme,	- - -	Kenosha,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1882, to

Ex-officio, as President of Senate.

STATE TREASURERS.

Jarius C. Fairchild,	- - -	Madison,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1848, to Jan. 5, 1852
Edward H. Janssen,	- - -	Cedarburg,	- - -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 7, 1856
Charles Kuehn,	- - -	Manitowoc,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Samuel D. Hastings,	- - -	Trempealeau,	- - -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1866
William E. Smith,	- - -	Fox Lake,	- - -	from Jan. 1, 1856, to Jan. 3, 1870
Henry Bætz,	- - -	Manitowoc,	- - -	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874
Ferdinand Keuhn,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
Richard Guenther,	- - -	Oshkosh,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Edward C. McFetridge,	- - -	Beaver Dam,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1882, to Jan. 3, 1887
Henry B. Harshaw,	- - -	Oshkosh,	- - -	from Jan. 3, 1887, to

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

James S. Brown,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - -	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
S. Park Coon,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
Experience Estabrook,	- - -	Geneva,	- - -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
George B. Smith,	- - -	Madison,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
William R. Smith,	- - -	Mineral Point,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Gabriel Bouck,	- - -	Oshkosh,	- - -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
James H. Howe,	- - -	Green Bay,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Oct. 7, 1862
Winfield Smith,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - -	from Oct. 7, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1866
Charles R. Gill,	- - -	Watertown,	- - -	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870
Stephen S. Barlow,	- - -	Dellona,	- - -	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874
A. Scott Sloan,	- - -	Beaver Dam,	- - -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
Alexander Wilson,	- - -	Mineral Point,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Leander F. Frisby,	- - -	West Bend,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1882, to Jan. 3, 1887
Charles E. Estabrook,	- - -	Manitowoc,	- - -	from Jan. 3, 1887, to

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

(Office created August 16, 1848.)

Eleazer Root,	- - -	Waukesha,	- - -	from Jan. 1, 1849, to Jan. 5, 1852
Azel P. Ladd,	- - -	Shullsburg,	- - -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Hiram A. Wright,	- - -	Prairie du Chien,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to May 29, 1855
A. Constantine Barry,	- - -	Racine,	- - -	from June 29, 1855, to Jan. 4, 1858
Lyman C. Draper,	- - -	Madison,	- - -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Josiah L. Pickard,	- - -	Platteville,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Sep. 30, 1864
John G. McMynn,	- - -	Racine,	- - -	from Oct. 1, 1864, to Jan. 6, 1868
Alexander J. Craig,	- - -	Madison,	- - -	from Jan. 6, 1868, to July 6, 1870
Samuel Fallows,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - -	from July 6, 1870, to Jan. 4, 1874
Edward Searing,	- - -	Milton,	- - -	from Jan. 4, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
William C. Whitford,	- - -	Milton,	- - -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Robert Graham,	- - -	Oshkosh,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1882, to Jan. 3, 1887
Jesse B. Thayer,	- - -	River Falls,	- - -	from Jan. 3, 1887, to

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

(Office created by Chapter 479, Laws 1852 — Abolished January 3, 1870, Chapter 28, Laws of 1868.)

James S. Baker,	- - -	Green Bay,	- - -	from Nov. 20, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
William M. Dennis,	- - -	Watertown,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 4, 1858
Joel C. Squires,	- - -	Mineral Point,	- - -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Gysbert Van Steenwyk,	- - -	Kilbourn City,	- - -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
William H. Ramsey,	- - -	Ozaukee,	- - -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1866
Jeremiah M. Rusk,	- - -	Viroqua,	- - -	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, DELAWARE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

(Office created by Chapter 24, Laws of 1853 — Abolished January 4, 1874, by Chapter 193 Laws of 1873.)

John Taylor, - - -	Waupun, - - -	from Mar. 28, 1853, to Apr. 2, 1853
Henry Brown, - - -	Fond du Lac, - - -	from Apr. 2, 1853, to Jan. 2, 1854
Argalus W. Starks, - - -	Baraboo, - - -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
Edward McGarry, - - -	Milwaukee, - - -	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Edward M. MacGraw, - - -	Sheboygan, - - -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Hans C. H-g, - - -	Waterford, - - -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
Alexander P. Hodges, - - -	Oshkosh, - - -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
Henry Cordier, - - -	Waupun, - - -	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 3, 1870
George F. Wheeler, - - -	Springvale, - - -	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 4, 1874

STATE COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION.

(Office created by Chap. 155, Laws of 1871 — Abolished January 3, 1876, by Chap. 238, Laws of 1874.)

Ole C. Johnson, - - -	Beloit, - - -	from April 3, 1871, to Jan. 5, 1874
Martin J. Argard, - - -	Eau Claire, - - -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

(Office created by Section 8 of Chapter 273, Laws of 1874; made elective by Chapter 300, Laws of 1881.)

John W. Hoyt, - - -	Madison, - - -	from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Geo. H. Paul, - - -	Milwaukee, - - -	from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Joseph H. Osborn, - - -	Oshkosh, - - -	from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Dana C. Lamb, - - -	Fond du Lac, - - -	from March 10, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1878
A. J. Turner, - - -	Portage, - - -	from Feb. 1, 1878, to Feb. 15, 1889
N. P. Haugen - - -	River Falls - - -	from Feb. 15, 1889, to Jan. 3, 1887
Atley Peterson - - -	Sold'ers' Grove - - -	from Jan. 3, 1887, to

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

(By Chapter 56, Section 82, General Laws of 1857, the Secretary of State was Commissioner of Insurance *ex-officio* until the passage of Chapter 214, Laws of 1878, creating the office of Insurance Commissioner, which office was made elective by Chapter 300, Laws of 1881.)

Philip L. Spooner, Jr., Madison, - - -	from April 1, 1878, to Jan. 3, 1887
Philip Cheek, Jr., Baraboo, - - -	from January 3, 1887 to

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(The Supreme Court was not separately organized until 1853, previous to which the Judges of the Circuit Court were *ex-officio* Justices of the Supreme Court.)

Name.	Circuit.	Date oath of office.	Exp'n of term.
Alex. W. Stow, C. J., - - -	4th	August 28, 1848,	to Jan. 1, 1851
Edward V. Whiton, A. J., - - -	1st	August 28, 1848,	to June 1, 1853
Levi Hubbell, A. J.,* - - -	2d	August 28, 1848,	to June 1, 1853
Charles H. Larrabee, A. J., - - -	3d	August 28, 1848,	to June 1, 1853
Mortimer M. Jackson, A. J., - - -	5th	August 28, 1848,	to June 1, 1853
Timothy O. Howe, A. J., - - -	4th	January 1, 1851,	to June 1, 1853
Wiram Knowlton, A. J., - - -	6th	August 6, 1850,	to June 1, 1853

* Elected Chief Justice June 13, 1851.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title.	Date.	Exp'n of term.
Edward V. Whiton, - - - - -	C. J.	June 1, 1853, to April 12,	1859
Luther S. Dixon, - - - - -	C. J.	April 20, 1859, to June 17,	1874
Edward G. Ryan, - - - - -	C. J.	June 17, 1874, to Oct. 19,	1880
Orsamus Cole, - - - - -	C. J.	Nov. 11, 1880, to 1st M. Jan.	1892
Samuel Crawford, - - - - -	A. J.	June 1, 1853, to June 19,	1855
Abram D. Smith, - - - - -	A. J.	June 1, 1853, to June 21,	1859
Orsamus Cole, - - - - -	A. J.	June 19, 1855, to Nov. 11,	1880
Byron Paine, - - - - -	A. J.	June 21, 1859, to Nov. 15,	1864
Jason Downer, - - - - -	A. J.	Nov. 15, 1864, to Sept. 11,	1867
Byron Paine, - - - - -	A. J.	Sept. 11, 1867, to Jan. 13,	1871
William F. Lyon, - - - - -	A. J.	Jan. 20, 1871, to 1st M. Jan.	1894
David Taylor, - - - - -	A. J.	April 18, 1878, to 1st M. Jan.	1896
Harlow S.orton, - - - - -	A. J.	April 18, 1878, to 1st M. Jan.	1898
John B. Casaday, - - - - -	A. J.	Nov. 11, 1890, to 1st M. Jan.	1890

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

J. R. Brigham, - - -	Appointed August Term, - - - - -	1848
Samuel W. Beale, - -	Appointed December 12, - - - - -	1849
La Fayette Kellogg, - -	Appointed June 1, - - - - -	1853
Clarence Kellogg - -	Appointed June 11, - - - - -	1878

MEMBERS OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURES, FROM 1848 TO 1889 INCLUSIVE.

SENATORS.

NAMES.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Abert, George A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877, 78, b.
Abrams, Wm. J.	Green Bay, Brown	1868, 69, b.
Ackley, Henry M.	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1882, 83.
Adams, Benjamin F.	Door Creek, Dane	1862, 72.
Adams, Henry	Monticello, Green ..	1866, 67, 68, 69, b.
Adams, John	Black Earth, Dane	1882, 83, b.
Adams, John Q.	Fall River, Columbia	1854, 55, 56, b.
Alban, James S.	Plover, Portage	1852, 53.
Allen, Benjamin	Hudson, St. Croix	1853, 54.
Anderson, Matthew	Cross Plains, Dane	1878, 79, 80, 81, b.
Andrews, Abram D.	River Falls, Pierce	1878, 79.
Arnold, Alexander A.	Galesville, Trempealeau	1877, 78, b.
Avery, Frank	Baraboo, Sauk	1889, b.
Bacon, Orrin	Monticello, Green	1872, 73, b.
Bailey, Dana R.	Baldwin, St. Croix	1878, 79.
Baker, Robert H.	Racine, Racine	1873, 75, 76.
Baldwin, George	Chilton, Calumet	1870, 71, b.
Barber, J. Allen	Lancaster, Grant	1856, 57, b.
Barden, Levi W.	Portage, Columbia	1875, 76, 77, 78, b.
Barlow, Stephen S.	Delton, Sauk	1868, 69, b.
Barnes, S. W.	Waterloo, Jefferson	1856, 57.
Barney, John A.	Mayville, Dodge	1875, 76.
Burnum, George S.	Waukau, Winnebago	1865, 66, b.
Barron, Henry D.	St. Croix Falls, Polk	1874, 75, 76, b.
Bartlett, M. D.	Durand, Pepin	1862, 63.
Bartlett, Oscar F.	East Troy, Walworth	1860, 61.
Bashford, Coles	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1853, 54, 55.
Bean, Samuel C.	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1857, 58, 61, 62.
Belden, Philo	Rochester, Racine	1871, 72, b.
Bennett, Alden I.	Beloit, Rock	1858, 59, 60, 61.
Bennett, George	Kenosha, Kenosha	1860, 61.
Bennett, Joseph B. ¹	Watertown, Jefferson	1879, 80.
Bennett, Stephen O.	Raymond, Racine	1851, 52, b.
Bennett, Van S.	Rockton, Vernon	1882, 83, b.
Bentley, John A.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1865, 66.
Billings, Henry M.	Highland, Iowa	1848, b.
Black, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874, 75, b.
Blackstone, John W.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1880, 81.
Blake, Edward R.	Port Washington, Ozaukee	1883, 85, b.
Blair, Andrew M.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1853, 54.
Blair, William	Waukesha, Waukesha	1864, 65, 72, 73, 76, 77.
Bleekman, Adelbert E.	Tomah, Monroe	1874, 75, b.
Bohan, John R.	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1863, 64, b.
Bones, Thomas A.	Racine, Racine	1877, 78.
Botkin, Alexander	Madison, Dane	1849, 50, b.
Bovee, Marvin H.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1853.
Bowen, Ezra B.	Mayville, Dodge	1854, 55.
Bowen, Thomas S.	Waupun, Dodge	1852, 53.
Bowman, Jonathan	Kilbourn City, Columbia	1863, 64, 65, 66, b.
Boyd, John W.	Geneva, Walworth	1844, 49, 58, 59.
Bragg, Edward S.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1868, 69.
Briggs, John R., Jr. ²	Beloit, Rock	1853.
Brown, Orlando	Modena, Buffalo	1872, 73, b.
Browne, Edward L.	Waupaca, Waupaca	1861, 62, 67, 68.

b. See list of members of Assembly.

¹ Elected January 21, 1879, to fill vacancy caused by death of C. H. Phillips, of Lake Mills.

² Contested seat of L. P. Harvey, but did not prevail.

SENATORS—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Bryant, George E.....	Madison, Dane	1875, 76.
Buckstaff, Geo. H.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1887, 89, b.
Budlong, S. W.....	Waterloo, Jefferson.....	1865, 66.
Bugh, Samuel G.....	Shullsburg, La Fayette.....	1851, 52.
Bull, Benjamin.....	Prairie du Chien, Crawford....	1866, 67.
Bull, Hiram C.....	Madison, Dane.....	1857.
Burchard, Samuel D.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1870, 71, 73, 74.
Burdick, Zebulon P.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1859, 60, b.
Burrows, George B.....	Madison, Dane	1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Butt, Cyrus M.....	Viroqua, Vernon	1869, 70.
Cameron, Angus	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1863, 64, 71, 72, b.
Campbell, Archibald	Middlebury, Iowa	1878, 79.
Campbell, Francis.....	Gratiot, La Fayette	1873, 74, 75, 76.
Carey, John	Osman, Manitowoc.....	1883, b, 85, 87.
Carter, Benjamin F.....	Sherwood, Calumet	1880, 81, b.
Cary, John W.....	Racine, Racine.....	1853, 54, b.
Cary, Luther H.....	Greenbush, Sheboygan.....	1861, 62, b.
Case, Jerome L.....	Racine, Racine.....	1865, 66.
Cate, N. S.....	De Soto, Vernon.....	1862.
Cavanaugh, Daniel	Osceola, Fond du Lac.....	1876, 77, b.
Chandler, John A.....	Sparta, Monroe.....	1865, 66.
Chandler, Willard H.....	Windsor, Dane.....	1863, 64, 65, 66, b.
Chappel, William	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1858, 59, b.
Chase, C. S.....	Racine, Racine.....	1857, 58.
Chase, Enoch.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1882, 83, b.
Chase, Warren	Ceresco, Fond du Lac.....	1848, 49.
Chipman, William E.....	Burlington, Racine.....	1879, 80.
Clapp, J. D.....	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson.....	1863, 64.
Clark, Satterlee.....	Horicon, Dodge	{ 1862, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, b.
Clark, Temple.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1857, 58.
Clawson, P. J.....	Monroe, Green	1889.
Clement, Charles.....	Racine, Racine.....	1855, 56.
Cobb, Amasa.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1855, 56, b.
Cole, Samuel	Gratiot, La Fayette.....	1861, 62, 65, 66, b.
Colladay, William M.....	Stoughton, Dane	1871, 72, b.
Colman, Edward	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1882, 83.
Comstock, Cicero.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1859, 60.
Comstock, Noah D.....	Arcadia, Trempealeau.....	1883, 85, b.
Conkey, Theodore.....	Appleton, Outagamie	1851, 52, b.
Conklin, James.....	Madison, Dane.....	1885, 87.
Cook, E. Fox.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1857, 58.
Cooper, H. A.....	Racine, Racine	1887, 89.
Copp, William J.....	Prescott, Pierce	1868, 69.
Cothren, Montgomery M....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1849, 50.
Cottrill, J. P. C.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1883, 85.
Cotzhausen, Frederick W....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1873, 74.
Cox, Charles P.....	River Falls, Pierce.....	1860, 61.
Crane, H. O.....	Neenah, Winnebago.....	1861.
Crosby, Charles F.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1881, 82.
Cunning, Hugh.....	Ozaukee, Ozaukee.....	1861, 62.
Curtis, Henry W.....	Delton, Sauk	1859, 60.
Davis, Horatio N.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1873, 74, 75, 76.
Davis, Moses M.....	Portage City, Columbia.....	1857, 58, 59, 60, b.
Davis, Romanzo E.....	Middleton, Dane.....	1870, 71*, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.
Day, C. W.....	De Pere, Brown	1887.
Dean, Eliab B., Jr.....	Madison, Dane.....	1851, 52.
Decker, Edward.....	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.....	1860, 61.
DeGroot, John W.....	Alma, Buffalo.....	1887, 89, b.
Delaney, Arthur K.....	Mayville, Dodge.....	1881, 82, b.
Dennis, William M.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1848, 49, b.
Dering, Charles L.....	Columbus, Columbia.....	1879, 80.
Deuster, Peter V.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1870, 71, b.
Dewey, Nelson.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1854, 55.
Dexter, George E.....	Monroe, Green.....	1856, 57.
Douglas, Mark.....	Melrose, Jackson.....	1876, 77, b.
Downs, Daniel L.....	Richland Center, Richland.....	1876, 77, b.
Dunn, Charles.....	Belmont, La Fayette.....	1853, 54, 55, 56.
Dyson, T. A.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1887, 89.
Earnest, James H.....	Shullsburg, La Fayette.....	1863, 64, 67, 68, b.

b See list of members of Assembly.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Levi B. Vilas.

SENATORS — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Eastman, Enos.....	Plymouth, Sheboygan.....	1875, 76, b.
Eastman, J. A.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1850, 1851.
Eaton, Henry L.....	Lone Rock, Richland.....	1872, 73, b.
Eagan, Michael J.....	Franklin, Milwaukee.....	1860, 61, b.
Eldredge, Charles A.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1854, 55.
Ellis, Frederick S.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1864, 65, b.
Ellis, William A.....	Peshigo, Oconto.....	1881, 82.
Elwood, G. De Witt.....	Princeton, Green Lake.....	1865, 66.
Erwin, Charles K.....	Tomah, Monroe.....	1882, 83, 85, 87.
Farr, Asahel.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1870, 77, b.
Fenton, Daniel G.....	Prairie du Chien.....	1848.
Ferguson, Benjamin.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1860, 61.
Field, R. C.....	Osseo, Trempealeau.....	1874, 75, b.
Fifield, Sam S.....	Ashland, Ashland.....	1877, 80, 81, b.
Finkelnburg, Augustus.....	Fountain City, Buffalo.....	1881, 82, b.
Fisher, Ira W.....	Menasha, Winnebago.....	1869, 70.
Fisher, James.....	Eastman, Crawford.....	1849, 50, b.
Fitch, George.....	Berlin, Green Lake.....	1857, 89.
Fitzgerald, John.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1856.
Flint, Edwin.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1862.
Flint, Rockwell J.....	Menomonie, Dunn.....	1876, 77, 82, 83, b.
Flint, Waldo S.....	Princeton, Green Lake.....	1871, 72, b.
Foot, Ezra A.....	Footville, Rock.....	1861, 62, b.
Foster, James H.....	Koro, Winnebago.....	1871, 72, b.
Fratt, Nicholas D.....	Racine, Racine.....	1859, 60.
Fritz, Theodore.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1887, 89.
Frost, Geo. L.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1863, 64, b.
Fulton, Marcus A.....	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1866, 67, b.
Gale, George.....	Elkhorn, Walworth.....	1850, 51.
Gardner, E. T.....	Monroe, Green.....	1848, 49.
Gary, George.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1866, b.
Gernon, Edward.....	Genesee, Waukesha.....	1856, 57.
Gibson, Thomas K.....	Benton, La Fayette.....	1848.
Gibson, William J.....	Black River Falls, Jackson.....	1855, 56, b.
Giddings, James.....	Chester, Dodge.....	1850, 51.
Giles, Hiram H.....	Stoughton, Dane.....	1855, 56, 57, 58, b.
Ginty, Geo. O.....	Grafton, Ozaukee.....	1855, 56.
Gill, Bolivar G.....	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1885, 87, b.
Gill, Charles R.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1860, 61.
Goodell, Lemuel ¹	Stockbridge, Calumet.....	1849, 50, b.
Graham, Hiram P.....	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	1874, 75.
Grant, Levi.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1854.
Gray, Hamilton H. ²	Darlington, La Fayette.....	1869, 70, b.
Greene, Walter S.....	{ Milford, Jefferson.....	1873, 74, b.
	{ Fort Atkinson, Jefferson.....	1887, 89.
Greulich, Augustus.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1857, 58, b.
Griffin, Michael.....	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	1890, 81, b.
Grimmer, George.....	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.....	1877, 78, 79, 80.
Griswold, William M.....	Columbus, Columbia.....	1869, 70, 71, 72, b.
Haben, Andrew.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1879, 80, b.
Habich, Carl.....	Madison, Dane.....	1868, 69.
Hadley, Jackson.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1855, 56, b.
Hall, John C.....	Monroe, Green.....	1870, 71.
Hamilton, J. B.....	Neenah, Winnebago.....	1862, 63, 81, 82.
Hanchett, Luther.....	Plover, Portage.....	1857, 58, 59, 60.
Harris, Joseph.....	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1864, 65.
Harvey, Louis P. ³	Shopiere, Rock.....	1854, 55, 56, 57.
Hathaway, Oscar C.....	Beetown, Grant.....	1876, 77, 78, 79.
Hay, Samuel M.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1862, b.
Hazelton, George C.....	Boscobel, Grant.....	1868, 69, 70, 71.
Hazelton, Gerry W.....	Columbus, Columbia.....	1861, 62.
Head, Orson S.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1851.
Herrick, Charles.....	Racine, Racine.....	1874.
Hicks, Edward.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1862, 63, b.
Hilgen, Frederick.....	Cedarburg, Ozaukee.....	1860.
Hill, James.....	Warren, St. Croix.....	1882, 83, b.
Hiner, William H.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1872, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.
Hixon, Gideon C.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1873, 74, b.
Hobart, Harrison C.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1848.

¹ Seat unsuccessfully contested by H. E. Eastman² Seat unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Townsend.³ Seat contested in 1854 by John R. Briggs, Jr., on constitutional grounds, but unsuccessfully.⁴ See lists of members of Assembly.

SENATORS — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Holloway, John C.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1872, 73, 74, 75, b.
Hood, Thomas.....	Madison, Dane.....	1864, 65.
Hopkins, Benjamin F.....	Madison, Dane.....	1862, 63, b.
Horn, Frederick W.....	Cedarburg, Ozaukee.....	1848, 49, 50, b.
Hotchkiss, Robert H.....	Plymouth, Sheboygan.....	1859, 60, 68, b.
Houghton, Horace E.....	Durand, Pepin.....	1879, 80, b.
Howell, Daniel.....	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1854, 55.
Hoyt, J. W.....	Chaseburg, Vernon.....	1885, 87.
Hudd, Thomas R.†.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1862, 63.
Huebschmann, Francis.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1876, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, 85, b.
Hulbert, David B.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1851, 52, 62*, 71, 72.
Humphrey, Herman L.....	Logansville, Sauk.....	1885, 87, b.
Hunt, George F.....	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1862, 63, b.
Hunter, Ed. M.....	West Bend, Washington.....	1881, 82.
Hutchinson, Buel E.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1853, 54.
Hyde, Edwin.....	Prairie du Chien, Crawford.....	1860, 61, b.
Hyer, George.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1879, 80, b.
	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1851, b.
Irish, Joseph E.....	New Richmond, St. Croix.....	1872, 73.
Ives, Edward H.....	Trimbelle, Pierce.....	1870, 71, b.
Jacobs, William H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1875, 76.
James, Norman L.....	Richland Center, Richland.....	1885, 87, b.
Jenkins, George A.....	Charlestown, Calumet.....	1862, b.
Johnson, John A.....	Madison, Dane.....	1873, 74, b.
Joiner, Lemuel W.....	Wyoming, Iowa.....	1857, 58, 61, 62, 69, 70, b.
Joiner, R. L.....	Wyoming, Iowa.....	1889.
Jonas, Charles.....	Racine, Racine.....	1883, 85, b.
Jones, Evan W.....	Cambria, Columbia.....	1873, 74.
Jones, John H.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1871, 72.
Judd, Stoddard.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1866, 67, b.
Kellogg, John A.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1879, 80.
Kelly, David M.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1880, 81, b.
Kelsey, Charles S.....	Montello, Marquette.....	1861, 62, 63, 64, b.
Kelsey, Edwin B.....	Montello, Marquette.....	1855, 56, b.
Kempf, John J.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1889.
Kennedy, William.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1885, 87, 89.
Keogh, Edward.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1862, 63, b.
Kershaw, William J.....	Big Springs, Adams.....	1869, 70, b.
Kecham, William.....	Richland City, Richland.....	1864, 65, 68, 69.
Kidd, Edward I.....	Millville, Grant.....	1885, 87, 89, b.
Kimball, Alanson M.....	Pine River, Waushara.....	1863, 64.
Kimball, M. L.....	Berlin, Green Lake.....	1857, 58.
Kingston, John T.....	Necedah, Juneau.....	1857, 59, 61, 82, 83, b.
Kinney, Asa.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1848, 49.
Klotz, Ignatius.....	Campbellsport, Fond du Lac.....	1885, 87, b.
Kreiss, George.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1872, 73, b.
Kroeger, Herm.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1889.
Krouskop, George.....	Richland Center, Richland.....	1870, 71, 74, 75.
Kusel, Frederick.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1881, 82.
Lakin, George W.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1848, 49.
Lander, H. W.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1868, 69.
Larkin, Charles H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1886, 67, 68, 69, b.
Lawrence, William A.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1863, 64, 65, 66, b.
Leahy, John E.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1887, 89, b.
Lewis, James T.....	Columbus, Columbia.....	1853, b.
Lincoln, Wyman L.....	Avoca, Iowa.....	1865, 66, b.
Lindsley, Myron P.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1872, 73.
Lins, John A.....	Eagle, Waukesha.....	1885, 87, b.
Little, Francis.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1871, 72, 73, 74, b.
Littlejohn, N. M.....	Whitewater, Walworth.....	1864, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.
Lochen, Peter.....	Newberg, Washington.....	1887, 89.
Loper, Alonzo A.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1878, 79, b.
Lord, Simon L.....	Edgerton, Rock.....	1883, 85, b.
Lovejoy, A. P.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1887, 89.
Loy, Joseph F.....	De Pere, Brown.....	1854, 55.
Lynde, William Pitt.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1869, 70, b.
Magoon, Henry S.....	Darlington, La Fayette.....	1871, 72.
Main, Willet S.....	Madison, Dane.....	1889.

b. See list of members of Assembly.

* Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Charles Quentin.

† Elected to Congress to fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. Joseph Rankin.

SENATORS — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Mann, Curtis	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1868, 69.
Manz, Baltus	Meeker, Washington	1854.
Martin, Morgan L.	Green Bay, Brown	1858, 59, b.
Masters, E. D.	Jefferson, Jefferson	1859, 60.
Maxon, Densmore E.	Cedar Creek, Washington	1858, 59, 60, 61, b
Maxwell, Walter S.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1885, 87, b.
McClellan, Samuel R.	Wilnot, Kenosha	1858, 59.
McFord, Myron H.	Shawano, Shawano	1873, 74, b.
McCurdy, Robert	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1873, 74.
McDill, Alexander S.	Plover, Portage	1863, 64, b.
McDonald, Donald A.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1883, 85, b.
McFarland, David	Highland, Iowa	1875, 76, b.
McFetridge, Edward C.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1879, 80, b.
McGarry, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854, 55, b.
McGrew, Joseph B.	Richland Centre, Richland	1880, 81, b.
McKeeby, Gilbert E.	Lodi, Columbia	1881, 82.
McLane, George R.	Summit, Waukesha	1853, 54.
Mead, M. C.	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1859.
Meule, Matt J.	Green Bay, Brown	1866, 67.
Mears, Daniel	Osceola Mills, Polk	1858, 59.
Meffert, William C.	Arena, Iowa	1882, 83.
Merrill, Geo. F.	Ashland, Ashland	1887, 89.
Merrill, Henry	Fort Winnebago	1848, 49.
Messinger, R. N.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1848.
Miller, Ezra	Beloit, Rock	1853, 54.
Miller, Wm	Rusk, Dunn	1889.
Mills, Jesse C.	Elkhorn, Walworth	1856, 57.
Mills, Simeon	Madison, Dane	1848.
Miner, Eliphalet S.	Necedah, Juneau	1871, 72, b.
Minor, Edward S.	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1883, 85, b.
Mitchell, George W.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1862, 63.
Mitchell, John L.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872, 73, 76, 77.
Montgomery, Edwin	Farmington, Jefferson	1861, 62, b.
Moore, G. De G.	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1850, 51.
Moore, Harvey T.	Brodhead, Green	1874, 75.
Morgan, Lyman	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1865, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 79, 80.
Morris, T. D.	Whitesville, ———	1863, 64.
Mumbrue, Henry C.	Waupaca, Waupaca	1877, 78, b.
Murphy, Dennis ¹	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1849, 50.
Nash, Wm. F.	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1889.
Nason, Joel F.	St. Croix Falls, Polk	1885, 87.
Nelson, William	Viroqua, Vernon	1872, 73.
Nevins, Sylvester L.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1875, 76.
Newman, Alfred W.	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1868, 69, b.
Norton, Otis W.	Milton, Rock	1848, 49, 50.
O'Neill, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1856, 57, b.
O'Rourke, Patrick H.	Cascade, Sheboygan	1873, 74.
Paddock, Francis	Salem, Kenosha	1855.
Palmer, Andrew	Janesville, Rock	1851, 52.
Palmer, Henry L. ²	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867, 68, b.
Palmetier, Charles	Lake Geneva, Walworth	1882, 83.
Parry, William T.	Portage, Columbia	1883, 85, b.
Paul, George H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878, 79, 80, 81.
Persons, E. W.	De Pere, Brown	1889.
Pettibone, C. A.	Juneau, Dodge	1887, 89.
Pettit, Milton H.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1870, 71.
Phillips, Albert L.	Racine, Racine	1881, 82, b.
Phillips, Charles H. ³	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1879, b.
Phillips, E. S.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1860, 61.
Pier, Edward	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1856, 57, 58, 59.
Pingel, John L.	Appleton, Outagamie	1882, 83.
Pinkney, Bertine	Rosendale, Fond du Lac	1852, 53, b.
Pond, L. E.	Westfield, Marquette	1887, 89.
Pope, Carl C.	Black River Falls, Jackson	1864, 65, b.
Potter, Robert L. D.	Wautoma, Waushara	1873, 74, 75, 76.
Pratt, George C.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1862, 63.
Pratt, Samuel	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1870, 71, 72, 73, b.

b See list of members of Assembly.

1 Died Jan. 1, 1879, and J. B. Bennett elected to fill vacancy.

2 Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Jackson Hadley.

3 Resigned his seat having been postmaster when elected.

SENATORS—Continued.

NAME.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Prentiss, Judson.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1882, 83.
Price, H. H.....	Black River Falls, Jackson.....	1889.
Price, William T.....	Black River Falls, Jackson.....	1887, 70, 71, 78, 79, 80, 81, b.
Proudfit, Andrew.....	Madison, Dane.....	1883, 82.
Proudfit, James E.....	Madison, Dane.....	1886, 87.
Purdy, William S.....	Viroqua, Vernon.....	1882.
Quarles, Joseph V.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1880, 81, b.
Quentin, Charles ¹	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1861, 62.
Quimby, John B.....	Sauk City, Sauk.....	1873, 73, 74, 75.
.....
.....	Brodhead, Green.....	1892, 83.
.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, b.
.....	West Salem, La Crosse.....	1867, 68.
.....	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.....	1874, 75, b.
.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1880, 81, 82, 83.
.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1885, 86, 87, 88, 89, 70.
.....	Waupaca, Waupaca.....	1871, 72.
.....	Summit, Waukesha.....	1869, 67, h.
.....	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1875, 76, 77, 78, 83, 85, b.
.....	Lake Geneva, Walworth.....	1869.
.....	Denoon, Geneva, Walworth.....	1854, 85, b. 1878, 79, b.
.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1864, 65.
.....	Merton, Waukesha.....	1870, 71, 74, 75, 78, 79.
.....	Juneau, Dodge.....	1882, 83.
.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, b.
.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1878, 79, b.
.....	Nellsville, Clark.....	1885, b.
.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1883, 83, b.
.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1890.
.....	Monroe, Green.....	1850, 81.
.....	Orion, Richland.....	1859, 80, b.
.....	Jackson, Washington.....	1863.
.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1868, 87, b.
.....	Menasha, Winnebago.....	1875, 79, b.
.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1850, 81, 82, 87, b.
.....	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	1887, 89.
.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1876, 77.
.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1880, 81, 82, 83.
.....
.....	Berlin, Green Lake.....	1877, 78, 79, 80, b.
.....	Poynette, Columbia.....	1867, 68, b.
.....	Addison, Washington.....	1869, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, b.
.....	Chilton, Calumet.....	1874, 75.
.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1871, 72, 73, 74, b.
.....	Barton, Washington.....	1877, 79, b.
.....	Oconto, Oconto.....	1887, 89.
.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1875, 76.
.....	Port Washington, Ozaukee.....	1867, 58.
.....	Grand Rapids, Wood.....	1873, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Seaton, James W. ²	Potosi, Grant.....	1853, b.
Seely, M. W.....	Marquette, Green Lake.....	1850, 60.
Sessions, Milan H.....	Waupaca, Waupaca.....	1865, 66, b.
Sharpstein, John R.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1862, 83, b.
Sherman, Benjamin F.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1863, 85, b.
Sholes, Charles C.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1866, 67, b.
Sholes, C. Latham.....	..... Racine, Racine..... Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1848, 49. 1850, 57, b.
Silverman, Lion.....	Ozaukee, Ozaukee.....	1859.
Silverthorn, Willis C.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1875, 76, b.
Simpson, Edward B.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1881, 82, b.
Simpson, Philemon B.....	Shullsburg, La Fayette.....	1857, 58, 59, 63, 60, b.
Smith, Augustus L.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1868, 67.
Smith, Horatio N.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1853, 54, b.
Smith, John B.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1849, 50.
Smith, Patrick H.....	Plymouth, Sheboygan.....	1840, 81, 82, 83.
Smith, Perry H.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1850, 57, b.
Smith, William E.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1854, 59, 64, 65, b.
Spooner, Wyman.....	Eagleville, Elkhorn, Walworth.....	1849, 50. 1862, 63, b.
Sprague, Fred A.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1852, 53, b.
Squires, Joel C. ³	Fond du Lac.....	1889, b.
Stanchfield, S. B.....	.....	.....

¹ Died May 3, 1862, and Dr. F. Heebachman elected to fill vacancy, and served at special session in September.

² Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. C. Squires.

³ Died May 6, 1862.

⁴ of members of Assembly.

to fill vacancy caused by resignation of C. M. Webb.

SENATORS — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Stanley, William S., Jr.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1883, 85, b.
Starks, Argalus W.....	Baraboo, Sauk.....	1866, 67, b.
Steele, Elijah.....	Pike, Kenosha.....	1850.
Sterling, Levi.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1851, 52, 53, 54, b.
Stevens, Henry.....	Caledonia Center, Racine.....	1867, 68, 69, 70, b.
Stewart, Alva.....	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson.....	1852, 53, b.
Stewart, John W.....	Monroe, Green.....	1860, 61.
Strong, Bennett U.....	Spring Green, Sauk.....	1870, 71.
Sutherland, George E.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1880, 81.
Sutherland, James.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1855, 56, 57, 58.
Swain, George W.....	Chaseburg, Vernon.....	1878, 79.
Sweat, John B.....	Black Earth, Dane.....	1860, 61, b.
Sweet, Benjamin J.....	Chilton, Calumet.....	1861.
Tate, J. Henry.....	Viroqua, Vernon.....	1876, 77, b.
Taylor, Chas. S.....	Barron.....	1889, b.
Taylor, David.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1855, 56, 69, 70, b.
Taylor, H. A.....	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1889.
Taylor, William R.....	Cottage Grove, Dane.....	1850, 60, b.
Thomas, John E.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan.....	1863, 64, b.
Thomas, Ormsby B.....	Prairie du Chien, Crawford.....	1880, 81.
Thorn, Gerrit T.....	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1867, 68, b.
Thorp, Frederick O.....	West Bend, Washington.....	1862, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67.
Thorp, Hermon S.....	Cypress, Kenosha.....	1862, 63, b.
Thorp, Joseph G.....	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	1866, 67, 72, 73.
Thurber, Samuel H.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1859, 60.
Todd, S. J.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1867, 68.
Torrey, Return D.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1877, 78.
Town, Hiram S.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1870, 71.
Treat, Joseph B.....	Monroe, Green.....	1876, 77, 78, 79.
Tucker, William H.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1858, 59.
Turner, Harvey G.....	Ozaukee, Ozaukee.....	1851, 52.
Turner, Joseph.....	Prairieville, —.....	1848.
Turner, Peter H.....	Palmyra, Jefferson.....	1850, 51.
Utley, William L.....	Racine, Racine.....	1861, 62, b.
Van Schaick, Isaac W.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Van Steenwyck, Gysbert....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1879, 80, b.
Van Wyck, Anthony.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1864, 65, 68, 69.
Vilas, Joseph, Jr.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1863, 64.
Virgin, Noah H.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1858, 59, 60, 61.
Vittum, David S.....	Baraboo, Sauk.....	1853, 54.
Waddington, J. S.....	Argyle, La Fayette.....	1885, 87.
Wagner, Joseph.....	Calvary, Fond du Lac.....	1872, 73, 74, 75, b.
Wakeley, Eleazer.....	Whitewater, Walworth.....	1852, 53, 54, 55, b.
Walker, Lyman.....	Ahnapee, Kewaunee.....	1870, 71, b.
Wall, Thomas.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1883, 85, b.
Walsh, Patrick.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1858, 59, b.
Ware, Jas. F.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1885, 87, b.
Waring, George D.....	Berlin, Green Lake.....	1869, 70.
Warner, Clement E.....	Windsor, Dane.....	1867, 68, b.
Warner, Hans B.....	Ellsworth, Pierce.....	1883, 85.
Warren, John H.....	Albany, Green.....	1858, 59.
Washburn, G. W.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1859, 60.
Weaver, Richard.....	Sussex, Waukesha.....	1880, 81, b.
* Webb, Charles M.....	Grand Rapids, Wood.....	1869, 70, 83.
Webb, Henry G.....	Wautoma, Waushara.....	1865, 66, 67, 68, b.
Wechselberg, Julius.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1885, 87.
Weeks, Thompson D.....	Whitewater, Walworth.....	1874, 75, b.
Weil, Baruch S.....	West Bend, Washington.....	1853, 56, 57, b.
Welch, David E.....	Baraboo, Sauk.....	1876, 77, 78, 79, b.
Wescott, Walter S.....	Monroe, Green.....	1864, 65, b.
West, E. B.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1852.
West, Edmund A.....	Monroe, Green.....	1862, 63, b.
West, Francis H.....	Monroe, Green.....	1854, 55, b.
Wheeler, Edwin.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1857, 58.
Wheeler, George F.....	Nanauapa, Fond du Lac.....	1864, 65, 66, 67.
White, Philo.....	Racine, Racine.....	1848.
Whitman, Joel.....	Dodgeville, Iowa.....	1867, 68.
Whittlesey, T. T.....	Madison, Dane.....	1853, 54.
Widule, Christian.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1887, 89, b.
Wiley, James F.....	Hancock, Waushara.....	1881, 82, 83, 85.
Wilson, Smith S.....	Prairie du Sac, Sauk.....	1862, 63, 64, 65.

b See list of members of Assembly. * Resigned.

SENATORS — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Willard, Victor M.	Waterford, Racine	1849, 50.
Williams, Charles G.	Janesville, Rock	1869, 70, 71, 72.
Williams, Charles H.	Fox Lake, Dodge	1877, 78.
Williams, M. B.	Watertown, Jefferson	1848, 49.
Williams, Nelson	Stoughton, Dane	1869, 70, b.
Wilnot, Gilead J.	West Bend, Washington	1875, 76.
Wilson, DeWitt C.	Sparta, Monroe	1868, b.
Wilson, William	Menomonie, Dunn	1857.
Wilson, William K.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863, 64, 65, 66, b.
Wing, Merrick P.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1877, 78, 81, 82.
Wolf, Louis	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1878, 79, b.
Woodman, Edwin E.	Baraboo, Sauk	1880, 81.
Woodman, William W.	Farmington, Jefferson	1869, 70, 71, 72, b.
Worthington, Denison	Summit, Waukesha	1855, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, b
Wright, Hiram A.	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1851, 52, b.
Young, Austin H.	Prescott, Pierce	1864, 65.
Young, Milas K.	Glen Haven, Grant	1862, 63, 64, 65, b.
Young, Van Eps.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1867.
Young, William	Medina, Outagamie ¹	1868, 69.

b See list of members of Assembly. —

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Abbott, Chauncey.....	Madison, Dane	1850.
Abbott, Samuel G.....	Verona, Dane.....	1855
Abbott, Simeon W.....	Spring Valley, Rock.....	1852
Abell, Alfred H.....	Geneva, Walworth	1877.
Abert, George.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1861, '62, '63, '68, '69, '70, '72.
Abert, George A.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1882, '83 b.
Abrams, Delos	Bloomington, Grant.....	1875.
Abrams, William J.....	Green Bay, Brown	1864, '65, '66, '67 b.
Adam, John.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1887.
Adams, Ebenezer.....	Yorkville, Racine.....	1855.
Adams, George H.....	Danville, Dodge	1864.
Adams, Henry	Monticello, Green ..	1848 b.
Adams, Henry C.....	Madison, Dane	1883, '85.
Adams, Isaac.....	Door Creek, Dane	1867, '75.
Adams, James M.....	Oconto, Oconto.....	1870.
Adams, John.....	Black Earth, Dane	1869, '70, '72 b.
Adams, John Q.....	Fall River, Columbia.....	1853, '1863 b.
Adams, Michael.....	Danville, Dodge	1872, '83.
Adamson, Wm. A.....	Eldorado Mills, Fond du Lac...	1880.
Adland, Knud ¹	North Cape, Racine	1879.
Agry, David.....	Green Bay, Brown	1848.
Ahlhauser, Anthony	Saukville, Ozaukee	1860.
Aken, Robert.....	Richland, Richland.....	1856.
Albers, Wilhelm T.	Hika, Manitowoc.....	1883.
Alcott, Denison.....	Spring Valley, Rock.....	1863.
Alden, Albert.....	Delafield, Waukesha	1849, '58, '60.
Alden, Alvin B.....	Portage, Columbia	1858.
Alden, Levi.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1856.
Aldrich, Alma M.....	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1878.
Aldrich, William.....	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1859.
Allan, James, Jr.....	Adell, Sheboygan	1879.
Allen, Ahaz F.....	Gilmanton, Buffalo.....	1871.
Allen, Anson C.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1879.
Allen, Dwight S.....	Lake Geneva, Walworth.....	1889.
Allen, Fayette.....	Durand, Pepin.....	1864, '67, '69.
Allen, George	Linn, Walworth.....	1855.
Allen, George R.....	Genoa Junction, Walworth.....	1880.
Allen, Gideon W.....	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1872.
Allen, Henry.....	Port Washington, Washington.....	1848.
Allen, James H.....	Sparta, Monroe.....	1873.
Allen, Joseph.....	New California, Grant.....	1867.
Allen, Lucius.....	East Troy, Walworth	1864.
Allen, Phillip.....	Browntown, Green.....	1889.
Allen, Thomas S.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1857.
Allen, William C.....	Delavan, Walworth	1866, '67.
Allen, William P.....	Sharon, Walworth	1854.
Alling, Alexander M.....	Saukville, Ozaukee.....	1858.
Allison, William.....	Durand, Pepin.....	1880.
Altenhofen, Mathias.....	Kewaskum, Washington.....	1860.
Anderson, Andrew J.....	Argyle, La Fayette.....	1877.
Anderson, Canute.....	Grantsburg, Burnett	1878, '88.
Anderson, John	Apple River (Ill.), La Fayette.....	1875.
Anderson, J. S.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1889.
Anderson, Mathew	Cross Plains, Dane	1871 b.
Anderson, Nels.....	Scandinavia, Waupaca.....	1880.
Anderson, Ole.....	Esofea, Vernon.....	1875.
Anderson, Thomas W.....	Stevens Point, Portage.....	1876.
Anunson, John.....	Winchester, Winnebago.....	1856, '57.
Apple, Adam.....	North Cape, Racine	1882, '83, '85, '87.
Armstrong, Charles.....	Baraboo, Sauk.....	1853.
Armstrong, John.....	Wiotla, La Fayette	1866.
Armstrong, William H.....	Darlington, La Fayette.....	1873.
Arnold, Alexander H.....	Galesville, Trempealeau	1871, '80 b.
Arnold, Aloysius	New Caeln, Milwaukee.....	1877.
Arnold, Douglas.....	Williamsburg, Trempealeau	1869.
Arnold, Fayette P.....	South Grove, Walworth.....	1862.
Arnold, Josiah.....	Portage, Columbia	1878.
Arnot, William L.....	Plover, Portage	1877.
Ashley, Oliver.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1863, '66.
Ashley, Yates.....	Pardeeville, Columbia	1863, '64.
Aspinwall, Delatus M.....	Farmington, Jefferson	1857.

b See list of Senators

1 Prevented by sickness from taking his seat.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Atherton, G. F. A	Emerald, Grove, Rock	1848.
Atherton, George R.	Clinton, Rock	1857.
Atwater, Allen H.	Oak Grove, Dodge	1854, 71, 72.
Atwood, David	Madison, Dane	1861.
Ausman, Henry	Elk Mound, Dunn	1879.
Austin, William J	Leon, Monroe	1881.
Averbeck, Maximilian	Emmet, Dodge	1852.
Avery, Frank	Baraboo, Sauk	1887, b.
Ayers, Almon P	Quincy, Adams	1858.
Ayres, D. Cooper	Fort Howard, Brown	1868, 71, 72.
Ayres, Maurice L	Burlington, Racine	1849.
Babcock, Alexander O	East Troy, Walworth	1850.
Babcock, Ezekiel	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1882.
Babcock, J. W	Necedah, Juneau	1889.
Babcock, Oscar	Dacotah, Waushara	1865, 66.
Bachuber, Andrew	Knowles, Dodge	1885.
Bachhuber, Max	Farmersville, Dodge	1860, 64, 75.
Bacon, Orrin	Monticello, Green	1871, b.
Bacon, Winchel D.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1853.
Bailey, Alexander	Salem, Kenosha	1870.
Bailey, Elias P	Menomonie, Dunn	1872.
Bailey, Elihu	Mill Creek, Richland	1861, 71, 77, 79.
Bailey, S. J.	Menomonie, Dunn	1889.
Bainbridge, Thomas	Benton, Ca Fayette	1872, 81.
Baker, James	East Troy, Walworth	1858.
Baker, John A	Waupun, Fond du Lac	1871.
Baker, P. O.	Mt. Vernon, Dane	1889.
Baker, Samuel H.	Bristol, Dane	1854.
Baker, Thomas	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1875.
Baker, William Y	Tomah, Monroe	1878.
Balch, Albert V	Weyauwega, Waupaca	1870.
Baldwin, Asa L	Baldwin's Mills, Waupaca	1877.
Baldwin, George	Chilton, Calumet	1866, b.
Baldwin, Lewis L	Racine, Racine	1860.
Baldwin, Phineas	Oregon, Dane	1872, 77.
Ball, Hiram J	Palmyra, Jefferson	1871, 78.
Ballach, William	Yorkville, Racine	1859.
Ballantine, George	Patch Grove, Grant	1860.
Bancroft, Darius L	Waupun, Dodge	1852, 74.
Bannester, John	Beloit, Rock	1851, 62.
Barber, Hiram	Oak Grove, Dodge	1849.
Barber, J. Allen	Lancaster, Grant	1852, 53, 63, 64, b.
Barber, Silas	Waukesha, Waukesha	1868, 75.
Barber, William A	Warren Mills, Monroe	1882.
Barden, Levi W	Portage, Columbia	1865, b.
Barden, Marcus	Pardeeville, Columbia	1860, 75.
Bardwell, Sherman	Plainfield, Waushara	1873.
Barlass, Andrew	Emerald Grove, Rock	1874, 75, 76.
Barlow, Frederic G	Rock Falls, Dunn	1878.
Barlow, Stephen S	Elkhorn, Walworth	1852, } b.
	Delton, Sauk	1867, }
Barnard, Henry C	Avoca, Iowa	1870, 71.
Barnes, Dwight B	Delavan, Walworth	1880, 81.
Barnes, Harry	Middleton, Dane	1853, 54.
Barnes, Henry W	Wlota, La Fayette	1857, 70, 71.
Barnes, Horace W	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1862, 68.
Barnes, S. K. ¹	—, Fond du Lac	1859.
Barnes, William P	Barton, Washington	1853.
Barnett, Morris S	Eldorado, Fond du Lac	1851, 57.
Barney, Benj. F	Mayville, Dodge	1854, 56.
Barney, J. A	Mayville, Dodge	1889.
Barnum, George S	Waukau, Winnebago	1860, 64, b.
Barnes, Caleb P	Burlington, Racine	1850, 55.
Barrett, James M	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1878.
Barron, Henry D	St. Croix Falls, Polk	1863, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, b.
Barron, Quartus H	Fox Lake, Dodge	1857, 62.
Barron, Warren C. S	Lloyd, Richland	1868.
Barrows, Augustus R	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1878.
Barry, A. Constantine	Sylvania, Kenosha	1864.
Barry, James	Pepin, Pepin	1879.
Barry, Thomas	Erin, Washington	1862.
Barter, Samuel	Markesan, Green Lake	1879.

¹ Died before taking his seat, and O. Hugo Potters elected to fill vacancy.
b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Barth, John	Kiel, Manitowoc.....	1870.
Bartholf, J. C.	Milton, Rock	1885, 87.
Bartholomew, G. M.	Lodi, Columbia.....	1857.
Bartlett, Frederick K.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1857.
Bartlett, James O.	Racine, Racine	1866.
Bartlett, Oscar F.	East Troy, Walworth.....	1853, 54.
Bartlett, William B.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1882.
Bartlett, William P.	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	1860, 73.
Bartran, William H.	Flintville, Brown	1873, 74.
Basford, Luther	Glen Haven, Grant.....	1859, 70.
Bassett, Reuben L.	Wilmot, Kenosha.....	1862.
Bassinger, Samuel H.	Prairie du Sac, Sauk.....	1858.
Bate, Arthur	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1882.
Bate, James A.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1871.
Bates, Allen C.	Janesville, Rock	1862, 63, 66.
Bates, Richard B.	Racine, Racine	1872.
Baxter, John B. G.	Black River Falls, Jackson.....	1869.
Beach, Carmi W.	Pardeeville, Columbia.....	1870.
Beach, Horace	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1864.
Beach, Wood R.	Beetown, Grant.....	1864.
Beach, Zenas	Eastman, Crawford	1875.
Bean, David R.	Waukau, Winnebago.....	1862, 80.
Bear, John	Plain, Sauk.....	1861.
Beard, John F.	Warren (Ill.), La Fayette	1874.
Beardsley, James W.	Prescott, Pierce	1862.
Beath, John	Verona, Dane.....	1860.
Beattie, Thomas	Stoughton, Dane.....	1880.
Beaumont, Eph.	Hartland, Waukesha	1889.
Becher, John A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1873.
Beck, Jacob	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1859.
Beck, William	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1852.
Becker, Moritz N.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1872, 73.
Beckman, Charles	Watertown, Jefferson	1874.
Beckwith, Abijah.....	Lone Rock, Sauk.....	1882.
Beckwith, George W.	Omro, Winnebago.....	1859.
Beckwith, Nelson F. ¹	Omro, Winnebago.....	1872.
Beebe, M. P.	Wausau, Marathon.....	1889.
Beecroft, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1854.
Beger, Charles	Port Washington, Ozaukee.....	1856.
Belden, Philo	Rochester, Racine.....	1853, 64, 66, b.
Belding, Henry K.	Black Earth, Dane.....	1858.
Bell, Charles J.	Johnson's Creek, Jefferson.....	1854.
Bell, John	La Fayette, Walworth.....	1853.
Bemis, Kiron W.	Janesville, Rock	1858.
Bennett, Alvery A.	Glen Haven, Grant.....	1866, 67.
Bennett, George	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1859.
Bennett, Isaac M.	Evansville, Rock.....	1870.
Bennett, James	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1855.
Bennett, Jesse	{ Fountain City, Buffalo	1859.
Bennett, Joseph ²	{ Sparta, Monroe	1869.
Bennett, Michael J.	Dodgeville, Iowa	1876.
Bennett, Steven O.	{ Pine Knob, Iowa.....	1887.
Bennett, Van S.	{ Clyde, Iowa.....	1889.
Benson, Lewis M.	Raymond, Racine	1850, b.
Benson, Schuyler W.	Rockton, Vernon	1869, 70, b.
Bentley, John	Lowell, Dodge	1868.
Beonaer, Edward	Genoa Junction, Walworth.....	1861.
Berg, Frederick R.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1863, 78, 79, 80.
Bernhard, Theodore	Ashford, Fond du Lac.....	1854.
Berry, James	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1858.
Bertram, Henry	Watertown, Jefferson	1854.
Bettis, Benjamin H.	Springville, Vernon.....	1865.
Biddlecome, William R.	Watertown, Dodge	1870.
Billinghurst, Charles	Ladoga, Fond du Lac	1860, 61, 69, 81.
Billings, Henry M.	Potosi, Grant.....	1851.
Bingham, James M.	Juneau, Dodge	1848.
Birchard, Matthew	Constance, Iowa.....	1858, b.
Bird Augustus A.	{ Palmyra, Jefferson.....	1863, 64, 69, 70.
Bird, Ira W.	{ Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1874.
Bird, Joseph N. P.	Fennimore, Grant.....	1868.
Bishop, Benjamin P.	Madison, Dane.....	1851, 56.
	Madison, Dane.....	1849.
	Wautoma, Waushara.....	1860.
	Brownsville, Dodge.....	1882.

¹ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Russell, J. Judd. ² Successfully contested the seat of Ansley Gray, of Avoca.
b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Barnum, George S.	Waukau, Winnebago	1860, 64, b.
Barnes, Caleb P.	Burlington, Racine	1830, 35.
Barrett, James M.	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1878
Barron, Henry D.	St. Croix Falls, Polk	1863, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, b.
Barron, Quartus H.	Fox Lake, Dodge	1837, 62.
Barron, Warren C. S.	Lloyd, Richland	1868.
Barrow, Augustus R.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1873.
Barry, A. Constantine	Sylvania, Kenosha	1864.
Barry, James	Peplin, Pepin	1879.
Barry, Thomas	Erin, Washington	1808.
Barter, Samuel	Markesan, Green Lake	1879.

1 Died before taking his seat, and O. Hugo Fetters elected to fill vacancy.
b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Brazeau, Alexander.....	Oconto, Oconto.....	1873.
Brazelton, Reed C.....	Scott, Sheboygan.....	1856.
Bredemeyer, John.....	Edwards, Sheboygan.....	1861.
Bremner, George.....	Union Grove, Racine.....	1871.
Brennan, Maurice B.....	Morrison, Brown.....	1881.
Brick, Nathan.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1870.
Briggs, Andrew.....	Bad Ax, Bad Ax.....	1852, 56.
Briggs, Darius W.....	Mt. Sterling, Crawford.....	1871.
Briggs, John R.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1850.
Briggs, Melancthon J.....	Dodgeville, Iowa.....	1881.
Briggs, Perry R.....	Mauston, Juneau.....	1871.
Briggs, Robert M.....	Beetown, Grant.....	1849, 51.
Briggs, Suel.....	New Amsterdam, La Crosse.....	1878.
Brigham, Ebenezer.....	Blue Mounds, Dane.....	1848.
Brigham, J. R.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1857.
Brimi, Syver E.....	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	1887.
Brindley, John.....	Boscobel, Grant.....	1879, 80.
Brinkerhoff, John H.....	Waupun, Fond du Lac.....	1865.
Britton, William B.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1883.
Brock, George H.....	Potosi, Grant.....	1869.
Brockway, Eustace L.....	Black River Falls, Jackson.....	1872.
Broderick, George.....	Hazel Green, Grant.....	1859.
Bronson, Selden M.....	Menasha, Winnebago.....	1881.
Brooks, Wolcott T.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1860, 1877.
Brost, Lambert.....	Hinesburg, Fond du Lac.....	1876, 77.
Brown, Armstead C.....	Potosi, Grant.....	1848.
Brown, Charles.....	Brookfield Center, Waukesha.....	1872.
Brown, Daniel.....	Elm Grove, Waukesha.....	1866.
Brown, Elida W.....	Weyauwega, Waupaca.....	1883.
Brown, George.....	Woodman, Grant.....	1876.
Brown, George W.....	Brookfield Center, Waukesha.....	1862.
Brown, Isaac.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1856.
Brown, James T.....	Clifton, Grant.....	1856.
Brown, Jedediah.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan.....	1848, 49.
Brown, Orlando.....	Gilmantown, Buffalo.....	1862, b.
Brown, Samuel.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1850.
Brown, William G.....	Skinner, Green.....	1858.
Brown, William W.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1848.
Brownson, John W.....	Sharon, Walworth.....	1882.
Bruemmer, Lewis.....	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.....	1883.
Brunquest, William ¹	Waupaca, Waupaca.....	1850.
Bryant, Edwin E.....	Madison, Dane.....	1878.
Bryant, Gustavus H.....	Lake Mills, Jefferson.....	1867.
Bryant, Oliver B.....	Rutland, Dane.....	1850.
Buchan, Alfred L.....	Racine.....	1889.
Buck, Erastus J.....	Westfield, Marquette.....	1861.
Buckbee, Francis A.....	Springfield, Walworth.....	1867, 74.
Buckstaff, George H.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1881, 82, b.
Buell, Chas. E.....	Sun Prairie, Dane.....	1885.
Bugh, Jacob S.....	Wautoma, Waushara.....	1860, 83.
Bugh, William A.....	Berlin, Green Lake.....	1866.
Bullen, Winslow.....	Poynette, Columbia.....	1870.
Bullock, John D.....	Johnson's Creek, Jefferson.....	1878, 79, 80, 81.
Bump, Menzus R.....	Rock Falls, Dunn.....	1876.
Bunker, Nathaniel M.....	Troy Center, Walworth.....	1875.
Bunn, Romanzo.....	Galesville, Trempealeau.....	1860.
Burbank, Jerome.....	Brodhead, Rock.....	1864.
Burchard, Charles.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1856.
Burdge, Richard J.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1879, 80.
Burdick, Burrows.....	Edgerton, Rock.....	1866.
Burdick, Joseph C.....	Berlin, Green Lake.....	1870.
Burdick, Perez C.....	Albion, Dane.....	1853.
Burdick, Zebulon P.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1858, 72, 73, b.
Burgess, D. L.....	Salem, Kenosha.....	1889.
Burgess, John.....	Maxville.....	1865.
Burgess, Lathrop.....	Salem, Kenosha.....	1852, 57.
Burgit, William.....	East Troy, Walworth.....	1870, 74.
Burnett, Ellsworth.....	River Falls, Pierce.....	1877.
Burnham, Charles T.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1878.
Burnham, Jonathan L.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1852.
Burnham, Miles.....	Danville, Dodge.....	1867.
Burns, David M.....	Fort Howard, Brown.....	1878.
Burns, Timothy.....	Dodgeville, Iowa.....	1849.

¹ Seat successfully contested by Louis Eostedo, Weyauwega. b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAME.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Burr, Benjamin	Stevens Point, Portage	1868.
Burroughs, Nelson	Waukesha, Waukesha	1868.
Burt, James W.	Mackford, Green Lake	1869.
Burtch, Albert	Mayville, Dodge	1869.
Burtch, Henry S.	Farmer'sville, Dodge	1870.
Burton, Samuel S.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1864.
Bushnell, Allen R.	Lancaster, Grant	1872.
Bushnell, Milo C.	Omro, Winnebago	1867, 68.
Butler, Ammi E. R.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1866.
Lutterfield, Henry L.	Mt. Pleasant, Racine	1862.
Button, Seth W.	Waupun, Dodge	1866.
Button, Seth W.	City Point, Jackson	1863.
Buxton, Luther	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1873.
Byars, F. W.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1868, 69.
	Monroe, Green	1865.
Cabanis, George E.	Big Patch, Grant	1872.
Cabanis, James H.	Georgetown, Grant	1881, 82.
Cadby, John N.	Merton, Waukesha	1865.
Cady, Charles A.	Dell Prairie, Adams	1873, 74, 75.
Cahill, James	Franklin, Manitowoc	1862, 63.
Cain, Charles	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852.
Caincross, George	Pewaukee, Waukesha	1857.
Caldwell, Columbus	Lind, Waupaca	1873, 74.
Caldwell, Geo. F.	Augusta, Eau Claire	1869.
Caldwell, William	Barton, Washington	1842.
Calkins, George H.	Waupaca, Waupaca	1875.
Callahan, Jonathan G.	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1873.
Callis, John B.	Lancaster, Grant	1874.
Calwell, Sylvester	Cascade, Sheboygan	1869.
Cameron, Angus	La Crosse, La Crosse	1860, 67, b.
Cameron, Dugald D.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1856, 57.
Cameron, Duncan E.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860.
	—, Iowa	1862.
	Albany, Green	1861.
	Stevens Point, Portage	1848.
	Glendale, Monroe	1860.
	Mackville, Outagamie	1861.
	Etrick, Trempealeau	1866.
	Peplin, Pepin	1868.
	Madison, Dane	1866, * 67.
	Mequon River, Ozaukee	1876.
	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1870.
	Osman, Manitowoc	1870, 80, b.
	Beloit, Rock	1842.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853.
	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1874, 77, 82, 83.
	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1858.
	Beloit, Rock	1859.
	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1864.
	De Soto, Vernon	1866.
	Monroe, Green	1866.
	Milton Junction, Rock	1865, 74.
Carr, Warner C.	Crystal Lake, Waupaca	1869.
Carrol, John P.	Adell, Sheboygan	1866.
Carter, Almerin M.	Johnstown, Rock	1868.
Carter, Benjamin F.	Sherwood, Calumet	1874, 77, b.
Carter, Jarvis W.	New London, Waupaca	1868.
Carter, William E.	Platteville, Grant	1877, 78, 79.
Carthew, John	Rockville, Grant	1867, 70.
Cary, Alfred L.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874.
Cary, Benjamin F.	Johnstown, Rock	1861.
Cary, John W.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872, b.
	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1855.
Cary, Luther H.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1867, b.
Cass, John H.	Eagle Corners, Richland	1860, 81.
Cash, William H. H.	New Lisbon, Juneau	1867.
Caskey, La Fayette	Potosi, Grant	1875.
Cassoday, John B.	Janesville, Rock	1865, 77.
Caswell, Lucien B.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1863, 72, 74.
Caswell, Napoleon B.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874.
Caswell, Oliver A.	Mount Sterling, Crawford	1872.
Cate, George W.	Amberst, Portage	1852, 53.

* Not successfully contested by Robert Wilson, of Dodgeville.

b See list of Senators.

Elected in 1865 to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm. F. Vilas.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAME.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Cathcart, Hugh	Madison, Dane	1867.
Catlin, Horace	Cassville, Grant	1856.
Catton, James	Burlington, Racine	1852, 57, 62.
Cavanaugh, Daniel	Osceola, Fond du Lac	1870, b.
Caverno, Charles	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1861.
Caverny, Patrick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851.
Challoner, Frank	Omro, Winnebago	1885, 87.
Chamberlain, A. O.	Darlington, La Fayette	1881, 82.
Chamberlain, Charles E.	} Grafton, Washington	1853.
Chamberlin, George H.	} Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1873.
Chambers, George H.	Rock Falls, Dunn	1881.
Champagne, Peter B.	Bloomington, Grant	1871.
Chandler, Willard H.	Merrill, Lincoln	1883.
Chapin, William D.	Windsor, Dane	1861, 62, 70, b.
Chapman, Horace N.	Bloomfield, Walworth	1856.
Chapman, James F.	Racine, Racine	1850.
Chapman, Samuel E.	Potosi, Grant	1863.
Chappell, William	Waterford, Racine	1818, 61.
Charleton, William	Watertown, Jefferson	1856, 57 b.
	Verona, Dane	1866.
	Madison, Dane	1876.
Chase, Enoch.	Lake, Milwaukee	1819, 50.
Chase, George H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851, 53, 70, b.
Chase, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887.
Chase, Henry A.	Chaseburg, Vernon	1868.
Chase, Horace	Viroqua, Vernon	1871, 72.
Chase, Leroy S.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1848.
Chase, Reuben	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1875, 76.
Chase, Seth A.	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1855.
Cheever, Dustin G.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1868.
Cheeves, Patrick G.	Clinton, Rock	1872, 73.
Cheney, David D.	North Cape, Racine	1856, 78.
Cheney, Rufus, Jr.	Sparta, Monroe	1871.
Chesak, Jos.	Whitewater, Rock	1850.
Child, James.	Poniatowski, Marathon	1889.
Child, John	East Troy, Walworth	1860.
Chipman, William F.	Lima, Rock	1856.
Christiaansen, Geo.	Warren, —	1856.
Church, Francis R.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1889.
Cirkel, William F.	Menomonie, Dunn	1865.
Clapp, Harvey S.	Seymour, Outagamie	1885.
Clark, Charles B.	New Richmond, St. Croix	1874.
Clark, George F.	Neenah, Winnebago	1885.
Clark, Isaac	Bugle, Fond du Lac	1866.
Clark, Samuel.	Galesville, Trempealeau	1870.
Clark, John G.	Randolph Center, Columbia	1887.
Clark, Kendall P.	Lancaster, Grant	1861.
Clark, Lyman	Portland, Jefferson	1857.
Clark, Samuel R.	Kildare, Juneau	1864.
Clark, Saterlee, Jr.	Brushville, Waushara	1878, 79, 83.
Clark, Saterlee	Green Lake, Marquette	1849.
Clark, John C.	Horicon, Dodge	1873, b.
Clasen, Henry	Wausau, Marathon	1882.
Clason, George W.	Brookfield, Waukesha	1874.
Clements, David R.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867.
Clemmons, Noah	Stevens Point, Portage	1873, 1874.
Clifford, Patrick	Platteville, Grant	1852.
Clise, Samuel F.	Marinette, Marinette	1889.
Clise, William H.	Ellenboro, Grant	1860.
Clothier, Samuel T.	Lancaster, Grant	1873.
Coates, Benjamin M.	Cold Spring, Jefferson	1851.
Coates, Kearton	Boscobel, Grant	1869, 75.
Cobb, Amasa	Linden, Iowa	1875, 76.
Cobb, Nathan	Mineral Point, Iowa	1860, 61 b.
Cochran, Robert	Neenah, Winnebago	1865.
Coe, Edwin D.	Westfield, Marquette	1864.
Colburn, Albert T.	Whitewater, Walworth	1878, 79.
Colby, Charles L.	Cataract, Monroe	1876.
Coldwell, Samuel J.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1880.
Cole, Luther A.	Mazomanie, Dane	1881.
Cole, Samuel	Watertown, Jefferson	1859.
Cole, William	Gratiot, La Fayette	1851, 60, 64, 68, b.
Coleman, Charles B.	Beetown, Grant	1855.
Coleman, David M.	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1853.
Coleman, James	Lowell, Dodge	1875.
	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1866, 67.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Coleman, Orrin D	Marcellon, Columbia	1853.
Coles, Milo ¹	} Milwaukee	1860.
Colladay, William M	} Bovina, Outagamie	1862.
Colley, Samuel G	Stoughton, Dane	1856, 65, b.
Collins, Edward	Beloit, Rock	1849, 54, 55.
Collins, Samuel	Root Creek, Milwaukee	1863.
Colman, Elihu	Yorkville, Racine	1858.
Colomy, George W	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1872.
Colwell, Otis	Alderly, Dodge	1868.
Coombs, Chester D	Southport, Racine	1849.
Comdohr, Fred. N	North Royalton, Waupaca	1861, 62.
Comstock, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883.
Comstock, Noah D	Hudson, St. Croix	1861.
Condit, Frederick T	Arcadia, Trempealeau	1872, 74, 75, 76, b.
Condit, James D	Merrillan, Jackson	1879.
Cone, Sterling M	Sparta, Monroe	1858, 78, 79.
Cone, William A	Waterloo, Jefferson	1861.
Conger, David B	New Berlin, Waukesha	1851.
Conkey, Theodore	} Greenbush, Sheboygan	1852.
Conklin, Edgar	} Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1868.
Conklin, Sylvester J	Appleton, Outagamie	1857, b.
Conley, John	Green Bay, Brown	1857, 58.
Conner, Edward	Waterloo, Jefferson	1859, 69.
Conner, Henry	Clinton, Rock	1862, 83.
Connor, Lawrence	Woodville, St. Croix	1889.
Connor, Robert	Port Andrew, Richland	1853.
Converse, Henry	Fox Lake, Dodge	1856, 68.
Cook, Bernard F	Auburndale, Wood	1889.
Coolidge, Evan	Wyocena, Columbia	1857.
Coons, Henry B	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1876.
Cooper, Joel H	Waupaca, Waupaca	1889.
Copp, William J	Potosi, Grant	1871.
Corbett, C. A	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1852.
Corbett, Thomas M	Prescott, Pierce	1866.
Cornick, Edward P	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1889.
Corning, William W	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881.
Cornwell, Almon D	Delavan, Walworth	1859.
Cornwell, Hiram H	Portage, Columbia	1872.
Corson, Dighton	Salem, Kenosha	1858.
Cory, Jerome B	Verona, Dane	1873.
Cory, Jonathan	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Costigan, William	Patch Grove, Grant	1872.
Cotton, Zelotus A	Footville, Rock	1863.
Cottrell, Daniel	Marshall, Waukesha	1864.
Cotzhausen, Alexander	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1849.
Coughlin, Cornelius	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1861.
Cousins, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Cowie, George	West Bend, Washington	1878.
Cox, Charles B	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1871.
Cox, George G	Glencoe, Buffalo	1872.
Coxe, Hopewell	River Falls, Pierce	1863, b.
Craig, Alexander J	Mineral Point, Iowa	1879, 80, 85, 87.
Craig, Samuel A	Hartford, Washington	1857.
Craite, Isaac	Palmyra, Jefferson	1859.
Cram, Eliphalet	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1860, 81, 83, 85.
Cramond, James	Mishicott, Manitowoc	1887, 89.
Crandall, Daniel B	Racine, Racine	1856.
Crandall, Paul	Manchester, Calumet	1852, 56.
Crary, Leonard P	Utica, Dane	1858.
Cravath, Prosper	Lima, Rock	1849.
Crawford, Henry	} Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1848.
Crawford, John	} Oshkosh, Winnebago	1850.
Crawford, John C	Whitewater, Walworth	1848.
Crocker, John R	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1856.
Crockett, Samuel	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854.
Crosby, George H	Monroe, Green	1849.
Crosby, John B	Belleville, Dane	1870.
Cross, James B	Westfield, Marquette	1877.
Cross, William S	Beloit, Rock	1875.
Crosse, Charles G	Palmyra, Jefferson	1862.
Crosswell, Caleb	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1849, 50, 55.
Cunningham, Thomas	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859.
	Sun Prairie, Dane	1880.
	Baraboo, Sauk	1850.
	Clark's Mills, Manitowoc	1857.

¹ Successfully contesting seat of Andrew Elbe in 1860.

b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Cunningham, Thomas J.....	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1887.
Curley, Thomas.....	Belle Center, Crawford.....	1883, 85.
Curtis, David W.....	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson.....	1876.
Curtis, Dexter.....	Madison, Dane.....	1883.
Curtis, Joseph S.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1869, 71, 73.
Curtis, Mark.....	Hebron, Jefferson.....	1889.
Curtis, Truman H.....	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee.....	1866.
Daane, Peter, Jr.....	Oostburg, Sheboygan.....	1873.
Daggart, Charles B.....	Two Rivers, Manitowoc.....	1865.
Dalley, Guy W.....	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1877.
Daily, John G.....	Hustisford, Dodge.....	1864.
Dakin, Wm. H.....	Dartford, Green Lake.....	1875.
Dale, Peter J.....	Coon Prairie, Vernon.....	1877.
Daley, Edward.....	Brown Deer, Milwaukee.....	1866.
Dana, Stillman E.....	Portage City, Columbia.....	1871.
Darbellay, Joseph E ¹	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.....	1880, 81, 85.
Darling, Lorenzo E.....	Shiocton, Shawano.....	1874.
Daugherty, Jonathan.....	Rosendale, Fond du Lac.....	1848, 49.
Davies, David C.....	Cambria, Columbia.....	1868.
Davis, Charles A.....	Bear Creek, Waupaca.....	1881, 82.
Davis, DeWitt.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1865.
Davis, Emery F.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1863.
Davis, John J.....	Mifflin, Iowa.....	1871.
Davis, John W.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1853, 54, 73.
Davis, Moses M.....	Portage City, Columbia.....	1856, b.
Davis, Orsamus S.....	Cato, Manitowoc.....	1873.
Davis, Richard H.....	Baraboo, Sauk.....	1855.
Davis, Thomas.....	Millard, Walworth.....	1865, 66.
Davison, James.....	Waupun, Dodge.....	1879.
Davison, Robert W.....	Beverly, Dane.....	1857.
Dawson, John.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1883.
Day, John.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1856.
Day, Rufus M.....	Mt. Hope, Grant.....	1885, 87.
Dean, Charles K.....	Boscobel, Grant.....	1858.
Dean, Nathaniel W.....	Madison, Dane.....	1867.
DeGroff, John W.....	Alma, Buffalo.....	1879, b.
Deissner, Charles T.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1859.
De Land, Ambrose D.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan.....	1877.
Delaney, Arthur K.....	Horicon, Dodge.....	1869.
Delaney, Mitchell L.....	Barton, Washington.....	1855, 65, 66.
Delano, George W.....	Pensaukee, Oconto.....	1882.
Delany, John.....	Stevens Point, Portage.....	1849.
De Lap, R. H.....	Viola, Richland.....	1880.
De Long, Cornelius.....	Belmont, La Fayette.....	1850.
Deniston, Charles R.....	Cadiz, Green.....	1874, 75.
Dennis, John E., Jr.....	Glenbeulah Sheboygan.....	1885.
Dennis, William M.....	Watertown, Dodge.....	1853, b.
Dennis, W. L.....	Milwaukee.....	1889.
Dent, James S.....	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha.....	1876.
Derthick, Walter G.....	Spring Prairie, Walworth.....	1882.
Desnoyer, Francis.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1854.
Detmering, Charles W.....	Newburg, Washington.....	1858.
Detling Val.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1889.
Daveney, Dominick.....	Montello, Marquette.....	1856.
Devy, Patrick.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1873.
Deuster, John H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1866.
Deuster, Peter V.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1863, b.
Dewane, Dennis.....	Coopertown, Brown.....	1873, 76.
Dewey, William Pitt.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1869, 70.
Dewhurst, Richard.....	Neillsville, Clark.....	1859, 65, 75, 87.
Dewing, Eli B.....	Elkhorn, Walworth.....	1879.
De Wolf, Edwin.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1855.
De Wolf, John.....	Delavan, Walworth.....	1860.
Dexter, Walter L.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1878.
Dick, Alonzo D ²	Manchester, Calumet.....	1849.
Dick, John C.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1878.
Dick, William H ³	Brothertown, Calumet.....	1851, 71.
Dickinson, P. Ensign.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1883.
Dickson, John P.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1859, 60.
Dieringer, Andrew.....	Auburn, Fond du Lac.....	1866, 69.
Dieves, William.....	Greenfield, Milwaukee.....	1861.
Dimond, Neil.....	Midland, Marquette.....	1872.

¹ Elected in 1862 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. M. Read. ² Brothertown Indian. ³ See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAME.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions
Dill, Dan J.	Prescott, Pierce	1886.
Dittmer, F. B.	Seymour, Outagamie	1887.
Dittmar, Nicholas	Meeme, Manitowoc	1886, 87.
Divin, Edward	Richfield, Washington	1886.
Dixon, Hannibal S.	New London, Waupaca	1877.
Dixon, William	Ithaca, Richland	1889, 72.
Dobbs, Jerry, Jr.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1870.
Dockry, Michael	Morrison, Brown	1870.
Dockry, Patrick	Ten Mile House, Milwaukee	1880.
Dockstader, Benjamin	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1882, 63.
Dodge, Jeremiah E.	Lancaster, Grant	1850, 53, 68.
Doe, William H.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1860.
	Poynette, Columbia	1876.
as M.	Waupun, Fond du Lac	1862, 53, 54.
	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1868, 69.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1931.
	Durand, Pepin	1877, 78, 83, 89.
	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1848.
	Weyauwega, Waupaca	1865.
U.	Hanover, Rock	1886.
	Appleton, Outagamie	1863.
	Melrose, Jackson	1874, b.
	Walworth, Walworth	1873.
as F.	Waterville, Waukesha	1877.
	Cooksville, Rock	1867.
	Horicon, Dodge	1878.
Downs, Daniel L.	Richmond, Richland	1865, b.
Doxstader, Harry	Tomah, Monroe	1877.
Doyle, Peter	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1873.
Drake, Henry C.	Milford, Jefferson	1866.
Dresser, Samuel B.	Osceola Mills, Polk	1870.
Dreutzer, Gus A.	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1867.
Drew, Patrick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1868, 69, 76.
Duchman, William	Menasha, Winnebago	1888.
Duffy, Thomas T.	Benton, La Fayette	1870.
Dufur, Andrew J.	Iola, Waupaca	1888.
Dunlap, Charles	Elkhorn, Walworth	1875.
Dunn, James B.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1888, 89.
Dunn, John, Jr.	Mapleton, Dodge	1874.
Dunn, Michael	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887, 89.
Dunn, Tarleton	Elk Grove, La Fayette	1884.
Dunn, Thaddeus K.	Wauwec, Juneau	1881.
Dunning, Philo	Madison, Dane	1884.
Dunwiddle, David	Brodhead, Green	1865, 67.
Dupont, Gregoire	Robinson, Brown	1867.
Durgin, Ezra	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1848.
Dutcher, William	Columbia, Columbia	1882.
Dwight, Edward W.	Oregon, Dane	1881.
Dwinnell, John B.	Lodi, Columbia	1875.
Dyer, Charles E.	Racine, Racine	1867, 68.
Dyer, Edward G.	Burlington, Racine	1868.
Earl, Thomas	Fulton, Rock	1884.
Earle, Jonathan W.	Pardesville, Columbia	1858.
Earnest, James H.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1882, 54, 55, 57, 58, 77, b.
Eastman, Edward	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1881.
Eastman, Enos	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1871, b.
Eastman, La Fayette	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1879.
Easton, Elijah	Walworth, Walworth	1881, 88.
Eaton, Addison	Lodi, Columbia	1880.
Eaton, Henry L.	Lone Rock, Richland	1866, 66, b.
Eatough, William	Brant's Mills, Manitowoc	1886.
Ebbetta, William H.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1885.
Eble, Andrew ¹	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860.
Eckhardt, Jacob, Jr.	De Soto, Vernon	1879, 80.
Edgerton, Ellaha W.	Waterville, Waukesha	1868.
Edgerton, Stephen E.	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1870.
Egan, Michael	St. Martin's, Milwaukee	1888, b.
Egery, Edward Alden	Racine, Racine	1867.
Ehlinger, Frederick H.	Clyman, Dodge	1866.
Eldemiller, Louis	New Castle, Fond du Lac	1882.
Eighme, Richard P.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1869.
Ekern, Peder	Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau	1881.
Elkert, Charles	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1885, 89.

¹ Died during session, Theodore Harting elected to fill vacancy.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAME.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Elkins, John	Racine, Racine	1878.
Ellafson, Christen	Liberty Pole, Vernon	1878, 80.
Ellenwood, Alexander F	Reedsburg, Sauk	1878, 79.
Elliott, George W	Ahnapee, Kewaunee	1882.
Ellis, Frederick S	Green Bay, Brown	1881, 82, 83, b.
Ellis, Pitts	Geneseo, Waukesha	1880.
Ellsworth, Lemuel	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1875, 76.
Ellsworth, Orlando	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1888.
Elmore, Andrew E	Mukwonago, Waukesha	1886, 80.
Elston, A. C. V	Muscoda, Iowa	1889.
Elver, Fritz	Middleton, Dane	1882.
Elwell, Joseph S	Hudson, St. Croix	1884.
Emery, Albert W	Potosi, Grant	1887, 88.
Emery, Harvey W	Portage City, Columbia	1881.
Emmons, Newton H	Stevens Point, Portage	1885.
Emmons, Wales	Watertown, Jefferson	1848.
Eno, Edgar	Valley, Vernon	1874.
Enos, Elihu, Jr	Waukesha, Waukesha	1887.
Erkine, George Q	Racine, Racine	1886.
Eser, Bernard	Middleton, Dane	1888.
Estabrook, Charles E	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1881, 82, 85.
Estabrook, Edward	W	1884.
Estabrook, Experience	G	1881.
Eugene, John B	O	1883.
Eustis, William	S	1884.
Evans, Evan W	U	1885, 87.
Evans, John M	R	1886, 78.
Evans, Llewellyn J	B	1887.
Evans, Ross	Y	1889.
Evans, William H	d	1874.
Everley, Francis, Jr	w	1881.
Everly, Almeron B	a	1881.
Everitt, Edward L	F	1882.
Everitt, George W	G	1883.
Evison, John W	M	1883, 84.
Evison, Thomas H	M	1889.
Fagan, James	Cedarburg, Washington	1849, 87.
Fagg, Peter	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878, 79.
Fairchild, Cassius	Madison, Dane	1880.
Fairchild, H. O.	Marinette, Marinette	1888, 83.
Falvey, Thomas	Racine, Racine	1885, 86.
Farnsworth, Nathaniel C	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1875.
Farr, Asa W	Geneva, Walworth	1884.
Farr, Asabel	Kenosha, Kenosha	1873, b.
Farwell, Leonard J	Madison, Dane	1880.
Fay, Benjamin F	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1869.
Fay, Reuel K	Star Prairie, St. Croix	1871.
Fay, Truman M	Roche-a-Cri, Adams	1863.
Fehland, H. B.	Byron, Fond du Lac	1873.
Fehlandt, Wm.	Merrill, Lincoln	1889.
Feld, Carl R	Mazomanie, Dane	1849.
Feld, Carl R	Watertown, Jefferson	1885, 87, 88.
Fellenz, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1888, 89, 90, 70, 72, 82.
Fellows, Timothy H	Genoa Junction, Walworth	1882, 83.
Felt, Eugene K	Beloit, Rock	1872, 78.
Fenton, Thomas	Attica, Green	1883.
Ferrin, Samuel A	Montfort, Grant	1872.
Ferris, George H	Lamartine, Fond du Lac	1887.
Fetzer, John	Forestville, Door	1885.
Field, James	Be	1864.
Field, Norton J	Ra	1878, 77, 79, 81.
Field, Robert O	Ric	1887, b.
Field, William, Jr	De	1889.
Field, William W	Fe	1883, 88, 89, 84, 85, 71.
Field, Storer W	Flt	1882, 82.
Fifield, Sam B	As	1874, 75, 76, b.
Filer, Alanson	Ra	1885.
Finch, Earl P	Ow	1883.
Fingado, Charles	W	1882.
Finger, Adam	Mi	1862.
Fink, Henry	Mi	1876, 77.
Finkelberg, Augustus	Fo	1874, b.

1 Successfully contesting the seat of Peter Salminen.

b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.....	1861.
	Wrightstown, Brown.....	1867.
	Cross Plains, Dane.....	1860.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1879.
	Prairie du Chien, Crawford.....	1855, 63, 68, b.
	Sparta, Monroe.....	1867.
	Beloit, Rock.....	1857.
	Center, Rock.....	1869.
	Fall River, Columbia.....	1877.
	Fort Howard, Brown.....	1875, 76, 77.
	Hartford, Washington.....	1877.
	Franklin, Milwaukee.....	1860.
	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1878.
	Maple Grove, Manitowoc.....	1870, 71.
	Cedarburg, Ozaukee.....	1878, 79, 80.
	Waunakee, Dane.....	1865.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1877.
	Hustisford, Dodge.....	1856.
	Emmet, Dodge.....	1879, 80.
	Wilmet, Kenosha.....	1867.
	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1877, 78, 79.
	Princeton, Green Lake.....	1861.
	Sun Prairie, Dane.....	1868, 67.
	Menomonie, Dunn.....	1875, b.
	Princeton, Green Lake.....	1876, b.
	Brooklyn, Green.....	1860.
	Oak Creek, Milwaukee.....	1849.
	Two Rivers, Manitowoc.....	1861, 62.
	Black River, Jefferson.....	1868.
	Green Bay, Brown.....	1860, 81.
	Footville, Rock.....	1857, 67, b.
	Berlin, Green Lake.....	1873.
	Waunakee, Dane.....	1865, 75.
	Columbus, Columbia.....	1867, 68.
	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1878, 79.
	Golden Lake, Jefferson.....	1865.
	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1873, 74, 83.
	Mayville, Dodge.....	1869, 67.
	Foster, Fond du Lac.....	1863.
	Whitewater, Walworth.....	1863.
	Deerfield, Dane.....	1854.
	Koro, Winnebago.....	1869, 70, b.
	Emerald, Rock.....	1863.
	Columbus, Dodge.....	1870.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1865, 67, 72.
	Herman, Dodge.....	1854.
	Newberg, Washington.....	1865.
	Jackson, Washington.....	1879.
	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1861.
	Oregon, Dane.....	1865.
	Waukegan, Winnebago.....	1863.
	Enterprise, Vernon.....	1874.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1871, 80.
	Shullsburg, La Fayette.....	1867, 69.
	Herman, Dodge.....	1861.
	Franklin, Milwaukee.....	1861.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1863, 65.
	West Bend, Washington.....	1861.
	Dodgeville, Iowa.....	1879, b.
	Avoca, Iowa.....	1867.
	Madison, Dane.....	1867.
	Cold Spring, Jefferson.....	1871.
	Eden, Manitowoc.....	1864.
	Pewaukee, Waukesha.....	1861.
	Plymouth, Sheboygan.....	1861.
	Waupun, Dodge.....	1873.
	Dodgeville, Iowa.....	1860.
	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1873.
	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1865, 68, b.
	Oconto, Oconto.....	1868, 81.
	Prairie du Sac, Sauk.....	1862.
Gabriel, Hiram.....	Stewart, Green.....	1862, 63.
Gage, Charles D.....	New Fane, Fond du Lac.....	1863, 67.

1 Died during session.
b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAME.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Gage, Leroy D	Richland Center, Richland	1862.
Galagher, Patrick	Darlington, La Fayette	1871.
Gallagher, John E.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1880.
Gallagher, James S.	Gratiot, La Fayette	1888.
Gallett, Charles R.	Portage, Columbia	1879.
Galloway, Edwin H.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1863, 64.
Gardner, George R.	Grand Rapids, Wood	1863.
Gardner, William	Emerald Grove, Rock	1879.
Garrison, Orestes	Centralia, Wood	1861.
Gary, George	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1854, 55, b.
Garside, Ben. Charles	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867.
	Pheasant Branch, Dane	1886, 67, 68.
	Brandon, Fond du Lac	1881.
	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1861.
	Waterloo, Dodge	1879.
	Taycheedah, Fond du Lac	1864, 66, 70.
	Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	1875.
	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1870.
	Ixonia, Jefferson	1855, 58.
	Fox Lake, Dodge	1879.
	Whitewater, Walworth	1873.
	Hudson, St. Croix	1859.
	Black River Falls, Jackson	1854, b.
	North Prairie, Waukesha	1851, 62, 66.
	Prospect Hill, Waukesha	1874, 79.
	Racine, Racine	1849.
	Prospect Hill, Waukesha	1861, 65.
	Stoughton, Dane	1852, b.
Gillen, Simon	Cascade, Sheboygan	1862.
Gillespie, John	Cascade, Sauk	1864, 69.
Gillespie, Thomas	Kilbourn City, Sauk	1853, 81.
Gillman, Davis	Palos, Grant	1840.
Gilman, Franklin	Gilmanton, Buffalo	1860.
Gilmore, Hiram L.	North Cape, Racine	1853, 68, 69.
Gilmore, James	Jamesville, Grant	1849.
Gilson, Franklin L.	Ellsworth, Pierce	1861, 82.
Gilson, Luther F.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860, 81.
Ginty, George C.	Oconto, Oconto	1862, b.
Gleason, Charles R.	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1870.
Gleason, George	Whitewater, Rock	1876.
Gleason, Thomas	Grimm's, Manitowoc	1881.
Glenn, Robert	Wyalusing, Grant	1855, 63, 74.
Gniewuch, Ferdinand	Hustisford, Dodge	1860, 73.
Goddard, H. J.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1880.
Goeljen, Henry	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1882, 83.
Goetze, Gustav	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1875, 76, 77.
Golden, George	Broadwood, Rock	1840.
Goodall, I. E.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1855.
Goodell, B. Frank	Montello, Marquette	1876.
Goodell, Lemuel	Stockbridge, Calumet	1848, b.
Goodhue, Thomas H.	Whitewater, Rock	1861, 70.
Goodrich, Charles P.	Christiana, Jefferson	1838.
Goodrich, Joseph	Milfon, Rock	1855.
Goodsell, Elihu B.	Highland, Iowa	1865, 66.
Goodwin, Charles E.	Mayville, Dodge	1868.
Goodwin, George B.	Menasha, Winnebago	1840.
Gordon, Abram	Racine, Racine	1852.
Gorman, Michael	North Port, Shawano	1852.
Goss, Benjamin F.	Pewaukee, Waukesha	1855.
Gowdey, David C.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1871.
Graham, Alexander	Jamesville, Rock	1861, 70, 72.
Graham, Thomas J.	Muscoda, Grant	1878.
Graham, Wallace W.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872.
Granger, Jedediah W.	Menomonie, Dunn	1870.
Grant, Harvey	Tichora, Marquette	1875.
Grant, Job N.	Union Center, Juneau	1875.
Grant, Willard	Hebron, Jefferson	1855.
Graves, Gaylord	East Troy, Walworth	1849.
Graves, George S.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1867, 68, 69.
Graves, Le Roy	Gravesville, Calumet	1861.
Graves, Sereeno W.	Rutland, Dane	1867.
Gray, Albert L.	Fort Howard, Brown	1856, 62, 65, 69.
Gray, Almond D.	Hudson, St. Croix	1856.

1 Seat successfully contested by H. W. McCracken, of Superior.

2 Seat contested by Andrew E. Elmore.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Gray, Amos S. ¹	Osceola, Polk.....	1865.
Gray, Ansley ²	Avoca, Iowa.....	1876.
Gray, Hamilton H.....	Darlington, Ia Fayette.....	1856, 58, b.
Gray, James B.....	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1858.
Gray, John.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1877, 78.
Green, Asaph.....	Chilton, Calumet.....	1860.
Green, John.....	Moscow, Iowa.....	1867.
Green, William C.....	York, Green.....	1850.
Green, William H.....	Lowell, Dodge.....	1852, 64.
Greene, Nathan S.....	Milford, Jefferson.....	1863.
Greene, Walter S.....	Milford, Jefferson.....	1862, b.
Greening, Philip.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1879.
Greening, William.....	Little Prairie, Walworth.....	1877.
Greeman, John W.....	Bergen, Vernon.....	1867.
Gregory, George K.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1862.
Greulich, Augustus.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1848, 56, b.
Griffin, Cornelius S.....	Saukville, Washington.....	1850.
Griffin, Harvey C.....	Oak Grove, Dodge.....	1860, 62.
Griffin, John D.....	Shields, Dodge.....	1855.
Griffin, John G.....	Randolph, Columbia.....	1876.
Griffin, Michael.....	Kilbourn City, Columbia.....	1876, b.
Griffin, Patrick.....	Waterloo, Dodge.....	1876.
Grimm, George.....	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1887.
Grimmer, Thomas D.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1872.
Grimshaw, John.....	Elroy, Juneau.....	1867.
Grinde, Hans S.....	De Forest, Dane.....	1867.
Griswold, William M.....	Columbus, Columbia.....	1858, 59, 60, b.
Groesbeck, Benjamin F.....	Tirade, Walworth.....	1865.
Groot, Aaron V.....	Brookfield, Waukesha.....	1851.
Grover, Eleazer, Jr.....	Madison, Dane.....	1860.
Grover, Woodbury S.....	Prairie Farm, Barron.....	1877.
Grubb, William S.....	Baraboo, Sauk.....	1862, 83.
Grube, Herman.....	Watertown, Dodge.....	1875.
Guernsey, Francis M.....	Clintonville, Waupaca.....	1878.
Guernsey, George H.....	Almond, Portage.....	1875.
Guernsey, Orrin.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1862.
Gulick, Joachim.....	Ora Oak, Grant.....	1857.
Gunderson, Lars L.....	Cumberland, Barron.....	1860.
Gunn, Smith R.....	Prescott, Pierce.....	1855.
Gunning, J. W.....	Friendship, Adams.....	1869.
Gurnee, John D.....	Madison, Dane.....	1872.
Haben, Andrew.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1882, 85, b.
Hackett, John.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1852.
Haderer, Frank.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1885.
Hadley, Jackson ³	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1854, 65, 66, 67, b.
Hadfield, Jos. J.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1867.
Hærtel, Herman.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1853, 57.
Hagerty, Timothy.....	Franklin, Milwaukee.....	1854.
Hagestad, K. K.....	Ettrick, Trempealeau.....	1880.
Hahn, George.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1856.
Haight, J. Hayward.....	Brothertown, Calumet.....	1878.
Halbert, Thomas L.....	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1875.
Hale, Obed P.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1851.
Hale, Samuel.....	{ Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1851.
	{ Racine, Racine.....	1850.
Hall, Daniel.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1870, 71, 72.
Hall, Erasmus D.....	Waukau, Winnebago.....	1848.
Hall, George H.....	Dell Prairie, Adams.....	1862.
Hall, Henry.....	Walworth, Walworth.....	1870.
Hall, John W.....	Dotyville, Fond du Lac.....	1861.
Hall, Jonathan C.....	Marinette, Marinette.....	1858.
Hall, Thomas W.....	Monroe, Green.....	1857.
Hall, Charles.....	Oconto, Oconto.....	1887, 89.
Hallock, James L.....	Burnside, Buffalo.....	1870.
Hamilton, Charles H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1878.
Hamilton, Henry C.....	{ Waucousta, Fond du Lac.....	1862.
	{ Two Rivers, Manitowoc.....	1858.
Hamilton, Irenus K.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1869.
Hamilton, Joseph.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1874, 77.

¹ Seat successfully contested by A. C. Stuntz, of Bayfield.² Seat successfully contested by Joseph Bennett, of Dodgeville.³ Died during session of 1867, and Henry L. Palmer elected to fill vacancy.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post.office—County Represented	Sessions.
Hammarquist, Ch. G.....	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson.....	1860.
Hammel, David.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1876, 77.
Hammel, Leopold.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1885, 87.
Hammett, George W ¹	La Fayette.....	1852.
Hammon, Alason P.....	Montford, Grant.....	1866.
Hammond, Charles F.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1861, 62.
Hammond, John.....	Clinton, Rock.....	1870, 1871.
Hand, Jesse F.....	Rocky Run, Columbia.....	1865.
Haney, Robert.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1861.
Haney, M. C.....	Ahnapee, Kewaunee.....	1887.
Hanrahan, John.....	Good Hope, Milwaukee.....	1861, 63.
Hanrahan Michael.....	Good Hope, Milwaukee.....	1858.
Hanson, Sylvester.....	La Grange, Walworth.....	1862.
Hanson, William E.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1862, 63.
Hardgrove, John.....	Armstrong's Cor., Fond du Lac	1883.
Hardy, William H.....	Genesee, Waukesha.....	1874, 76.
Harker, James.....	New Diggings, La Fayette.....	1865.
Harms, John ²	Platteville, Grant.....	1863.
Harnden, Henry.....	Rome, Jefferson.....	1866.
Harrington, Benjamin R.....	Byron, Fond du Lac.....	1855.
Harrington, George E.....	Boscobel, Crawford.....	1866.
Harrington, George P.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1882.
Harrington, Perry G.....	Sugar Creek, Walworth.....	1854.
Harris, Charles L.....	Jacksonport, Door.....	1870.
Harris, Joseph.....	Fairview, Grant.....	1861, 69, 71.
Harrison, Stephen A.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1870, 73.
Harsh, John.....	Stockbridge, Calumet.....	1875.
Hart, Alexander H.....	Lima, Calumet.....	1854.
Hart, Edmond.....	Elroy, Juneau.....	1885.
Hart, Judson G.....	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee.....	1879.
Hartmann, Theodore O.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1881.
Hartung, Theodore ³	Milwaukee.....	1860.
Hasey, John.....	York, Dane.....	1850.
Hasey, Samuel.....	Columbus, Columbia.....	1874.
Hazeltine, Ira S.....	Richland Center, Richland.....	1867.
Haskell, Job.....	Saukville, Ozaukee.....	1869.
Hass, Robert.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1864.
Hasse, Edward.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1852, 59.
Hastings, Samuel D.....	Geneva, Walworth.....	1849.
Hatch, Benjamin T.....	Trempealeau, Trempealeau..	1857.
Hatcher, William W.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1863.
Haugen, Nils P.....	Waupun, Fond du Lac.....	1862.
Hawkins, William A.....	River Falls, Pierce.....	1879, 80.
Hawks, Eli.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1853, 56.
Hawley, Charles S.....	Juneau, Dodge.....	1878, 83.
Hawley, George.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1856, 57, 58.
Hawn, Charles A.....	Poyssippi, Waushara.....	1857.
Hay, Samuel M.....	Black Elm Center, Pierce.....	1878.
Hayden, Edward G.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1858, b.
Hayden, John.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1860.
Hayes, Henry.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1858.
Hayes, Titus.....	Cascade, Sheboygan.....	1863.
Hayes, Thomas.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1853.
Hays, James B.....	Richfield, Washington.....	1856.
Hays, Samuel.....	Juneau, Dodge.....	1867.
Hayward, Paul D.....	Neosho, Jefferson.....	1861.
Hazard, Enos I.....	Kingston, Marquette.....	1857.
Hazen, Chester.....	La Grange, Walworth.....	1849.
Hazen, Nathan.....	Brandon, Fond du Lac.....	1885.
Head, Charles R.....	Poynette, Columbia.....	1861.
Heath, Chauncey G.....	Albion, Dane.....	1854, 56, 63.
Heimdahl, Knudt O.....	Pewaukee, Waukesha.....	1848.
Heimerl, Joseph, Jr.....	Deerfield, Dane.....	1871.
Hellberg, Louis.....	Farmersville, Dodge.....	1880.
Hemenway, H. C.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1867.
Hemmi, Ulrich.....	Richmond, Walworth.....	1851.
Hemschemeyer, W. H.....	Black Hawk, Sauk.....	1879.
Henderson, Asabel.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1879, 80.
Henning, John O.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1874.
Henry, Andrew.....	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1851.
Henry, Robert.....	Madison, Dane.....	1869.
	Anchorage, Buffalo.....	1869.

1. Elected in place of Matthew Murphy, resigned.

2. Seat successfully contested by J. H. Bountree, of Platteville.

3. Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Andrew Elbe.

b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Henton, Theo	Otsego, Columbia	1889.
Herrick, Merton	Hudson, St. Croix	1881.
Herron, Wilson R	Sharon, Walworth	1874, 77.
Herzer, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881.
Hesk, William R	Menomonie Falls, Waukesha	1860.
Hetzel, Henry C	Merrill, Lincoln	1887.
Hicks, Edward	Green Bay, Brown	1870, b.
Hicks, Franklin Z	Avoca, Iowa	1861.
Higgins, James	Hubbleton, Dodge	1876.
Higgins, Patrick	Menomonee, Waukesha	1850.
Hildebrandt, Henry	Station, Washington	1863, 64.
Hiles, George	Dexterville, Wood	1867.
Hill, James	Warren, St. Croix	1878, 79, 80, b.
Hill, Thomas	Spring Green, Sauk	1889.
Hill, Thomas W	Springfield, Walworth	1853, 63.
Hill, William	New Diggings, La Fayette	1849.
Hilliard, John U	Merton, Waukesha	1852.
Hillyer, Edwin	Waupun, Dodge	1853.
Hineinan, Miles Leroy	Tomah, Monroe	1887.
Hinckley, J. R.	Tomah, Monroe	1883.
Hinkley, Leonard D	Eagle, Waukesha	1871.
Hitt, Henry D	Oakfield, Fond du Lac	1858.
Hixon, Gideon C	La Crosse, La Crosse	1871, 72, b.
Hobart, Adin P	Oak Creek, Milwaukee	1872.
Hobart, Harrison C	{ Chilton, Calumet	1859.
	{ Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1849.
	{ Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867.
Hobart, M. C	Fall River, Columbia	1845.
Hobbins, Patrick	Morrison, Brown	1874, 75.
Hodgson, Manville S.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1875.
Hoefflinger, Carl	Wausau, Marathon	1862, 70.
Hogan, James J	La Crosse, La Crosse	1889.
Hogan, John M	Green Bay, Brown	1882.
Hogan, Michael	Menasha, Winnetago	1862, 63.
Holehouse, Joseph W	Barton, Washington	1881, 82.
Hollenbeck, Stephen P	Highland, Iowa	1855.
Hollman, James V	Platteville, Grant	1885.
Holloway, John C	Lancaster, Grant	1871, b.
Holly, Alanson	Kilbourn City, Columbia	1868.
Holmes, Harvey	Janesville, Rock	1853.
Holmes, John E ¹	Jefferson, Jefferson	1853.
Holmes, Miles	Palmyra, Jefferson	1858.
Holt, Eleazer	Maiden Rock, Pierce	1863.
Holton, Edward D	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860.
Holzhauser, Charles	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873.
Hooker, Culver E	Waupun, Dodge	1887.
Hooker, Jesse	Salem, Kenosha	1854.
Hooker, Daniel D	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883, 85.
Hooper, Daniel	Troy, Walworth	1855, 59, 69.
Hopkins, Benjamin F	Madison, Dane	1866, b.
Hoppock, David D	Rubicon, Dodge	1862.
Horn, Frederick W	Cedarburg, Ozaukee	{ 1851, 54, 57, 59, 60, 67, 68, 72, .
		{ 75, 82, 87, 89, b.
Horst, Henry	Hayton, Calumet	1876.
Horton, Norman	Cold Spring, Jefferson	1860.
Horton, Townsend N	West Salem, La Crosse	1865.
Hoskins, Leander	Union, Rock	1850.
Hoskins, William L	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1871, 72.
Hotchkiss, Robert H	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1857, b.
Houghton, Horace E	Durand, Pepin	1873, b.
Houston, Robert S	Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha	1874.
Howard, Nathan B	Magnolia, Rock	1855, 62.
Howe, Henry B	Nora, Dane	1881.
Howe, Oliver C	Lowville, Columbia	1856, 57.
Howell, Henry S	Watertown, Jefferson	1868.
Howell, Richard P	Racine, Racine	1882.
Howland, Meredith	Kenosha, Kenosha	1860.
Hoye, James	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1869, 71.
Hoyt, Emerson D	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887.
Hoyt, Charles M	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1871.
Hoyt, Edwin L	Manchester, Green Lake	1869.
Hoyt, Franklin E	Rochester, Racine	1859.
Hoyt, Henry H	West Branch, Richland	1876.
Hoyt, Joseph W	Chaseburg, Vernon	1871.

¹ Seat contested unsuccessfully by B. F. Adams.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAME.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Hoyt, Otis	Hudson, St. Croix	1868.
Hubbard, Samuel D.....	1 Scott, Sheboygan.....	1861, 75, 77.
Hubbell, Levi	1 Mondovi, Buffalo	1865.
Hubbell, Richard W.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1864.
Hutching, Arnold.....	Oconto, Oconto	1872, 73.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1868.
Hudd, Thomas R.....	1 Appleton, Outagamie.....	1868, } b.
	1 Green Bay, Brown.....	1875, }
Huebner, John F.....	Lowell, Dodge	1867.
Hulburt, David B.....	Loganville, Sauk.....	1876, 77, 78, b.
Hulburt, Julius.....	Albany, Greene.....	1861.
Hulet, Oliver P.....	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	1869.
Hull, David P	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1877.
Hull, William	Potosi, Grant	1854, 55, 56.
Humain, Mathias	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1860.
Humphrey, Cadwallader W.....	Cascade, Sheboygan	1861.
Humphrey, George M.....	New Berlin, Waukesha	1848.
Humphrey, Herman L.....	Hudson, St. Croix	1867, b.
Humphrey, Humphrey E.....	Ixonia Center, Jefferson.....	1861.
Humphrey, Jasper	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1867.
Humphrey, Lemuel O.....	Albion, Dane	1871.
Hunkins, Benjamin.....	New Berlin, Waukesha	1870.
Hunt, Charles A.....	Melvina, Monroe.....	1868, 70.
Hunt, Jeremiah.....	Menasha, Winnebago.....	1864.
Hunt, Samuel W.....	Menomonie, Dunn	1868.
Hunter, George.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1875.
Huntington, Augustus A.....	York, Dane	1864.
Huntington, William H.....	Durand, Pepin	1868.
Huntley, Frederick.....	Buena Vista, Portage	1869, 70.
Huntley, John	Brodhead, Rock	1862, 63.
Hurlbut, Edwin.....	Oconomowoc, Waukesha.....	1869.
Hurlbut, Oscar.....	Lomira, Dodge	1860.
Huse, Jesse B.....	Rewey, Iowa	1865.
Hutchinson, Buel E.....	1 Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1867.
	1 Madison, Dane.....	1879, b.
Hutchinson, Christopher.....	Beetown, Grant	1873.
Hyde, Edwin.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1867, 77, 78, b.
Hyer, George.....	Madison, Dane	1868, b.
Inden, Gottfried.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1865.
Ingram, Julius G.....	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1878, 79.
Innis, William T.....	West Rosendale, Fond du Lac.....	1877.
Irish, George.....	Clinton, Rock	1868.
Iserling, Fred B.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1865.
Isham, Willard.....	Delavan, Walworth	1865.
Ives, Edward H.....	Trimble, Pierce	1869, b.
Jabas, Louis L.....	Appleton, Outagamie	1869.
Jackson, Jeremiah L.....	Viola, Richland	1863.
Jackson, Robert Wallace.....	Shawano, Shawano	1867, 69.
Jackson, Thomas A.....	Brodhead, Green	1860, 70.
Jackson, William W.....	Tomah, Monroe	1863, 75.
Jacobs, John B ¹	—	1864.
James, John	Ea	1866.
James, Norman L.....	Ri	1873, 75, b.
Jarvis, Birney M.....	Ca	1861.
Jocho, William.....	Hi	1862.
Jeffers, John	Da	1862.
Jeffery, James.....	Ge	1875.
Jeffery, William.....	El	1864.
Jenkins, Charles E.....	Ma	1860, 61.
Jenkins, George A.....	Ch	1867, b.
Jenkins, John J.....	Ch	1872.
Jenkins, Thomas.....	1 Pi	1874.
	1 D	1848.
Jenne, Daniel C ¹	Ap	1860.
Jennings, Charles B.....	Es	1868.
Jerman, Peter.....	Ri	1873.
Jess, George.....	W	1861.
Jewell, Henry C.....	Oa	1867.
Jewell, James H.....	Fe	1878.

¹ Seat successfully contested by W F Mitchell of Gibbsville.² Seat successfully contested by David Scott, Waupaca.³ Seat successfully contested by Miss Cowles.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAME.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Johnson, Calvin B.	Black River Falls, Jackson	1861, 64.
Johnson, Daniel	Evansville, Rock	1862.
Johnson, Daniel H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1866, 70.
Johnson, Hans	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1861.
Johnson, Henry	Newport, Door	1860.
Johnson, James B.	Somers, Kenosha	1861, 66.
Johnson, Jeremiah	Fairplay, Grant	1861.
Johnson, John	Evansville, Rock	1860.
Johnson, John A.	York, Dane	1874.
Johnson, John B.	Stoughton, Dane	1867, b.
Johnson, John E.	Darien, Walworth	1865.
Johnson, Lars E.	Utica, Dane	1869.
Johnson, Michael	Wlotka, La Fayette	1876.
Johnson, Ole	Mt. Vernon, Dane	1874, 75, 76, 77.
Johnson, Peter	Breckinridge, Bad Axe	1862.
Johnson, Phineas M.	Ashford, Fond du Lac	1856.
Johnson, Solon	Grafton, Washington	1852.
Johnson, William H.	Port Washington, Washington	1849, 50.
Johnson, Stephen B.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1849.
Johnson, William W.	Tremont, W	1867.
Johnston, Francis	G	1879.
Johnston, James	W	1870.
Johnston, Peter	B	1868.
Joiner, Emanuel W.	M	1877.
Jones, Charles	W	1854, b.
Jones, Evan O.	B	1873, b.
Jones, James V.	C	1866, 67, b.
Jones, Joseph Vernon	O	1878.
Jones, John N.	U	1867.
Jones, John O.	PI	1851.
Jones, Oscar F.	C	1860.
Jones, Owen R.	J	1863, 64, 65.
Jones, Stephen	B	1873.
Jones, Thomas J.	L	1843.
Jones, William D.	B	1863.
Jordan, Timothy S.	H	1876.
Joslin, William H.	W	1878.
Judd, Russell J.	R	ad. 1880.
Judd, Stoddard	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1871.
Judd, Truman H.	Fox Lake, Dodge	1860, 65, c-b.
Judson, Philander	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867.
Julius, Charles L.	Bristol, Kenosha	1855.
Juneau, Narcisse M.	Calumet, Fond du Lac	1851.
Juneau, Paul	Theresa, Dodge	1855, 56.
Jussen, Edmund	Juneau, Dodge	1849, 55.
Juve, T. O.	Madison, Dane	1862.
	Rising Sun, Vernon	1861, 62.
Kast, John D.	Shawano, Shawano	1877.
Kastler, John	Wayne, Washington	1869.
Keenan, John	Fitchburg, Dane	1859.
Keenan, Matthew	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1871.
Keene, Henry S.	Lancaster, Grant	1861.
Kehl, John B.	Black Earth, Dane	1874.
Kelfer, George	Nenno, Washington	1860.
Kellam, Alphonso G.	Delavan, Walworth	1869.
Kelley, Patrick	Elba, Dodge	1853.
Kellogg, Austin	Concord, Jefferson	1850, 74, 75.
Kellogg, John	Reedsburg, Sauk	1873.
Kelly, David M.	Green Bay, Brown	1877, 78, 79, b.
Kelly, Robin C.	Brandon, Fond du Lac	1868.
Kelsey, Charles S.	Montello, Marquette	1867, 73, 82, b.
Kelsey, Edwin B.	Montello, Marquette	1853, b.
Kelsey, Milo	Delavan, Walworth	1848, 49.
Kemper, Richard B.	Alma, Buffalo	1861.
Kendall, Nathaniel W.	Wyalusing, Grant	1868.
Kenealy, James	Toland's Prairie, Washington	1858, 66.
Kenealy, James	Thompson, Washington	1845, 57.
Kennedy, Duncan A.	Stevenstown, La Crosse	1867.
Kennedy, James E.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1870.
Kennedy, Richard	Highland, Iowa	1840, 53.
Kanyon, George P.	Wonegan, Juneau	1880.

1 Unsuccessfully contested seat of N. F. Beckwith in 1873.

a Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of J. M. McGuire.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAME.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Keogh, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.. . . .	1860, 61, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 87, 88, b.
Kerl, Otto	Cross Plains, Dane	1872.
Kern, Charles J.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1888.
Kerr, Joseph	Randolph, Columbia	1848, 49.
Kershaw, William J.	1 Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1875.
	1 Big Spring, Adams	1867, 68, b.
Ketchum, Asa C.	Portage City, Columbia	1854.
Keyes, Ellaha W.	Madison, Dane	1882.
Kickbush, F. W.	Wausau, Marathon	1878.
Kidd, Edward I.	Millville, Grant	1841, 82, 83, b.
Kilbourn, Charles	Princeton, Green Lake	1867.
Kilgore, Moses	Bailey's Harbor, Door	1868.
Kimball, Fenner	Janesville, Rock	1878.
Kimball, Jedediah	Portland, Dodge	1849.
King, Edward P.	Beloit, Rock	1835, 66.
King, George G.	Shields, Dodge	1849.
King, George W.	Humboldt, Clark	1871.
King, Owen	Helena, Iowa	1875, 78.
King, William P.	Merton, Waukesha	1859.
Kingsbury, James T.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1860.
Kington, John T.	Necedah, Juneau	1874, 80, 81, b.
Kington, William M.	Chaseburg, Vernon	1887.
Kinney, Axel	Lima Center, Rock	1858.
Kinney, Joseph, Jr.	Lima, Rock	1851.
Kinsie, Robert H.	Avoca, Iowa	1877.
Kirchoff, Henry	Ten Mile House, Milwaukee	1862.
Kirkpatrick, Amos D.	Dayton, Green	1855.
Kirkpatrick, James	Brodhead, Rock	1861.
Kite, Charles E.	Mayville, Dodge	1876.
Kizer, F. C.	Whitewater, Walworth	1880.
Kiefler, George H.	West Bend, Washington	1869.
Klein, L. C. ....	.....	1825.
Klinefelter, H. G. ....	.....	1846.
Klindt, John A. ....	.....	1880.
Klotz, Ignatius	Lac	1880, b.
Klotz, Nicholas .....	.....	1866.
Knab, David .....	.....	1864, 65.
Knapstein, T. E. ....	.....	1849.
Knapp, Gilbert .....	.....	1861.
Knapp, Gaines A.	ac	1847.
Knapp, Levi E. ....	.....	1877, 78.
Knapp, William A. ....	.....	1865.
Kneeland, Cyrus S. ....	.....	1860.
Knell, Valentine .....	.....	1852, 67, 71.
Knowlton, Ephraim .....	.....	1856, 57.
Knowlton, James H. ....	.....	1858.
Knowlton, John J. ....	.....	1854, 56.
Knox, Seymour M. ....	.....	1876, 77.
Konz, Frederick .....	.....	1874.
Kraatz, Charles .....	.....	1861.
Kreiss, George .....	.....	1876.
Kribs, Frederick H. ....	.....	1864, b.
Kroenenwetter, S. ....	.....	1874, 61.
Krueger, A. H. F. ....	.....	1868.
Kuehn, Charles .....	.....	1860, 82.
	.....	1849, 60.
	.....	1868.
Kuntz, Carl C. ....	.....	1868.
Kuntow, B. O. Zastrow....	.....	1869, 70, 71, 74.
	.....	1868.
Kyle, David W. ....	.....	1869.
Kyle, James L. ....	.....	1864.
La Due, Albert D. ....	.....	1858.
La Due, Nelson .....	.....	1861.
Lafferty, James .....	.....	1870.
Lagrand, John .....	.....	1874.
Lain, Isaac .....	.....	1885.
Lake, Phipps W. ....	.....	1861.
Lamoureux, Oliver H. ....	.....	1854.
Lamoureux, Silas W. ....	.....	1872.
Lamure, Wm .....	.....	1872.
Lane, Charles A. ....	.....	1865, 67.
	.....	1868, 68.

b See List of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Langenfeld, Peter.....	Theresa, Dodge.....	1878.
Langer, William.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1882.
Langland, Knud.....	North Cape, Racine.....	1860.
Langworthy, Joseph.....	Mauston, Juneau.....	1857.
Lapham, Otis B. ¹	Friendship, Adams.....	1861, 63, 69.
Large, Jonathan.....	Oakfield, Fond du Lac.....	1865.
Larkin, Charles H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1872, 74, 75, b.
Larkin, Martin, Jr.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1863.
LaSelle, Wm B.....	Plainfield, Waushara.....	1887, 89.
Latham, Hollis.....	Elkhorn, Walworth.....	1862.
Lathrop, Henry Allison.....	Marshfield, Wood.....	1887.
Lauderdale, James.....	La Grange, Walworth.....	1853, 56.
Laverrenz, Otto.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1880, 81.
Lavies, Hubert.....	Root Creek, Milwaukee.....	1876.
Lavis, Peter.....	Greenfield, Milwaukee.....	1854, 55, 56.
Lawler, William.....	New Corn, Milwaukee.....	1878.
Lawrence, Franklin S.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1880, 81.
Lawrence, George H.....	Burnett Station, Dodge.....	1876.
Lrurence, William A.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1852, b.
Lawton, A. F.....	Reedsburg, Sauk.....	1885.
Layne, James H.....	Viroqua, Vernon.....	1868.
Leach, Frank.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1874, 75.
Leahy, John E.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1883, b.
Leavens, Henry P.....	Neenah, Winnebago.....	1877.
Lee, Daniel.....	De Pere, Brown.....	1872.
Lee, Levi.....	Elkhorn, Walworth.....	1855.
Lees, Edward.....	{ Fountain City, Buffalo.....	1875, 76.
	{ Ottawa, Waukesha.....	1853, 54.
Lees, Robert.....	Gilmantown, Buffalo.....	1873.
Legler, H. E.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1880.
Lehmann, August H.....	Hustisford, Dodge.....	1874.
Leigh, John.....	Oconto, Oconto.....	1875.
Leland, Cyrus.....	Sauk City, Sauk.....	1849.
Leland, Frank.....	Elkhorn, Walworth.....	1873.
Lemont, James.....	Bay View, Milwaukee.....	1885.
Lennon, James.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1883.
Leonard, Calvin D. W.....	Dayton, Green.....	1862, 70.
Leonard, Peter H.....	Fifield, Ashland.....	1889.
Leonardson, J. C.....	Waterloo, Jefferson.....	1882.
Leonhardt, Christopher.....	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1883.
Leslie, John.....	Juneau, Dodge.....	1885.
Lessey, John F.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1851.
Lewis, Andrew H.....	Hale, Trempealeau.....	1885.
Lewis, Calvin E.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1872.
Lewis, Charles G.....	Sun Prairie, Dane.....	1879.
Lewis, James M.....	Oconomowoc, Waukesha.....	1857.
Lewis, James T.....	Columbus, Columbia.....	1852, b.
Lewis, John C.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1859, 60.
Lewis, Rensselaer M.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1873.
Lincoln, Wymen L.....	Avoca, Iowa.....	1864, b.
Linderman, James L.....	Osseo, Trempealeau.....	1877.
Lindsay, Freeman D.....	Neillsville, Clark.....	1877.
Lindsay, William.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1882.
Lins, John A.....	Eagle, Waukesha.....	1881, b.
Linse, Chas.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1885.
Linsley, Marcus.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1861.
Liscow, William.....	Iron Ridge, Dodge.....	1881.
Little, Francis.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1864, 65, b.
Little, James.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan.....	1859.
Littlefield, Stephen D.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan.....	1859.
Lloyd, Evan W.....	Cambria, Columbia.....	1881.
Lloyd, John.....	Clyman, Dodge.....	1875.
Loehr, Peter.....	Dotyville, Fond du Lac.....	1880.
Loehr, Querin.....	Calumet, Fond du Lac.....	1853.
Lonergan, Michael.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1871.
Long, Chester D.....	Darien, Walworth.....	1861.
Long, Hugh.....	Darien, Walworth.....	1848.
Loomis, Charles D.....	Necedah, Juneau.....	1882.
Loper, Alonzo A.....	Eden, Fond du Lac.....	1873, b.
Lord, Simon L.....	Edgerton, Rock.....	1880, b.
Lorigan, Bryan S.....	Maple Grove, Manitowoc.....	1874, 75.
Love, John.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1855.
Lovejoy, Allen P.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1879, b.
Loveland, Carpus.....	Rutland, Dane.....	1870.
Lovell, Frederick S.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1857, 58.

¹ Unsuccessfully contesting seat of Solon W. Pierce, in 1870. b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Low, Jacob.....	Lowville, Columbia.....	1872.
Lown, George H.....	Walworth, Walworth.....	1849.
Lowth, John.....	Lowell, Dodge.....	1850, 51, 59.
Lowth, Matthew.....	Columbus, Columbia.....	1880.
Lowth, Michael F.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1865.
Lowry, Goodwin.....	Helena Station, Iowa.....	1868.
Luchsinger, John.....	{ Monroe, Green.....	{ 1887.
	{ New Glarus, Green.....	{ 1873, 76, 77, 78.
Luse, Louis K.....	Stoughton, Dane.....	1881.
Lutkin, Peter C.....	Whitesville, Racine.....	1857.
Lyle, John.....	Paoli, Dane.....	1878.
Lynch, Felix.....	Danville, Dodge.....	1885.
Lynch, Thomas.....	Chilton, Calumet.....	1873, 83.
Lynde, William Pitt.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1866, b.
Lyon, James R.....	Glendale, Monroe.....	1839.
Lyon, Joseph F.....	Darien, Walworth.....	1868.
Lyon, Waldo.....	Hustisford, Dodge.....	1859.
Lyon, William P.....	Racine, Racine.....	1859, 60.
Macauley, Robert.....	Menomonie, Dunn.....	1883.
MacBride, Robert J.....	Neillsville, Clark.....	1882, 83.
Mackay, Thomas C. L.....	Elk Grove, La Fayette.....	1860, 61.
Madden, Henry.....	Dodgeville, Iowa.....	1853.
Main, Robert P.....	Oregon, Dane.....	1857.
Malmros, G. C. Oscar.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1851.
Maloy, Michael.....	Richfield, Washington.....	1862.
Manley, Ira, Jr.....	Markesan, Green Lake.....	1868.
Manney, Francis G.....	Linden, Sheboygan.....	1850.
Manson, Rufus P.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1871.
Markham, George H.....	Independence, Trempealeau.....	1879.
Marsden, Thomas B.....	Friendship, Adams.....	1866.
Marshall, Charles W.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1859.
Marshall, George M.....	Big Springs, Adams.....	1875, 76.
Marshall, John.....	Adell, Sheboygan.....	1882.
Marshall, William R ¹	St. Croix Falls, St. Croix.....	1848.
Marston, Warren.....	Lomira, Dodge.....	1867.
Martin, Andrew.....	Riceville, Washington.....	1875, 76.
Martin, Constant.....	Dykesville, Kewaunee.....	1866.
Martin, Jacob, Sr.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1883.
Martin, Mark.....	Onion River, Sheboygan.....	1864.
Martin, Morgan L.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1855, 74, b.
Martin, N. T.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1889.
Martin, Stoddard H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1849.
Marvin, George G.....	Westford, Columbia.....	1871.
Marx, Nicolaus.....	Wayne, Washington.....	1864, 77.
Mason, Albert L.....	Elton, Walworth.....	1879.
Mason, Jacob.....	Monroe, Green.....	1868.
Mason, John.....	Wlota, La Fayette.....	1885.
Mason, Zebulon P.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1857, 58.
Masters, William.....	Weyauwega, Waupaca.....	1887.
Masse, Charles A.....	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1879.
Massey, Henry L.....	Potosi, Grant.....	1861.
Mather, Samuel W.....	Markesan, Marquette.....	1858.
Mathes, John.....	Rhine, Sheboygan.....	1854.
Matteson, Silas C.....	Waucousta, Fond du Lac.....	1859.
Matthews, Eschines P.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1881.
Matta, Nicholas M.....	Verona, Dane.....	1862.
Matta, Peter W.....	Montrose, Dane.....	1854.
Maxon, Densmore W.....	Cedar Creek, Washington.....	{ 1848, 52, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72,
		{ 82, b.
Maxson, Darwin E.....	Milton, Rock.....	1869.
Maxson, Orrin T.....	Prescott, Pierce.....	1853, 57.
Maxwell, Walter S.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1877, 81, 84, b.
May, Reuben.....	Springville, Vernon.....	1870, 72.
Mayer, Christian.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1875.
Mayer, Jacob G.....	Le Roy, Dodge.....	1862.
McAllister, William P.....	Omro, Winnebago.....	1857, 58.
McArthur, Eric.....	Winneconne, Winnebago.....	1876.
McCarthy, James.....	Port Washington, Ozaukee.....	1866.
McCartney, Alexander R.....	Cassville, Grant.....	1869.
McCarty, Frank D.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1858.
McCarty, Thomas.....	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha.....	1870, 77.
McCaul, Thomas.....	Tomah, Monroe.....	1874.
McCollum, John F.....	Trenton, Dodge.....	1862, 63.
McCollum, J. L. R.....	Sextonville, Richland.....	1876, 77.

¹ Seat successfully contested by Joseph Bowron, of Hudson.

b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
McConnell, Chas. D.....	Ripon, Green Lake.....	1882, 87.
McConnell, Thomas.....	Winneconne, Winnebago.....	1873.
McCord, Myron H.....	Merrill, Lincoln.....	1881, b.
McCormick, Andrew.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1856, 57.
McCormick, Francis.....	Ashippun, Dodge.....	1854.
McCormick, Joseph.....	Ahnapee, Kewaunee.....	1871.
McCoy, James B.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1887, 89.
McCoy, William J.....	Beetown, Grant.....	1876, 78.
McCourt, James Henry.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1883, 85.
McCracken, M. W. ¹	St. Croix Falls, Polk.....	1887, 89.
McCracken, Samuel.....	Superior.....	1859.
McDill, Alexander S.....	Marquette, Marquette.....	1854.
McDill, George D.....	Plover, Portage.....	1862, b.
McDill, Thomas H.....	Osceola Mills, Polk.....	1881, 82, 83.
McDonald, A. S.....	Plover, Portage.....	1867, 71, 79, 80.
McDonald, David.....	Marion, Waupaca.....	1885, 87.
McDonald, Donald A.....	Racine, Racine.....	1848.
McDonald, James.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1874, b.
McDonald, John D.....	Sussex, Waukesha.....	1869.
McDonald, John R.....	Summit, Waukesha.....	1870, 71.
McDonnell, Alexander A.....	Ahnapee, Kewaunee.....	1869.
McDonnell, Martin W.....	Madison, Dane.....	1858.
McDowell, Samuel C.....	Alma, Buffalo.....	1882.
McElroy, James.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1882.
McElroy, William J.....	Waupun, Fond du Lac.....	1884.
McFarland, David.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1887, 89.
McFarlane, Hugh.....	Highland, Iowa.....	1863, b.
McFetridge, Edward C.....	Portage City, Columbia.....	1850.
McGilton, John.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1878, 81, b.
McGinty, Bernard.....	Cedar Falls, Dunn.....	1880.
McGarry, Edward.....	Calamine, La Fayette.....	1878, 80.
McGeehan, R. J.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1850, 53, 64, b.
McGlachlin, E.....	De Pere, Brown.....	1889.
McGonigal, William.....	Stevens Point, Portage.....	1889.
McGranahan, William.....	Wingville, Grant.....	1850.
McGrath, James.....	Fayette, La Fayette.....	1859.
McGrew, Joseph B. ²	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1865, 66, 67, 68, 70, 73, 74.
McGuire, James M.....	Richland Centre, Richland.....	1874, b.
McIndoe, Walter D.....	Danville, Dodge.....	1865.
McIntosh, Charles E.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1850, 54, 55.
McIntyre, Eugene.....	Lime Rock, Outagamie.....	1869, 70, 71.
McIver, James.....	Waldo, Sheboygan.....	1880.
McKay, John J.....	Bay View, Milwaukee.....	1874.
McKee, David.....	Sparta, Monroe.....	1860.
McKenzie, John.....	Potosi, Grant.....	1852.
McKibbon, John.....	Dekorra, Columbia.....	1888.
McKesson, James C.....	Geneva, Walworth.....	1858.
McLean, Campbell.....	Wheatland, Kenosha.....	1853, 59.
McLean, Hector.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1862.
McLean, Thomas.....	Stockbridge, Calumet.....	1865.
McLees, John M.....	Stockbridge, Calumet.....	1864.
McLeran, J. B.....	Harmony, Vernon.....	1869.
McLaughlin, William M.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1887.
McMichael, William.....	Oregon, Green.....	1864, 65.
McMillan, Alexander.....	Viroqua, Bad Axe.....	1860.
McMullen, W. V.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1873.
McMurdo, James H.....	Brillion, Calumet.....	1889.
McNair, Hugh A. W.....	Hortonville, Outagamie.....	1880, 81.
McNaughton, F.....	Fennimore, Grant.....	1859, 67, 70.
McNeel, J. Henry.....	Vernon, Waukesha.....	1852.
McNitt, Edwin W.....	Greenbush, Sheboygan.....	1870.
McNamara, Martin.....	Otsego, Columbia.....	1864.
McRea, Hector C.....	Maple Grove, Manitowoc.....	1872.
McRaith, M. J. ³	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1879, 80.
McWhorter, George.....	Grand Rapids, Wood.....	1865.
Mead, L. H.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1858.
Mead, Zerah.....	Shell Lake, Washburn.....	1889.
Meade, John F.....	Whitewater, Walworth.....	1852.
Meadows, William.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1849.
Meehan, James.....	Lyons, Walworth.....	1881.
Meigs, Gardner C.....	Meehan, Portage.....	1878.
Meiklejohn, John.....	Arena, Iowa.....	1859, 60.
Meissner, Gustav.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1882.
	Ashippun, Dodge.....	1883.

¹ Died during session.² Successfully contesting seat of Moses S. Gibson, of Hudson.³ Successfully contesting seat of H. M. Remington.

b See List of Senators.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MILWAUKEE.
THE MILLWAUKEE LETTER OF SYMBOLS.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Melvin, Fordyce R	Brooklyn, Green	1879.
Menzies, James	Rock Prairie, Rock	1881.
Merriam, Amzy	Geneva, Walworth	1871.
Merriam, John G.	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1855.
Merrill, Almond	Charleston, Calumet	1855.
Merrill, Hiram	Janesville, Rock	1875.
Merrill, Lorenzo	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1848, 59.
Merrill, Lorenzo G	Black River Falls, Jackson	1866.
Merrill, Soreno T.	Beloit, Rock	1876, 77.
Merrill, Willard	Janesville, Rock	1871.
Merritt, Edward E	Neillsville, Clark	1873.
Merrity, Patrick	Hale's Corners, Milwaukee	1880.
Messmore, Isaac E	La Crosse, La Crosse	1861.
Metcalf, Theophilus F	Spring Lake, Waushara	1870.
Meyer, Charles G.	Fredonia, Ozaukee	1871, 81.
Meyer, Joseph	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Meyer, Joseph A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887.
Mihls, Uriah D.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1870, 71.
Millard, Burton	Wausau, Marathon	1858.
Millard, B. F.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1880.
Miller, Clarkson	Geneva, Walworth	1860.
Miller, Chas. H.	West Bend, Washington	1867.
Miller, Joseph	Brillion, Manitowoc	1883, 85.
Miller, Lucius M.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1858.
Miller, Samuel	Shopiere, Rock	1862.
Miller, Henry	Wausau, Marathon	1887.
Miller, William	Rusk, Dunn	1887.
Miller, Samuel S	Whitehall, Trempealeau	1887.
Miller, William H.	Door Creek, Dane	1863, 64.
Miller, W. L.	Winneconne, Winnebago	1880.
Millikin, N. W.	Saxeville, Waushara	1882.
Mills, Fergus	Seneca, Crawford	1876.
Mills, Hugh B.	Millston, Jackson	1876.
Mills, Joseph T.	Lancaster, Grant	1856, 57, 62, 79.
Mills, Thomas B.	Millston, Jackson	1885, 87, 89.
Miner, Cyrus	Janesville, Rock	1880.
Miner, Eliphalet S.	Necedah, Juneau	1865, 66, b.
Miner, James H.	Richland Center, Richland	1870.
Minor, David N.	Rubicon, Dodge	1861.
Minor, Edward S.	Fish Creek, Door	1878, 80, 81, b.
Mitchell, Abner	Spring Grove, Green	1854.
Mitchell, Franklin	Juda, Green	1877, 78, 79.
Mitchell, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1856.
Mitchell, Martin	Brodhead, Green	1860.
Mitchell, Robert	Douglas Center, Marquette	1875.
Mitchell, William F ¹	Gibbsville, Sheboygan	1861.
Moeller, Adolph	New Holstein, Calumet	1882.
Mohr, Christian Frederick ..	Portage, Columbia	1867, 89.
Mohr, Thomas	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1876, 77.
Monroe, Publius V	New Berlin, Waukesha	1852.
Monroe, William	Fayette, La Fayette	1867.
Monteith, John	Fennimore, Grant	1873.
Monteith, John B	Genesee, Waukesha	1865.
Montgomery, Edwin	Hancock, Waushara	1871, b.
Moers, Benjamin H	Grafton, Washington	1848.
Moore, Benjamin F	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1852.
Moore, Chas. W.	Chetek, Barron	1880.
Moore, Harvey	Ozaukee, Washington	1851.
Moore, Harvey T.	Brodhead, Green	1862.
Moore, John B.	Muscoda, Grant	1860.
Moore, William V.	Burlington, Racine	1872.
Moran, Patrick H.	Morrison, Brown	1862.
More, George E.	Royalton, Waupaca	1871.
Moors, Charles W.	Hancock, Waushara	1880, 81.
Morgan, D. H.	Albany, Green	1865.
Morgan, Frederick A.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1871.
Morrill, John	Hixton, Jackson	1870.
Morris, Charles E.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1848.
Morrison, David L.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1854, 56.
Morman, Thomas J.	Stevens Point, Portage	1851.
Morrow, Joseph M ²	Sparta, Monroe	1863.
Morse, Hiram D.	Waterford, Racine	1867.

¹ Successfully contesting seat of C. W. Humphrey.² Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of S. D. Powers.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Morse, William M.....	{ Ashippun, Dodge.....	1866, 75.
Moscowitt, Frederick.....	{ Alderly, Jefferson.....	1857.
Moser, Conrad, Jr.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1855, 57, 59, 75, 78.
Mosher, John.....	Alma, Buffalo.....	1867, 68.
Mosher, Jonathan.....	Waterloo, Jefferson.....	1866.
Mott, Thomas R.....	Stoughton, Dane.....	1855.
Moulton, Powers G.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1852.
Mowe, Daniel.....	Onalaska, La Crosse.....	1870, 71.
Muckerheide, Jacob H.....	Orfordville, Rock.....	1865.
Muehl, Adam.....	Kewaskum, Washington.....	1879.
Mulholand, Henry.....	St. Martin, Waukesha.....	1868.
Mullowney, James.....	Meeme, Manitowoc.....	1860, 65.
Mumbrue, Henry C.....	Kildare, Juneau.....	1878, 79.
Munn, Henry B.....	Waupaca, Waupaca.....	1876, b.
Munroe, Orlando C.....	Portage, Columbia.....	1860.
Murdock, James.....	Racine, Racine.....	1861, 63.
Murphy, James L.....	Neosha, Dodge.....	1850.
Murphy, James S.....	Marinette, Marinette.....	1887.
Murphy, James W.....	Benton, La Fayette.....	1859.
Murphy, John D.....	Briggsville, Marquette.....	1879.
Murphy, John A.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan.....	1851.
Murphy, Matthew ¹	Ellsworth, Pierce.....	1887.
Murphy, Michael.....	New Diggings, La Fayette.....	1852, 56.
Murphy, Newton S.....	Maple Grove, Manitowoc.....	1865, 67.
Murphy, William.....	Whitewater, Walworth.....	1850.
Murray, Horatio J.....	Briggsville, Marquette.....	1869, 74.
Murray, James.....	{ Beloit, Rock.....	1867.
Murray, Nathaniel O.....	{ Turtle, Rock.....	1856.
Murray, William D.....	New Berlin, Waukesha.....	1867.
Muzzy, John.....	Pepin, Pepin.....	1882.
	Beloit, Rock.....	1853.
	Mayville, Rock.....	1851.
Naber, Herman.....	Shawano, Shawano.....	1864, 75, 80, 83.
Narracong, Jonas W.....	Lodi, Columbia.....	1870.
Nash, Jonathan W.....	Oak Grove, Dodge.....	1860.
Nash, Thomas E.....	Centralla, Wood.....	1885.
Nash, William F.....	Two Rivers, Manitowoc.....	1878.
Nason, Solomon ¹ L.....	Nasonville, Wood.....	1878.
Neavil, James H.....	Potosi, Grant.....	1868.
Needham, Randolph J.....	Stockbridge, Calumet.....	1867.
Neeves, George A.....	Grand Rapids, Wood.....	1872.
Neff, Danverse.....	Calamine, La Fayette.....	1876.
Nelson, Andrew G.....	Waupaca, Waupaca.....	1885.
Nelson, Homer.....	Markesan, Green Lake.....	1877.
Nelson, Joseph.....	Raymond, Racine.....	1857.
Nelson, Jerome.....	Nelsonville, Portage.....	1887.
Nelson, Knute.....	Cambridge, Dane.....	1868, 69.
Nelson, Thomas L.....	Prescott, Pierce.....	1875.
Neuhauser, Francis A.....	LeRoy, Dodge.....	1877.
Newcomb, John.....	Pepin, Pepin.....	1887.
Neville, John C.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1860.
Newell, Franklin.....	Paris, Kenosha.....	1856, 66.
Newell, James E.....	Viroqua, Vernon.....	1875.
Newick, Samuel.....	Beetown, Grant.....	1882.
Newman, Alfred W.....	Trempealeau, Trempealeau.....	1863, b.
Newman, Gideon E.....	Cooksville, Rock.....	1877.
Newton, Selim.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1861.
Nichols, Abner.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1848.
Nichols, Archibald.....	Markesan, Green Lake.....	1848, 54, 62, 71, 72.
Nichols, Henry F. C.....	New Lisbon, Juneau.....	1872, 73, 79.
Nichols, Marshall C.....	Viroqua, Vernon.....	1883.
Nicholls, John.....	Trempealeau, Trempealeau.....	1867, 68.
Niedermann, J. C. U.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1864.
Noble, Butler G.....	Whitewater, Walworth.....	1858.
Noble, Morgan L.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1849, 50.
Noggle, David.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1854, 57.
Noll, William.....	Cascade, Sheboygan.....	1876.
Noller, George.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1883.
Noon, Jeremiah.....	Merton, Waukesha.....	1856.
Norcross, Pliny.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1867, 85.
Northrop, George C.....	Racine, Racine.....	1864.
Northrop, Stiles S.....	Ogden, Rock.....	1861.

¹ Seat contested, resigned and replaced by G. W. Hammett, in 1852.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Northrop, Samuel.....	Dellona, Sauk.....	1858.
Norton, Nelson R.....	Burlington, Racine.....	1854.
Noyes, David K.....	Baraboo, Sauk.....	1856.
Nute, Benjamin.....	Milford, Jefferson.....	1849.
Nye, Frank M.....	Clear Lake, Polk.....	1885.
Nye, William M.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1887.
Oberman, Jacob.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1865.
O'Brien, John.....	Milton, Monroe.....	1881.
Ockler, William.....	Muskego Center, Waukesha.....	1871.
O'Connor, Eugene.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1869.
Oddie, J. M.....	Boyceville, Dunn.....	1885.
Oetling, Charles.....	Howard's Grove, Sheboygan.....	1863, 71.
Officer, William H.....	Springville, Vernon.....	1864, 65.
O'Flaherty, John.....	Morrison, Brown.....	1879.
O'Hara, Samuel.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1862.
Oliver, E. C.....	Cedar Grove, Sheboygan.....	1889.
Ollis, John.....	DeForest, Dane.....	1878.
Olmsted, Nathan.....	Cottage Inn, La Fayette.....	1851, 53.
O'Malley, Dominick.....	Westport, Dane.....	1861.
O'Neill, Edward.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1854, 55, b.
O'Neill, James.....	Neillsville, Clark.....	1868.
O'Neill, James.....	Black River Falls.....	1849.
O'Neill, John.....	Neillsville, Clark.....	1885.
O'Neill, Thomas.....	Shullsburg, La Fayette.....	1882, 83.
Opitz, William F.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1875.
Ordway, Davis S.....	Mequon River, Ozaukee.....	1861.
Ormsby, James B.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1860.
Orton, Charles H.....	Oxford, Marquette.....	1859.
Orton, Harlow S.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1866.
O'Rourke, Patrick H.....	Madison, Dane.....	1854, 59, 71.
O'Rourke, John.....	Cascade, Sheboygan.....	1872, b.
Osborn, Albert K.....	Kildare, Juneau.....	1868.
Osborn, Chas F.....	Iola, Waupaca.....	1863, 65, 66.
Osborn, Sylvester W.....	Darlington, Green, pt. La Fayette.....	1889.
Osborne, Marvin.....	Darlington, La Fayette.....	1865.
Osborne, Tobias G.....	Magnolia, Rock.....	1874, 75.
Ostrander, James H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1851.
Ostrander, James W.....	Aztalan, Jefferson.....	1853.
Ostrander, Jared F.....	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1873, 75, 79, 82.
Owen, David.....	Aztalan, Jefferson.....	1857.
Owen, William.....	Portage, Columbia.....	1877.
	Cambria, Columbia.....	1865.
Packard, William P.....	Racine, Racine.....	1880, 83.
Paddock, B. G.....	La Valle, Sauk.....	1889.
Paddock, William.....	Markesan, Green Lake.....	1881.
Page, Lucius H.....	Fulton, Rock.....	1849.
Pahl, Louis P.....	Oconto, Oconto.....	1876.
Paine, Charles P.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1880.
Palmer, Alexander S.....	Geneva, Walworth.....	1850.
Palmer, Cassius C.....	West Salem, La Crosse.....	1869.
Palmer, Edwin.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1859.
Palmer, Ephraim.....	Edgerton, Rock.....	1862.
Palmer, Henry L.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1853, 60, 62, 73, b.
Palmer, John T.....	Waterford, Racine.....	1856.
Palmer, Rodman.....	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1861.
Palmer, Thomas.....	Mayville, Dodge.....	1859.
Palmer, William.....	Logansville, Sauk.....	1865, 66.
Pape, A. H.....	New London, Outagamie.....	1882, 83.
Parish, John K.....	Medford, Taylor.....	1885.
Parker, Charles D.....	Pleasant Valley, St. Croix.....	1869, 70.
Parker, Charles H.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1868, 69, 73.
Parker, George W.....	Metomen, Fond du Lac.....	1855, 56.
Parker, Nathan.....	Hartford, Washington.....	1861.
Parker, Ruel.....	Portland, Dodge.....	1854.
Parkinson, J. W.....	Brothertown, Calumet.....	1880.
Parkinson, Daniel M.....	Willow Springs, La Fayette.....	1849.
Parkinson, Peter, Jr.....	Fayette, La Fayette.....	1854.
Parks, Francis G.....	Eagle, Waukesha.....	1873.
Parks, Rufus.....	Waterville, Waukesha.....	1867.
Parry, William T.....	Portage, Columbia.....	1881, 82, b.
Patch, Henry.....	Patch Grove, Grant.....	1858.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

¹ Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Merrill.
² Elected in place of S. K. Barnes, who died before taking his seat.
³ Seat unsuccessfully contested by O. B. Lapham.
⁴ See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAME.	Post-office—County Represented	Senators.
Porter, Hugh.....	Seneca, Crawford.....	1887, 88.
Porter, Joseph E. P.....	Cooksville, Rock.....	1888.
Porter, Thomas.....	New Richmond, St. Croix.....	1888.
Porter, Peter.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1874.
Post, Lorenzo L.....	.....	1878, 79.
Potter, Jerome B.....	.....	1888, 70.
Potter, John F.....	.....	1888.
Potter, John, Jr. ¹.....	.....	1878, 79.
Potter, Peter.....	.....	1887.
Potter, Wm. D.....	.....	1887.
Pound, Albert E.....	ra.....	1873.
Pound, Thaddeus C.....	ra.....	1884, 85, 87, 88.
Powell, Abner.....	.....	1889.
Powell, Oliver S.....	.....	1870, 71, 72.
Powell, Robert T.....	.....	1871.
Powell, Henry.....	.....	1887.
Powers, Robert.....	.....	1888.
Powers, David J.....	.....	1888.
Powers, Joseph.....	.....	1884.
Powers, Levi P.....	.....	1888.
Powers, Simon D. ².....	.....	1888.
Powers, Simon D.....	ngton.....	1888.
Pratt, Delando.....	.....	1848.
Pratt, Geo. W.....	.....	1888.
Pratt, Martin V.....	.....	1881, 82.
Pratt, Orris.....	.....	1888.
Pratt, Samuel.....	.....	1849, 55, 63, b.
Prentice, Wm. H.....	gan.....	1888.
Prentiss, Theodore.....	.....	1881.
Prentiss, Wm. A.....	.....	1887, 88.
Price, David J.....	.....	1881.
Price, William T.....	m.....	1881, 82, b.
Prickett, Harlow E.....	m.....	1888.
Priest, Daniel B.....	Viroqua, Vernon.....	1883, 88.
Priestly, Chas. W.....	Shullsburg, La Fayette.....	1888.
Fritchard, Richard.....	Manchester, Green Lake.....	1880.
Proctor, John.....	Neenah, Winnebago.....	1886, 87.
Proctor, Wm. H.....	Fall River, Columbia.....	1888.
Pulcifer, Daniel H.....	Shawano, Shawano.....	1887, 79.
Puhlman, Otto.....	Plymouth, Sheboygan.....	1878.
Fullen, Lloyd T.....	Evansville, Rock.....	1878.
Purple, Chauncey H.....	Argyle, La Fayette.....	1861, 63.
Putnam, Edson A.....	Brookfield Center, Waukesha.....	1884.
Putnam, George W.....	Oakfield, Fond du Lac.....	1876.
Putnam, John D.....	Ash Ridge, Richland.....	1878, 78.
Quarles, Joseph V.....	River Falls, Pierce.....	1888.
Race, John J.....	Kenosha.....	1879, b.
Raessler, Christopher S.....	Fredonia Station, Ozaukee.....	1888.
Rahr, Reinhard.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1879, 80, 89.
Ramsay, George E.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1887.
Ramsey, Wm. H.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1889.
Rand, Elijah K.....	Ozaukee, Ozaukee.....	1885, 61.
Randall, Alexander W.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1889, 63.
Randall, Benjamin.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1885.
Rankin, Joseph.....	Lebanon, Dodge.....	1848.
Rasmussen, James J.....	Mishicot, Manitowoc.....	1880.
Ray, Adam E.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1871, 72, 73, 74, b.
Ray, George A.....	Fort Howard, Brown.....	1881, 83.
Raymond, James O.....	Troy, Walworth.....	1881.
Raymond, Shepard O.....	La Grange, Walworth.....	1888.
Reed, John M. ³	Plover, Portage.....	1886.
Reed, Curtis.....	Geneva, Walworth.....	1886.
Reed, Darius.....	Belle Center, Crawford.....	1870.
Reed, Dennis A.....	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.....	1881, b.
Reed, Henry.....	Menasha, Winnebago.....	1883, 61.
Reed, Horatio G. H.....	Sullivan, Jefferson.....	1884, 86.
Reed, Orson.....	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1885, 74.
	Grand Rapids, Wood.....	1889.
	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1870.
	Summit, Waukesha.....	1888, b.

¹ Died during the session.² Died and Joseph E. Morrow, of Sparta, elected to supply the vacancy.³ Elected December 7, 1889, and J. E. Darbellay elected to fill vacancy.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Reed, William W.....	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1862, 66, 67, b.
Regan, Mathias J.....	Eagle, Waukesha.....	1883.
Reinhard, William.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1851.
Remington, Cyrus C.....	Baraboo, Sauk.....	1854.
Remington, H. W. ¹	Grand Rapids, Wood.....	1845.
Resch, Michel.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1870.
Resley, Arthur.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1853.
Reuther, Peter.....	Centreville, Manitowoc.....	1872.
Rewey, Jefferson W.....	Rewey, Iowa.....	1868, 81, 82.
Reymert, James D.....	{ Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1857, { b.
	{ Norway, Racine.....	1849, {
Reynolds, Benoni O.....	Geneva, Walworth.....	1876, b.
Reynolds, James C.....	Lake Geneva, Walworth.....	1885, 87, b.
Reynolds, Joseph B.....	Chilton, Calumet.....	1879.
Reynolds, James.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1857, 68.
Rhoda, David.....	Oconomowoc, Waukesha.....	1873.
Rholes, Jonas W.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1871.
Ribble, John B.....	Horicon, Dodge.....	1855.
Rice, Carleton E.....	Sparta, Monroe.....	1861.
Rice, Ira A.....	Waterford, Racine.....	1870.
Rice, John T.....	Waterford, Racine.....	1877.
Rice, William.....	Morrison, Brown.....	1878.
Rich, Corydon L.....	{ Shiocton, Shawano.....	1873.
	{ Vinland, Winnebago.....	1854.
Richards, Daniel H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1868, 70, 71, 74, 75.
Richards, John F.....	Tomah, Monroe.....	1872.
Richards, Richard.....	Racine, Racine.....	1873.
Richardson, E. D.....	Geneva, Walworth.....	1849.
Richardson, Hamilton.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1864, b.
Richardson, N. B.....	Warren, La Fayette.....	1869.
Richardson, Silas.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1863.
Richardson, William.....	Fairplay, Grant.....	1852.
Richmond, George N.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1874, 75, b.
Richter, August.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1871.
Richer, Ezekiel.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1852, 53.
Rickerson, Charles.....	Sun Prairie, Dane.....	1849.
Riemer, Gustav J.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1887.
Ries, Florian J.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1877.
Ring, M. C.....	Neillsville, Clark.....	1889, b.
Ringle, Bartholomew.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1864, 72, 75, 76, 77.
Ringle, John.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1879, 80, 81, b.
Riordan, James.....	Franklin, Milwaukee.....	1861.
Riordan, Jeremiah.....	West Bend, Washington.....	1874.
Robbins, Hanmer.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1857, 58, 61, 64, 66, 67, 68.
Roberts, David.....	North Prairie, Waukesha.....	1858.
Roberts, Henry B.....	Caledonia, Racine.....	1848.
Roberston, Robert C.....	Vernon, Waukesha.....	1869.
Robinson, Charles D.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1850.
Robinson, Eli.....	Benton, La Fayette.....	1853.
Robinson, Frederick.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1872, 76.
Robinson, George M.....	Salem, Racine.....	1859.
Robinson, James.....	Chilton, Calumet.....	1853, 58, 63, 70.
Robinson, John.....	Francis Creek, Manitowoc.....	1885.
Robinson, Nathaniel S.....	Neenah, Winnebago.....	1875.
Robinson, Thomas.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1867.
Robinson, William.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1873, 74.
Roblier, Hiram W.....	Wyocena, Columbia.....	1874.
Roche, Matthew.....	Westport, Dane.....	1853.
Roche, Patrick.....	Danville, Dodge.....	1877.
Rockwell, D. Henry.....	Oconomowoc, Waukesha.....	1849.
Rockwell, Reuben.....	Springfield, Walworth.....	1859.
Rodolf, Charles G.....	{ Orion, Richland.....	1858.
	{ Highland, Iowa.....	1851, b.
Rodolph, Theodore.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1868, 70.
Roe, William H.....	Mt. Pleasant, Racine.....	1853.
Roemer, John A.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1873.
Roehe, Henry.....	Painville, Milwaukee.....	1869.
Rogan, Patrick.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1851, 53, 55, 66.
Rogan, Peter.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1858, 62.
Rogers, Asa.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1875.
Rogers, Charles.....	Hingham, Sheboygan.....	1865.
Rogers, E. D.....	Neenah, Juneau.....	1878.
Rogers, James E.....	Stevens Point, Portage.....	1881.

¹ Seat successfully contested by M. J. McRaith.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Rogers, Oran.....	Cascade, Sheboygan	1860.
Rogers, William.....	Carleton, Kewaunee.....	1882.
Rollis, Christopher J.....	Oregon, Dane	1885.
Rolph, Frederick B	Monroe, Green	1864.
Rood, Anson	Stevens Point, Portage.....	1857.
Rood, Davenport.....	Kilbourn City, Adams.....	1864, 71.
Rood, Lewis.....	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1848.
Rood, Samuel R.....	Hazel Green, Grant	1854.
Root, Eleazer.....	Packwaukee, Marquette.....	1855.
Root, Wilbur M.....	Dartford, Marquette	1852.
Rose, Solomon L.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1879, 80, 82, 87.
Rosenthal, Adolph	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1855, b.
Roskie, C. F.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1854.
Ross, Freeman M.....	Montello, Marquette.....	1861.
Ross, James	Cambria, Columbia	1869.
Rothe, Emil	Madison, Dane	1865.
Rounds, William P.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1863.
Roundy, Daniel C.....	Menasha, Winnebago	1870, 71, b.
Rounseville, Samuel.....	Geneva, Walworth	1864.
Rountree, John H ¹	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan..	1866.
Rowe, William E.....	Meeme, Manitowoc.....	1862.
Rowlands, John R.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1863, b.
Royce, Henry M.....	Arena, Iowa.....	1869, 72, 73, 74.
Roys, Samuel H.....	Cambria, Columbia	1875.
Ruan, John.....	Oconto, Oconto	1874.
Ruch, John.....	Stoughton, Dane	1848, 49.
Rudzinski, Theodore	Oak Creek, Milwaukee	1855, 60.
Rudd, Eli O	Boltonville, Sheboygan	1880.
Ruger, John.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1887.
Runals, Edmund L.....	Rudd's Mills, Monroe.....	1872.
Runkel, Henry C.....	Reedsburg, Sauk	1859.
Runkel, John.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1861.
Rusch, William.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1857, 58.
Rush, John D	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1868, 69, 70.
Rusk, Allen.....	Lowell, Dodge.....	1873.
Rusk, Jeremiah M.....	Herman, Dodge.....	1871.
Russell, Francis	Winneconne, Winnebago.....	1859.
Russell, Richard C	Liberty, Vernon	1878, 81.
Rutledge, John.....	Viroqua, Bad Axe.....	1862.
Ryan, Hugh	Westfield, Marquette.....	1868.
Ryan, James	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1864.
Ryan, Sam., Jr.....	Ixonia Center, Jefferson	1860.
Sackett, Hobart S.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1865.
Safford, Truman J	Ridgeway, Iowa.....	1882, 83.
Sage, Ezra C	Appleton, Outagamie	1865.
Sage, Sidney A.....	Berlin, Waushara	1872, b.
Salentine, Peter ²	Exeter, Green.....	1852.
Salisbury, Elijah O.....	New Lisbon, Juneau	1867.
Salter, Robert.....	Western Union, Racine	1881.
Samuelson, Svend.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1877.
Sanborn, Alden S.....	Union Grove, Racine.....	1865.
Sanborn, A. W	Newburg, Washington	1862.
Sander, Jacob	Eaton, Manitowoc.....	1871.
Sanders, Horace T	Mazomanie, Dane.....	1862, 63, 64, 70.
Sanderson, John.....	Stevens Point, Portage.....	1885.
Sanderson, Robert B	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1873.
Sanderson, Thomas	Racine, Racine	1853.
Sanger, Caspar M.....	Cambria, Columbia	1879.
Sarnow, Christian	Poynette, Columbia	1862, 66, b.
Saugestad, Oluf A	Leeds, Columbia	1871.
Savage, James R.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1873.
Sawyer, Hiram.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1877, 79.
Sawyer, Hiram W	Baldwin, St. Croix	1882.
Sawyer, James	Springville, Bad Axe.....	1858.
Sawyer, Parker	Burnett, Dodge.....	1860.
Sawyer, Philetus	Hartford, Washington	1873, 74.
Sayles, Whitman.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1865.
Sayre, David F.....	Summit, Waukesha	1859.
Scanlon, John	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1857, 61.
	Rubicon, Dodge.....	1853.
	Fulton, Rock.....	1873.
	Symco, Waupaca.....	1879.

¹ Successfully contesting seat of John Harms.² Seat successfully contested by Henry Fink.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Names.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Scheetz, Valentine	Menomonee Falls, Washington.	1861.
Schaube, Ernst	Brillion, Calumet	1867.
Schaute, Adam	Addison, Washington	1864, 63, b.
Schätz, Herman	Brookfield, Waukesha	1862.
Scheibe, Emil P.	Hika, Manitowoc	1869.
Scheiber, Frederick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863.
Scheffel, Sohn	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863.
Sobermerhorn, W. S.	Lodi, Columbia	1867.
Scheuber, Adolph	Erfurt, Jefferson	1877.
Schletz, John A.	Grafton, Ozaukee	1862.
Schlichting, Bernard	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1876.
Schmidhofer, Andrew	Calvary, Fond du Lac	1866, 67.
Schmidt, Carl H.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1870, b.
Schmidt, Casper	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1860.
Schmidt, John	Tees Corners, Waukesha	1864, 60.
Schmidtner, Louis A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860.
Schmitz, Frederick	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1873.
Schneider, Phillip	Barton, Washington	1866, 75, 76, 88, b.
Schoenwetter, Aug. F.	Lowell, Dodge	1868.
Schott, George	Rubicon, Dodge	1872.
Schottler, Martin	Stassville, Washington	1863, 64.
Schrage, Joseph	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1855.
Schutte, Charles	Neeker, Washington	1858.
Schwalbach, John F., Jr.	South Germantown, Washington	1861.
Schwefel, Fred F.	Lebanon, Dodge	1855.
Scofield, Charles	Red River, Door	1873.
Schollard, William	Hartford, Washington	1873.
Schuler, Fred C.	Boltonville, Washington	1865, 67, 68.
Schulze, Fred	Portage, Columbia	1866.
Scott, David	Waupaca, Waupaca	1864.
Scott, James	Darlington, La Fayette	1867.
Scribner, James K.	Eldorado Mills, Fond du Lac	1876.
Scribner, Wiley S.	Fairplay, Grant	1868.
Seabold, John E.	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	1861.
Seaman, Galen B.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873.
Seamons, William	Stoughton, Dane	1873.
Sears, Edgar	Pine River, Waukesha	1867, 68.
Seaton, James W.	Potosi, Grant	1859, 63, b.
Seaver, John D.	Cooksville, Rock	1861.
Seaver, Joseph W.	Darien, Walworth	1853.
Sedgwick, David E.	Wrightstown, Brown	1860.
Seely, David J.	Elk Grove, La Fayette	1866, 67.
	Johnstown, Rock	1860.
	Racine, Racine	1862.
	Addison, Washington	1866.
	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1860.
	Howard's Grove, Sheboygan	1861.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1871, 74.
	Oak Creek, Milwaukee	1862.
	Shawano, Shawano	1869, 71.
	Fountain City, Buffalo	1877, 78.
	Ashland, Fond du Lac	1873.
	Waupaca, Waupaca	1869, b.
	La Fayette, Walworth	1866.
	Reedsburg, Sauk	1876, 77.
	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1852.
	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1859.
	Newtonboro, Manitowoc	1863.
	Delavan, Walworth	1872, 78.
	Door Creek, Dane	1868.
	Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	1866, 66.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863, b.
	Hingham, Sheboygan	1872.
	Hillsborough, Vernon	1862, 69.
	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1850.
	Darlington, La Fayette	1860.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1861.
	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1863.
	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1874.
	Burnett, Dodge	1877.
	Janesville, Rock	1849, 70, 71.
F.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1860, b.
	Burnett, Dodge	1863.
	Basset's Station, Kenosha	1868.

* omitting rest of John B. Jacobs.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Shinnick, Thomas.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1867, 76.
Sholes, Charles C.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1855, b.
Sholes, C. Latham.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1852, 52, b.
Short, Dennis.....	Theresa, Dodge.....	1873.
Showalter, Reuben B.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1887, 89.
Shufelt, Sidney A.....	Omro, Winnebago.....	1876, 77.
Shultz, Norman.....	North Prairie, Waukesha.....	1864.
Shumway, Perley J.....	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee.....	1843, 62.
Siebers, Henry.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1889.
Sikes, George.....	Sharon, Walworth.....	1850.
Silverthorn, Willis C.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1868, 74, b.
Simon, Matthias.....	Ahnapee, Kewaunee.....	1859, 63.
Simmons, C. F.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1889.
Simmons, Rouse.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1875.
Simmons, William.....	Nekimi, Winnebago.....	1865, 66.
Simmons, Zalmon G.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1865.
Simpson, Edward B.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1879, 80, b.
Simpson, Elva.....	Iron Ridge, Dodge.....	1860.
Simpson, Philemon B.....	Shullsburg, La Fayette.....	1853, b.
Skeels, Albert M.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1866, 67.
Skinner, Jacob.....	Palmyra, Jefferson.....	1852.
Slade, Edwin.....	Glenbeulah, Sheboygan.....	1865.
Slaughter, George H.....	Mendota, Dane.....	1866.
Sleyster, Ruelof.....	Waupun, Fond du Lac.....	1870.
Sloan, A. Scott.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1857.
Sloan, Henry C.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1881.
Sloggy, Samuel.....	Ontario, Vernon.....	1885, 87.
Slothower, Elias.....	Gratiot, La Fayette.....	1848.
Slupecki, E. J.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1889.
Small, William.....	Sussex, Waukesha.....	1880.
Smart, Reuben D.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1875.
Smiley, Daniel.....	Albany, Green.....	1866.
Smiley, John.....	Orfordville, Rock.....	1885.
Smith, Aaron B.....	Lake Mills, Jefferson.....	1865.
Smith, Adam.....	Burke, Dane.....	1859.
Smith, Archibald D.....	Lind, Waupaca.....	1872.
Smith, Byron.....	Erin, Washington.....	1855.
Smith, Daniel.....	Richmond, Walworth.....	1864.
Smith, Ezekiel C.....	Spring Valley, Rock.....	1850.
Smith, Francis.....	Millard, Walworth.....	1861.
Smith, George B.....	Madison, Dane.....	1859, 64, 69.
Smith, George C.....	Oakfield, Jefferson.....	1858, 59.
Smith, George H.....	Galesville, Trempealeau.....	1882.
Smith, Heber.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1860.
Smith, Henry.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1878.
Smith, Hiram.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan.....	1871.
Smith, Horatio N.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1850, b.
Smith, Ira P.....	Mishicot, Manitowoc.....	1881.
Smith, Jesse.....	{ Dodge's Corners, Waukesha..	1866, 67.
	{ Vernon, Waukesha.....	1854.
Smith, John.....	Caledonia, Racine.....	1854.
Smith, John A.....	Glenbeulah, Sheboygan.....	1868.
Smith, John A.....	Geneva, Walworth.....	1868, 69.
Smith, Lindsey J.....	Troy Center, Walworth.....	1881.
Smith, Perry H.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1855, 58, 59, b.
Smith, Phillip M.....	{ Richland Center.....	1878.
	{ Janneys, Richland.....	1874.
Smith, Richard M.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1856.
Smith, Samuel W.....	Markesan, Green Lake.....	1863.
Smith, Winfield.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1872.
Smith, William.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1889.
Smith, William E.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1851, 71, b.
Smith, William H.....	Eau Galle, Dunn.....	1863.
Smoke, David.....	Two Rivers, Manitowoc.....	1864, 66, 68.
Snover, David G.....	Eagle, Waukesha.....	1863.
Snover, John C.....	Eagle, Waukesha.....	1851.
Solon, John.....	Richwood, Dodge.....	1872.
Solon, T. F.....	Richwood, Dodge.....	1887, 89.
Spafard, Simeon W.....	Geneva, Walworth.....	1854.
Spaulding, Benjamin B.....	Arcade, Marquette.....	1850.
Spaulding, Joseph.....	Harmony, Rock.....	1854, 63.
Spense, Thomas W.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1877, 79.
Spenseley, James.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1866.
Splering, Henry.....	Mayville, Dodge.....	1879, 83, 87.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Spooner, John C.....	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1872.
Spooner, Wyman.....	Elkhorn, Walworth.....	1850, 51, 57, 61, b.
Spoor, Gardner.....	Aztalan, Jefferson.....	1865.
Spottswood, James K.....	Hazel Green, Grant.....	1860.
Sprague, Burr.....	Brookfield, Green.....	1880, 81.
Spratt, George.....	Orfordville, Rock.....	1868.
Squires, Joel C.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan...	1867.
Staats, Adam.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1870, b.
Stafford, Amos W.....	Staatsville, Washington.....	1852.
Stamm, Godfrey.....	Geneva, Walworth.....	1872.
Stanchfield, Samuel B.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1862.
Stanley, William S., Jr.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1885, b.
Stannard, Erastus W.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1881, 82, b.
Stanton, Horace.....	Green Bush, Sheboygan.....	1860.
Stapleton, Richard F.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1861.
Stark, Joshua.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1877.
Stark, William H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1856.
Starks, Argalus W.....	Tiffany, Rock.....	1867, 78.
Starr, William.....	Shopiere, Rock.....	1858.
Stearns, D. Manfield.....	Baraboo, Sauk.....	1862, 63, 64, 65, b.
Stebbins, De Wayne.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1863, 64.
Stebbins, Harrison.....	Elkhorn, Walworth.....	1876.
Steele, John.....	Ahnapee, Door.....	1873.
Steever, Mitchell.....	Union, Rock.....	1853.
Steffen, Francis.....	Alderley, Dodge.....	1881.
Stemper, John B.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1858.
Steuerwald, Daniel.....	Hortonville, Outagamie.....	1878, 79.
Steinfort, Casper H.....	Oak Creek, Milwaukee.....	1873.
Steiner, John.....	Adell, Sheboygan.....	1887.
Stephens, David.....	Lake Mills, Jefferson.....	1873.
Stephens, John.....	Woodland, Dodge.....	1854.
Stephens, Thomas G.....	Madison, Dane.....	1889.
Stephenson, Isaac.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1885.
Stephenson, Joseph.....	Hazel Green, Grant.....	1873.
Sterling, Levi.....	Marinette, Marinette.....	1866, 68.
Sterling, Timothy B.....	Meeme, Manitowoc.....	1861.
Sterling, William T.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1858, b.
Stevens, Charles.....	Iron Ridge, Dodge.....	1852.
Stevens, Chase A.....	Mt. Sterling, Crawford.....	1848, 50.
Stevens, Daniel B.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1853.
Stevens, Ezra B.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1855.
Stevens, Henry.....	Cassville, Grant.....	1882.
Stevenson, John.....	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1857, 62.
Stewart, Alva.....	Caledonia Center, Racine.....	1864, b.
Stewart, Donald.....	Enterprise, Vernon.....	1876.
Stewart, Andrew J.....	Newton, Vernon.....	1889.
Stock, Frederick.....	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson.....	1850, b.
Stocking, Hobart M.....	Delavan, Walworth.....	1882, 83.
Stoddard, Thomas B.....	Richmond, Walworth.....	1887.
Stoddard, John.....	Mequon, Washington.....	1851.
Stone, Eliphalet S.....	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	1876, 89.
Stone, Glenville W.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1862.
Stone, Jesse.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1849.
Stonewell, John M.....	Summit, Waukesha.....	1872.
Stowers, Charles H.....	Winooski, Sheboygan.....	1857.
Stranchau, John.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1880, 82.
Strasser, Leopold.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1862.
Streckewald, Gustave.....	Tustin, Waushara.....	1874.
Strong, George.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1872.
Strong, Luman M.....	Stockbridge, Calumet.....	1885.
Strong, Marshall M.....	Hartford, Washington.....	1859.
Strong, Moses M.....	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1857.
Strong, Nathaniel.....	Highland, Iowa.....	1852.
Strong, Rollin M.....	Racine, Racine.....	1849.
Struve, Franz G. L.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1857.
Stuntz, A. C. ¹	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1850.
Stuntz, George R.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1848.
Sturtevant, Charles H.....	Reedsburg, Sauk.....	1886.
Augden, Thomas.....	Hellenville, Jefferson.....	1868.
Augden, Andrew.....	Bayfield, Bayfield.....	1865.
	Superior City,.....	1862.
	Delavan, Walworth.....	1863.
	North Prairie, Waukesha.....	1849, 52, 57.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1849.

¹ Successfully contesting seat of Amos S. Gray.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Sullivan, John	Ten Mile House, Milwaukee....	1868.
Sumner, John	Baraboo, Sauk	1860.
Sutton, John	Milford, Jefferson.....	1860.
Swain, George G	Kilbourn City, Sauk.....	1870, 71.
Swain, James A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1859.
Swain, Almon A.....	Oak Center, Fond du Lac.....	1878.
Swart, Alfred L.....	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1883.
Sweat, John B.....	Black Earth, Dane	1857, b.
Sylvester, Daniel R.....	Castle Rock, Grant.....	1877.
Tallmadge, Isaac S.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1853, 54.
Tanner, Samuel.....	Westfield, Marquette.....	1882, 83.
Tarbell, Samuel E.....	Woodworth, Kenosha.....	1869.
Tarr, Joseph M.....	Tunnel City, Monroe.....	1865.
Tarrant, George.....	Durand, Pepin	1881.
Tarrant, Henry.....	Janesville, Rock	1889.
Tate, George E ¹	Viola, Richland.....	1887.
Tate, George H.....	Viola, Richland.....	1882.
Tate, J. Henry	Viroqua, Vernon.....	1873.
Taylor, Allen.....	Hazel Green, Grant	1855, 56, 57, 62, 64, 65.
Taylor, Anson H.....	Muskegan, Waukesha.....	1850.
Taylor, Chas. S.....	Barron, Barron.....	1885, 87, b.
Taylor, Christopher L.....	Malden Rock, Pierce.....	1870.
Taylor, David.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1853, b.
Taylor, Horatio T.....	Racine, Racine	1861.
Taylor, James A.....	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1881, 83.
Taylor, Jonathan.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1857.
Taylor, William R.....	Cottage Grove, Dane.....	1855, b.
Temple, Charles S.....	Darien, Walworth	1876.
Temple, Marsena.....	Newport, Sauk	1861.
Tenny, Horace A.....	Madison, Dane	1857.
Terhune, William F.....	Viroqua, Bad Axe	1854.
Terill, Richard	Dane Station, Dane	1887.
Tester, John A.....	Alma, Buffalo	1883.
Thayer, J. B.....	River Falls, Pierce	1885.
Thayer, Mason A.....	Sparta, Monroe.....	1882.
Theisen, Mathias.....	Roxbury, Dane	1879.
Thelen, Michael.....	Ashford, Fond du Lac.....	1879.
Thomas, Amos.....	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee.....	1889.
Thomas, Charles G.....	Sextonville, Richland	1883, 85.
Thomas, Horatio S.....	Briggsville, Marquette	1852, 63.
Thomas, Jesse.....	Moundville, Marquette.....	1856.
Thomas, John E.....	Green Lake, Green Lake.....	1859.
Thomas, John H.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1862.
Thomas, John L. V.....	Berlin City, Waushara	1875.
Thomas, Joseph M.....	Beloit, Rock	1854.
Thomas, Major J.....	Lone Rock, Richland.....	1869, 78, 79.
Thomas, Ormsby B.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1854, 57.
Thomas, Phillip W.....	Prairie du Chien, Crawford.....	1862, 65, 67, b.
Thomas, Salmon.....	Mineral Point, Iowa	1853.
Thomas, William H.....	Darien, Walworth.....	1856.
Thomas, William H.....	Lisbon, Waukesha	1849, 61.
Thompson, Charles.....	Sumner, Trempealeau	1866.
Thompson, George P.....	Monticello, Green	1857.
Thompson, Jared, Jr.....	Cross Plains	1855, 50.
Thompson, Monroe.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1865.
Thompson, Samuel.....	Fox Lake, Dodge	1848.
Thompson, Thornton.....	Hartland, Waukesha.....	1862, 66.
Thompson, William.....	Rio, Columbia	1869.
Thompson, Alexander M.....	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1868.
Thorn, Gerret T.....	Janesville, Rock	1868, 69.
Thornton, Oliver W.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1871, b.
Thornton, Thomas.....	Marshall, Dane	1873.
Thorp, Adelbert D.....	Clark's Mills, Manitowoc.....	1864, 77, 78.
Thorp, Hermon S.....	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1882.
Tichenor, Vernon.....	Bristol, Racine	1849, b.
Tilton, Hezekiah C.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1869.
Tiernay, John H.....	Allen's Grove, Walworth.....	1865.
Tinker, James.....	Waunakee, Dane.....	1880.
Tisch, Charles.....	Dover, Racine.....	1851.
Tish, William.....	Nero, Kewaunee.....	1877, 78.
Toay, John.....	Mishicot, Manitowoc.....	1876.
Tobey, John Williams.....	Mineral Point, Iowa	1852, 54, 59.
	Neenah, Winnebago.....	1887.

¹ Seat contested by Isaac McCann.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Tobin, John	Granville, Milwaukee	1854, 56.
Tobin, Thomas	Five Mile House, Milwaukee....	1878.
Toland, Patrick	Erin, Washington	1849.
Toll, John C.	Cedar Creek, Washington	1851.
Tollefson, Gunnuf	Mt. Vernon, Dane	1868.
Tompkins, William F.	Janesville, Rock	1850, 51.
Topliff, Alfred	East Hampden, Columbia	1854, 55.
Torbert, William M.	Hudson, St. Croix	1854.
Torgerson, Ole	Perry, Dane	1871.
Totten, Henry	Waukesha, Waukesha	1870.
Touhey, Michael J.	Morrison, Brown	1877.
Tousley, Wilber H.	Jefferson, Jefferson	1870.
Tower, Thomas W.	Towerville, Crawford	1859.
Townsend, A. A.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1855.
Townsend, Elijah C.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1860, 61.
Townsend, Lucius B.	Nepeuskun, Winnebago	1856.
Townsend, Thomas J.	Winnebago, Winnebago	1849.
Tracy, Daniel	Osman, Manitowoc	1887.
Train, James G.	Merrimack, Sauk	1857.
Trask, George W.	Winneconne, Winnebago	1868, 69.
Treat, C. Mortimer	Ogden, Rock	1863.
Tregaskis, Richard	Mineral Point, Iowa	1851.
Treleven, Daniel D.	Byron, Fond du Lac	1880.
Tripp, J. Stephen S.	Sauk City, Sauk	1862.
Tripp, Roswell H.	Hingham, Sheboygan	1881.
Tripp, William H.	Janesville, Rock	1857.
Trow, Alvin S.	Merrillan, Jackson	1881.
Troy, Cyrus	Monticello, Green	1880, 81.
Truell, David	Lyndon Station, Juneau	1877.
Truesdell, Gideon	Kenosha, Kenosha	1867.
Trumbull, John D.	Maiden Rock, Pierce	1867.
Trumer, Marcus	Rubicon, Dodge	1871.
Turk, Peter	Mequon, Washington	1849.
Turley, John B.	Cassville, Grant	1852.
Turner, (A. J.) J.	Portage, Columbia	1863, 64, 66, 69.
Turner, Eugene S.	Grafton, Washington	1850.
Turner, Henry ¹ .....	.....	1866.
Turner, John	Mauston, Juneau	1859.
Turner, Peter H.	Palmyra, Jefferson	1848.
Turner, William W. D.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1893.
Tuttle, William S.	New Fane, Fond du Lac	1858.
Tweedy, John H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853.
Upham, Calvin H.	Racine, Racine	1862.
Upton, Salmon	Kenosha, Kenosha	1860.
Utley, William L.	Racine, Racine	1851, 52, b
Utt, Henry	Platteville, Grant	1865.
Vance, David	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1876, 77.
Vander Cook, T. E.	Newburg, Washington	1860.
Vanderpool, Abram	Waterloo, Jefferson	1850.
Vanderpool, William A.	Vernon, Waukesha	1862.
Van Norstrand, A. H.	Jefferson, Jefferson	1852, 53.
Van Ostrand, De W. C.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1865.
Van Schaick, Isaac W.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873, 75, b.
Van Steenwyk, Gysbert.	Kilbourn City, Columbia	1859, b.
Van Valkenberg, R. B.	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1867.
Van Vliet, Peter	Caledonia, Racine	1851.
Van Vliet, Leonard S.	Caledonia Center, Racine	1859.
Van Waters, William	West Salem, La Crosse	1877.
Van Wie, Abraham H.	Cascade, Sheboygan	1858.
Vaughan, John	Racine, Racine	1865.
Vaughn, Alanson B.	Union, Rock	1848.
Vaughn, David	Bangor, La Crosse	1887.
Vaughn, Samuel S.	Bayfield, Bayfield	1871.
Vilas, Levi B.	Madison, Dane	1855, 68, 73.
Vilas, Wm. F. ²	Madison, Dane	1885.
Vincent, Edward	Milton, Rock	1851, 59.
Vincent, George R.	Tomah, Monroe	1879.
Vincent, Louis	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1877.
Vincent, William J.	St. Croix Falls, Polk	1879.
Vineyard, James R.	Platteville, Grant	1849.
Vinton, James E.	Albany, Green	1858.

¹ successfully contesting seat of W. H. P. Bogan, of Appleton.
² signed, M. J. Cantwell elected to fill vacancy.

^b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Names.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Virgin, Noah H.	Platteville, Grant.	1848, 55.
Vita, Henry	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.	1878.
Vivian, John H. ¹	Mineral Point, Iowa.	1863, 63.
Vliet, Jasper.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1856.
Vogel, Frederick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1874.
Vogenitz, William	Cedarburg, Ozaukee.	1886.
Vogt, Henry.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1847.
Vollmar, James.	West Bend, Washington.	1857, 59.
Voorhees, Samuel W.	Sharon, Walworth.	1857.
Vosburgh, John B.	Richmond, (Illa.) Kenosha.	1852.
Vredenberg, Peter	Winneconne, Winnebago.	1882.
Wadsworth, H. L.	River Falls, St. Croix.	1907.
Wadsworth, James.	Darlington, La Fayette.	1863.
Wagner, Ferdinand.	Watertown, Dodge.	1863.
Wagner, Joseph.	Watertown, Jefferson.	1859.
Wagner, Joseph.	Marshfield, Fond du Lac.	1856, 58, 60, 67, 68, 71, b.
Waite, David H.	Princeton, Marquette.	1837.
Wakefield, Josephus.	Fremont, Waupaca.	1862.
Wakeley, Eleazer	Madison, Dane.	1867, b.
	Whitewater, Walworth.	1856, 57.
	Kingston, Green Lake.	1861.
	Platteville, Grant.	1859.
	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.	1856, 57.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1861.
	East Oasls, Waushara.	1878, 77.
	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.	1845, b.
	Oil City, Monroe.	1855.
	West Salem, La Crosse.	1859, 60.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1878, 79.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1859.
Wall, John A.	Oshkosh, Winnebago.	1878, 76, 77, b.
Wall, Thomas.	Oshkosh, Winnebago.	1879, 80, 81.
Wall, William.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1872.
Wallber, Emil	Footville, Rock.	1873.
Wallihan, Orlando F.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1853, 55.
Walsh, Michael P.	H.	1865, b.
Walsh, Patrick.	M.	1859.
Walter, Joseph.	F.	1857, 72.
Walters, Aaron	■	1874.
Walther, George H.	■	1865.
Walvoord, Henry.	C.	1853, 64.
Walworth, John	R.	1877.
Wannemaker, Samuel L.	B.	1850.
Ward, William T.	H.	1880, 81, 63, b.
Ware, James F.	F.	1863, b.
Warner, Clement E.	W.	1882.
Warner, Francis L.	D.	1848.
Warner, Henry M.	O.	1858.
Warner, Herman.	E.	1861.
Warner, Jared.	P.	1869.
Warner, William S.	L.	1878.
Warner, William S.	A.	1843.
Warren, Dewey K.	D.	1863.
Warren, George.	C.	1849.
Warren, Parker.	B.	1855.
Warren, Stephen.	D.	1875.
Washburn, Benjamin F.	■	1866.
Washburn, George H.	M.	1882.
Washburn, James	B.	1878.
Washburn, Leroy M.	St.	1879.
Washburn, William H.	F.	1849.
Wason, Robert, Jr.	G.	1874, 75, 80.
Waste, Eli	S.	1860.
Waterbury, Chester N.	P.	1867.
Waterbury, James I.	B.	1867, 69.
Watrous, Jerome A.	L.	1850.
Watrous, John S.	La Pointe, La Pointe.	1862.
Watrous, William F.	Charlestown, Calumet.	1860.
Watson, Charles	Washburn, Grant.	1880.
Watson, J. W.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.	1889.
Watts, James	Granville, Milwaukee.	1864, 71.
Watts, Frederick A.	Waterford, Racine.	1860, 65.
Weatherby, John.	Hustisford, Dodge.	1867.
Weaver, James	Lisbon, Waukesha.	1856.
Weaver, Richard.	Sussex, Waukesha.	1878, b.

¹ In place of Cyrus Woodman, who was elected but refused to qualify in 1862.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Weaver, Thomas.....	Pewaukee, Waukesha.....	1865.
Webb, Henry G.....	Wantoma, Waushara.....	1861, b.
Webb, William C.....	Wautoma, Waushara.....	1858, 62, 63, 64.
Webster, Enoch.....	Amherst, Portage.....	1853.
Webster, Hiram W.....	Omro, Winnebago.....	1879, 80.
Webster, William E.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1851.
Wedig, Joseph.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1865, 67, 68, 75, 76, 77.
Weeden, George W.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1872, 83.
Weeks, George.....	Columbus, Dane.....	1877.
Weeks, Thompson D.....	Whitewater, Walworth.....	1867, b.
Weeks, Thomas S.....	Fond du Lac, Fond Du Lac....	1874.
Wehrle, Gottlieb.....	Fennimore, Grant.....	1874.
Weil Baruch S.....	{ Schleisingsville, Washington	1871, 72, 73, b.
Weil Henry.....	{ West Bend, Washington.....	1852, 80.
Weil, Paul A.....	West Bend, Washington.....	1850.
Weiler, John W.....	Richfield, Washington.....	1858.
Weiss, Gottlob E ¹	Root Creek, Milwaukee.....	1865.
Welch, David E.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1873.
Welch, Ebenezer S.....	Baraboo, Sauk.....	1874, 75, b.
Wells, Charles D.....	Neenah, Winnebago.....	1855.
Wells, John M.....	Tomah, Monroe.....	1876.
Wentworth, Robert B.....	Prairieville, Waukesha.....	1849.
Wery, Joseph.....	Juneau, Dodge.....	1857.
Wescott, Ezra.....	Darbellay, Kewaunee.....	1859.
Wescott, Jefferson F.....	Skinner, Green.....	1863.
Wescott, Marion.....	Farmer's Grove, Green.....	1869.
Wescott, Walter S.....	Shawano, Shawano.....	1865.
West, Abram.....	Monroe, Green.....	1860, 63, b.
West, Edmund A.....	Reedsburg, Sauk.....	1857.
West, Francis H.....	Monroe, Green.....	1859, b.
West, Henry C.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1874, b.
West, Samuel C.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1873.
West, Thomas.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1869.
Westby, Thomas C.....	Raymond, Racine.....	1853, 54.
Whedon, Milo M ²	Emerald Grove, Rock.....	1860.
Wheeler, Ezra.....	Ozaukee, Ozaukee.....	1854.
Wheeler, Freeman M.....	Berlin, Green Lake.....	1853.
Wheeler, Guy.....	Nanaua, Fond du Lac.....	1863.
Wheeler, Nathaniel.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1864.
Wheeler, Nelson.....	Richland Center, Richland.....	1854.
Wheeler, William E.....	Humboldt, Sauk.....	1859.
Whelan, J. W.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1859, 60.
Wipple, Cephas.....	Mondovi, Buffalo.....	1860.
Whirry, William T.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan....	1865.
White, Charles.....	Randolph, Columbia.....	1855.
White, Elias N.....	Coloma, Waushara.....	1859.
White, James.....	Burlington, Racine.....	1874, 75, 76.
White, James S.....	Random Lake, Sheboygan.....	1878.
White, Joseph.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1871.
White, Julius.....	Cottage Inn, La Fayette.....	1855, 57, 63.
White, Obadiah J.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1849.
White, Richard.....	Monroe, Green.....	1861.
White, Samuel A.....	Lamberton, Milwaukee.....	1865.
Whiting, Anderson.....	{ Whitewater, Walworth.....	1871, 72.
Whiting, A. Chapin.....	{ Ozaukee, Ozaukee.....	1857.
Whiting, Warren.....	Richmond, Walworth.....	1854, 60.
Whitesides, Ninian E.....	Ladoga, Fond du Lac.....	1867.
Whitford, William C.....	Ladoga, Fond du Lac.....	1859.
Whitton, Charles B.....	Belmont, La Fayette.....	1848.
Whitton, David.....	Milton, Rock.....	1868.
Whittlesey, Asaph.....	Ashippun, Dodge.....	1851.
Widule, Christian.....	Brandon, Fond du Lac.....	1874.
Wilbor, John B.....	Bayfield, Bayfield.....	1860.
Wilcox, Alonzo.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1879, b.
Wilcox, Chester G.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1857.
Wilcox, Edgar.....	Spring Green, Sauk.....	1863, 64.
Wilcox, Randall.....	De Pere, Brown.....	1860.
Wiley, John.....	Byron, Fond du Lac.....	1864.
Willard, Andrew.....	Depere, Brown.....	1853, 67, 69.
Willard, Gustavus A.....	Shawano, Shawano.....	1860.
Willard, Horace B.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1866.
	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1878.
	Lake Mills, Jefferson.....	1861.

¹ Seat successfully contested by Hiram R. Bond.² Seat unsuccessfully contested by D. M. Miller.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Willard, Josiah F.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1849.
Williams, Billie.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1868.
Williams, Cornelius.....	Bristol, Kenosha.....	1840.
Williams, David.....	Springfield, Walworth.....	1857.
Williams, DeWitt C.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1880.
Williams, D. R. W.....	Werner, Juneau.....	1862.
Williams, Edward C.....	Elba, Dodge.....	1858.
Williams, George J.....	Hartford, Washington.....	1865.
Williams, John D.....	Shullsburg, La Fayette.....	1850.
Williams, John K.....	Lowell, Dodge.....	1857, 61.
Williams, Nelson.....	Stoughton, Dane.....	1868, b.
Williams, Roger.....	Hillsborough, Vernon.....	1879.
Williams, Thos. E.....	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	1885.
Williams, William M.....	Oak Creek, Milwaukee.....	1882.
Williston, George H.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1855.
Wilmot, Henry V. R.....	Newburg, Washington.....	1870.
Wilson, Dewitt C.....	Sparta, Monroe.....	1866 b.
Wilson, Robert ¹	Dodgeville, Iowa.....	1862.
Wilson, Robert D.....	North Bend, Jackson.....	1880.
Wilson, William K.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1851 b.
Wiltse, Cadwallader J.....	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1876.
Winans, Geo.	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1880.
Winans, John.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1874, 82, 87.
Wing, Alonzo.....	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1851.
Winkler, Carl.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1861.
Winkler, Frederick C.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1872.
Winslow, Joseph.....	Fort Atkinson, Jefferson.....	1869.
Winsor, Horatio S.....	Elkhorn, Walworth.....	1865.
Winter, Hermann H.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1860.
Winter, Michael.....	Adell, Sheboygan.....	1864.
Wipf, Jacob.....	Iola, Waupaca.....	1899.
Wippermann, William.....	Mosel, Sheboygan.....	1856.
Wirth, Phillip M.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1883.
Wirtz, Michael.....	Summit, Fond du Lac.....	1878.
Withee, Nathan H.....	Neillsville, Clark.....	1879, 80.
Wolz, Christian.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1872.
Wolf, Louis.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan.....	1864, 74, 76, b.
Wolff, Julius.....	Rhine, Sheboygan.....	1866.
Woller, Frank E.....	Milwaukee.....	1889.
Wood, Albert.....	Quincy, Adams.....	1860.
Wood, Alson.....	Waukau, Winnebago.....	1872, 78.
Wood, David E.....	Manchester, Calumet.....	1850.
Wood, Joseph.....	Grand Rapids, Marathon.....	1856.
Wood, Lewis N.....	Walworth, Walworth.....	1852.
Wood, Uriah.....	Brandon, Fond du Lac.....	1878.
Woodard, Lester.....	Pardeeville, Columbia.....	1878.
Woodman, Cryus ².....	.....	1862.
Woodman, William W.....	Farmington, Jefferson.....	1853, 56 b.
Woods, Alexander.....	Hillsboro, Vernon.....	1866.
Woodworth, Elias, Jr.....	Bristol, Racine.....	1848.
Wooster, Henry S.....	Clinton, Rock.....	1865, 66.
Worth, Arthur W.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1848.
Worthington, Denison.....	Summit, Waukesha.....	1852, 54 b.
Wright, Charles S.....	Racine, Racine.....	1854.
Wright, George.....	Mt. Horeb, Dane.....	1863, 64.
Wright, Hiram A.....	Prairie du Chien, Crawford.....	1853, b.
Wright, Jarvis T.....	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1877.
Wright, Lucius W.....	Monticello, Green.....	1867.
Wroe, William H. H.....	Medina, Outagamie.....	1872.
Wunderly, Edward.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1848.
Wyatt, Henry H.....	Star, Vernon.....	1877.
Yakey, David O.....	Bloomington, Vernon.....	1880.
York, Henry D.....	Hazel Green, Grant.....	1850, 53, 58.
Yorty, Andrew J.....	Brandon, Fond du Lac.....	1872.
Youmans, Henry A.....	Mukwonago, Waukesha.....	1861.
Young, Ephraim W.....	Prairie du Sac, Sauk.....	1860.
Young, James S.....	Stevens Point, Portage.....	1859.
Young, John.....	Black Hawk, Sauk.....	1873.
Young, Milas K.....	Cassville, Grant.....	1854, b.
Young, Robert R.....	Wyalusing, Grant.....	1849.
Young, Wm. H.....	Oconto, Oconto.....	1845.
Youngs, David.....	Ahnapee, Kewaunee.....	1867.

¹ Successfully contesting seat of A. Campbell.² Elected but refused to qualify.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Zabel, C. A. M.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1882.
Zander, Peter	Cross Plains, Dane	1876.
Zander, William	Larabee, Manitowoc.....	1879.
Zautcke, Frederick A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1870, 76.
Zelman, William	Horicon, Dodge.....	1877.
Zetteler, Frederick T.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1864, 75.
Ziller, Carl	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1863, 64.
Zimmerman, Adolph.....	{ Mequon River, Ozaukee.....	1870, 73, 74.
	{ Mequon, Washington	1848.
Zimmerman, Phillip	Germantown, Washington.....	1854, 59.
Zimmerman, J. Conrad	New Glarus, Green.....	1887.
Zorn, Charles R.....	Kiel, Manitowoc.....	1873, 74, 76.

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

1848-1888.

Legislature.	Names.	Counties.	Date.
1.....	Ninian E. Whitesides.....	La Fayette.....	1848
2.....	Harrison C. Hobart	Sheboygan	1849
3.....	Moses M. Strong.....	Iowa	1850
4.....	Frederick W. Horn.....	Washington	1851
5.....	James M. Shafter.....	Sheboygan	1852
6.....	Henry L. Palmer	Milwaukee	1853
7.....	Frederick W. Horn	Ozaukee.....	1854
8.....	Charles C. Scholes.....	Kenosha.....	1855
9.....	William Hull	Grant	1856
10.....	Wyman Spooner.....	Walworth	1857
11.....	Frederick S. Lovell ..	Kenosha	1858
12.....	William P. Lyon..	Racine	1859
13.....	William P. Lyon.....	Racine	1860
14.....	Amasa Cobb.....	Iowa ...	1861
15.....	James W. Beardsley.....	Pierce	1862
16.....	J. Allen Barber	Grant	1863
17.....	William W. Field.....	Grant	1864
18.....	William W. Field	Grant ...	1865
19.....	Henry D. Barron	Polk.....	1866
20.....	Angus Cameron	La Crosse	1867
21.....	Alexander M. Thomson	Rock	1868
22.....	Alexander M. Thomson	Rock	1869
23.....	James M. Bingham.....	Jefferson.....	1870
24.....	William E. Smith.....	Dodge	1871
25.....	Daniel Hall.....	Jefferson.....	1872
26.....	Henry D. Barron	Polk.....	1873
27.....	Gabe Bouck	Winnebago... ..	1874
28.....	Frederick W. Horn.....	Ozaukee.	1875
29.....	Sam S. Fifield	Ashland ...	1876
30.....	John B. Cassoday	Rock	1877
31.....	Augustus R. Barrows.....	Chippewa	1878
32.....	David M. Kelly	Brown.....	1879
33.....	Alexander A. Arnold.....	Trempealeau... ..	1880
34.....	Ira B. Bradford.....	Eau Claire ...	1881
35.....	Franklin L. Gilson.....	Pierce	1882
36.....	Earl P. Finch.....	Winnebago.....	1883
37.....	Hiram O. Fairchild.....	Marinette	1885
38.....	Thos. B. Mills.....	Jackson	1887
39.....	Thos. B. Mills.....	Jackson	1889

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1966

OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Yardmen	Assembly	Yardmen
.....	Daniel V Johnson.
.....	Robert L. Ream,
.....	Asst. I. Gray
.....	Asst. I. Gray
.....	Asst. I. Gray
.....	Thomas A. Hough,
.....	James McHugh,
.....	Samuel Wood,
.....	James Armstrong,
.....	Vernon E. Webb,
.....	FRED Crane,
.....	FRED Crane,
.....	FRED Crane,
.....	FRED Crane,
.....	Edwin Dean,
.....	Edwin Dean,
.....	Edwin Dean,
.....	Edwin Dean,
.....	Wm Young,
.....	Wm Young,
.....	E. W. Young,
.....	E. W. Young,
.....	E. W. Young,
.....	E. W. Young,
.....	E. W. Young,
.....	George W Peck,
.....	R. M. Strong,
.....	R. M. Strong,
.....	W. A. Nowell,
.....	Jacob R. Hunter,
.....	John E. Eldred,
.....	John E. Eldred,
.....	John E. Eldred,
.....	E. D. Coe,
.....	I. T. Carr,
.....	E. D. Coe,
.....	E. D. Coe,
.....	E. D. Coe,

7-1-1978, and Winston B. Brown elected to fill vacancy; also elected Chief Clerk for entire session.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE LEGISLATURES.

SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.	
Session.	Names.	Session.	Names.
1.....	Lyman H. Seaver.	1.....	John Mullanphy.
2.....	F. W. Shollner.	2.....	Felix McLinden.
3.....	James Hanrahan.	3.....	E. R. Huganin.
4.....	E. D. Masters.	4.....	C. M. Kingsbury.
5.....	Patrick Cosgrove.	5.....	Elisha Starr.
6.....	Thomas Hood.	6.....	Richard F. Wilson.
7.....	J. M. Sherwood.	7.....	William H. Gleason.
8.....	William H. Gleason.	8.....	William Blake.
9.....	Joseph Baker.	9.....	Egbert Mosely.
10.....	Alanson Filer.	10.....	William C. Rogers.
11.....	Nathaniel L. Stout.	11.....	Francis Massing.
12.....	Asa Kinney.	12.....	Emanuel Munk.
13.....	Asa Kinney.	13.....	Joseph Gates.
14.....	J. A. Hadley.	14.....	Craig B. Beebe.
15.....	B. U. Caswell.	15.....	A. A. Huntington.
16.....	Luther Basford.	16.....	A. M. Thomson.
17.....	Nelson Williams.	17.....	A. M. Thomson.
18.....	Nelson Williams.	18.....	Alonzo Wilcox.
19.....	Nelson Williams.	19.....	L. M. Hammond.
20.....	Asa Kinney.	20.....	Daniel Webster.
21.....	W. H. Hamilton.	21.....	C. L. Harris.
22.....	W. H. Hamilton.	22.....	Rollin C. Kelly.
23.....	E. M. Rogers.	23.....	Ole C. Johnson.
24.....	W. W. Baker.	24.....	Sam S. Fifield.
25.....	W. D. Hoard.	25.....	Sam S. Fifield.
26.....	Albert Emonson.	26.....	O. C. Bissell.
27.....	O. U. Akin.	27.....	Joseph Deuster.
28.....	O. U. Akin.	28.....	J. W. Brackett.
29.....	E. T. Gardner.	29.....	Elisha Starr.
30.....	C. E. Bullard.	30.....	Thos. B. Reid.
31.....	L. J. Brayton.	31.....	Anton Klaus.
32.....	Chalmers Ingersoll.	32.....	Miletus Knight.
33.....	Chalmers Ingersoll.	33.....	D. H. Pulcifer.
34.....	W. W. Baker.	34.....	G. W. Church.
35.....	A. T. Glaze.	35.....	D. E. Welch.
36.....	A. D. Thorp.	36.....	Thomas Kennedy.
37.....	Hubert Wolcott.	37.....	John M. Ewing.
38.....	T. J. George.	38.....	Wm. A. Adamson.
39.....	T. J. George.	39.....	F. E. Parsons.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No Reps.
1836 ..	October 25th	Dec. 9, 1836	46 days	1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848
1837 ..	November 6th	Jan. 20, 1837	76 days	
1838 ..	June 11th	June 25, 1838	15 days	
1838 ..	November 26th	Dec. 22, 1838	27 days	
1839 ..	January 21st	March 11, 1839	50 days	
1839 ..	December 2d	Jan. 13, 1840	43 days	
1840 ..	August 3d	August 14, 1840	12 days	
1840 ..	December 7th	Feb. 19, 1841	75 days	
1841 ..	December 6th	Feb. 19, 1842	76 days	
1843 ..	March 6th	March 25, 1843	20 days	
1843 ..	March 27th	April 17, 1843	12 days	
1843 ..	December 4th	Jan. 31, 1844	56 days	
1845 ..	January 6th	Feb. 24, 1845	50 days	
1846 ..	January 5th	Feb. 3, 1846	30 days	
1847 ..	January 4th	Feb. 11, 1847	38 days	
1847 ..	October 18th	Oct. 27, 1847	10 days	
1848 ..	February 7th	March 13, 1848	36 days	

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST CONVENTION.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No Reps.
1846 ..	October 5th	Dec. 16, 1846	73 days	134

SECOND CONVENTION.

1847 ..	December 13th	Feb. 1, 1848	48 days	65
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STATE ORGANIZATION.

First Session — The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848 pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law. It convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848, seventy eight days. There were eighty-five members.

Second Session — Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849, eighty-three days, eighty-five members.

Third Session — Convened January 8, and adjourned February 11, 1850, thirty-four days, eighty-five members.

Fourth Session — Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 17, 1851, sixty-nine days, eighty-five members.

Fifth Session — Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852, ninety-seven days, eighty-five members.

Sixth Session — This Legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1853, and adjourned on the 4th day of April, 1853, until the 6th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment, and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited, charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 13th of July, 1853. The legislative session amounted to one hundred and twenty-one days, with one hundred and seven members.

Seventh Session — Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 3, 1854, eighty-three days, one hundred and seven members.

Eighth Session — Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855, eighty-three days, one hundred and seven members.

Ninth Session — Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 8, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856, one hundred and twenty-five days, one hundred and seven members.

Tenth Session — Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857, fifty-five days, one hundred and seven members.

Eleventh Session — Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858, one hundred and twenty-five days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.

Twelfth Session — Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859, sixty-nine days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.

Thirteenth Session — Convened January 11, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860, eighty-three days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.

Fourteenth Session — Convened January 9, and adjourned April 17, 1861. Re-convened May 15, and adjourned May 27, 1861, a total of one hundred and twelve days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.

Fifteenth Session — Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Re-convened June 3, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862, and adjourned September 26, 1862, a total of one hundred and twenty-two days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Sixteenth Session — Convened January 14, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863, seventy-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Seventeenth Session — Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864, eighty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Eighteenth Session — Convened January 11, 1865, and adjourned April 10, 1865, ninety days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Nineteenth Session — Convened January 10, 1866, and adjourned April 12, 1866, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twentieth Session — Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-first Session — Convened January 8, 1868, and adjourned March 6, 1868, fifty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-second Session — Convened January 13, and adjourned March 11, 1869, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-third Session — Convened January 12, and adjourned March 17, 1870, sixty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-fourth Session — Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 25, 1871, seventy-four days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-fifth Session — Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 26, 1872, seventy-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-sixth Session — Convened January 8, 1873, and adjourned March 20, 1873, seventy-two days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,
FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge	Sept. 25, 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sept. 10, 1838	Morgan L. Martin.....	Sept. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.....	Aug. 5, 1840	John H. Tweedy	Sept. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge	Sept. 27, 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS,
SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker.....	June 8, 1848	Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 24, 1867
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1848	Matthew H. Carpenter.....	Jan. 26, 1869
Isaac P. Walker.....	Jan. 17, 1849	Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 21, 1873
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 30, 1851	Angus Cameron	Feb. 3, 1875
Charles Durkee.....	Feb. 1, 1855	Matthew H. Carpenter....	Jan. 22, 1879
James R. Doolittle	Jan. 23, 1857	Philetus Sawyer	Jan. 26, 1881
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 23, 1861	Angus Cameron.....	Mar. 10, 1881
James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 22, 1863	John C. Spooner	Jan. 28, 1885
		Philetus Sawyer	Jan. 26, 1887

REPRESENTATIVES,
(By Congresses)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

<p>XXXth Congress, 1847-49.</p> <p>1st District — William Pitt Lynde.¹ 2d District — Mason C. Darling.¹</p> <p>XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.</p> <p>1st District — Charles Durkee. 2d District — Orsamus Cole. 3d District — James Duane Doty.</p> <p>XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.</p> <p>1st District — Charles Durkee. 2d District — Ben. C. Eastman. 3d District — John B. Macy.</p> <p>XXXIIIId Congress, 1853-55.</p> <p>1st District — Daniel Wells, Jr. 2d District — Ben. C. Eastman. 3d District — John B. Macy.</p> <p>XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57:</p> <p>1st District — Daniel Wells, Jr. 2d District — Cadwallader C. Washburn. 3d District — Charles Billingshurst.</p> <p>XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.</p> <p>1st District — John F. Potter. 2d District — Cadwallader C. Washburn. 3d District — Charles Billingshurst.</p>	<p>XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.</p> <p>1st District — John F. Potter. 2d District — Cadwallader C. Washburn. 3d District — Charles H. Larrabee.</p> <p>XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.</p> <p>1st District — John F. Potter. 2d District — Luther Hanchett.² Walter D. McIndoe. 3d District — A Scott Sloan.</p> <p>XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65.</p> <p>1st District — James S. Brown. 2d District — Ithamar C. Sloan. 3d District — Amasa Cobb. 4th District — Charles A. Eldredge. 5th District — Ezra Wheeler. 6th District — Walter D. McIndoe.</p> <p>XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.</p> <p>1st District — Halbert E. Paine. 2d District — Ithamar C. Sloan. 3d District — Amasa Cobb. 4th District — Charles A. Eldredge. 5th District — Philetus Sawyer. 6th District — Walter D. McIndoe.</p>
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1 Elected May 8th, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848
2 Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D. McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy December 30, 1862.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

[To meet second Monday in January—See Ch. 1, Laws 1899.]

1846. Elected November 7.

At Large—Francis Huebschmann.
Wm. Dunwiddle.
1st District—David P. Mapes.
2d District—Samuel F. Nichols.

1852. Elected November 2.

At Large—Montgomery M. Cothren.
Satterlee Clark.
1st District—Philo White.
2d District—Beriah Brown.
3d District—Charles Billinghamurst.

1856. Elected November 4.

At Large—Edward D. Holton.
James H. Knowlton.
1st District—Gregor Menzel.
2d District—Walter D. McIndoe.
3d District—Billie Williams.

1860. Elected November 6.

At Large—Walter D. McIndoe.
Bradford Rixford.
1st District—Wm. W. Vaughan.
2d District—J. Allen Barber.
3d District—Herman Lindeman.

1864. Elected November 3.

At Large—William W. Field.
Henry L. Blood.
1st District—George C. Northrop.
2d District—Jonathan Bowman.
3d District—Allen Warden.
4th District—Henry J. Turner.
5th District—Henry F. Belitz.
6th District—Alexander S. McDill.

1868. Elected November 3.

At Large—Stephen S. Barlow.
Henry D. Barron.
1st District—Elihu Enos.
2d District—Charles G. Williams.
3d District—Allen Warden.
4th District—Leander F. Frisby.
5th District—William G. Ritch.
6th District—Wm. T. Price.

1872. Elected November 5.

At Large—William E. Cramer.
Frederick Fleischer.
1st District—Jerome S. Nickles.
2d District—George G. Swain.
3d District—Ormsby B. Thomas.
4th District—Frederick Hilgen.
5th District—Edward C. McFetridge.
6th District—George E. Hoskinson.
7th District—Romanzo Bunn.
8th District—Henry D. Barron.

1876. Elected November 7.

At Large—Wm H. Hiner.
Francis Campbell.
1st District—T. D. Weeks.
2d District—T. D. Lang.
3d District—Daniel L. Downs.
4th District—Casper M. Sanger.
5th District—Charles Luling.
6th District—James H. Foster.
7th District—Charles B. Solberg.
8th District—John H. Knapp.

1880. Elected November 2.

At Large—George End,
Knud Langland.
1st District—Lucius S. Blake.
2d District—John Kellogg.
3d District—George E. Weatherby.
4th District—Wm. P. McLaren.
5th District—C. T. Lovell.
6th District—E. L. Browne.
7th District—F. H. Kribs.
8th District—John T. Kingston.

1884. Elected November 4.

At Large—C. J. L. Meyer.
F. A. Husher.
1st District—J. W. Ostrander.
2d District—D. C. Van Brunt.
3d District—Joseph Harris.
4th District—John Rugee.
5th District—E. W. Arndt.
6th District—B. T. Rogers.
7th District—W. M. Fogo.
8th District—Canute Anderson.
9th District—E. L. Browne.

1888. Elected November 6.

At Large—Lucius Fairchild.
Syver E. Briml.
1st District—C. N. Palmer.
2d District—Allen P. Harwood.
3d District—A. C. Dodge.
4th District—Julius Goldschmidt.
5th District—John Ruch.
6th District—Albert F. Hill.
7th District—Oscar F. Temple.
8th District—Currie G. Bell.
9th District—John Finney.

**U. S. PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.
PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

NAME.	Native State.	Ancestry.	Year of Birth.	Residence.	Age at Death.
1 George Washington	Va.	English.	1732	Va.	67
2 John Adams	Mass.	English.	1735	Mass.	91
3 Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Welsh.	1743	Va.	88
4 James Madison	Va.	English.	1751	Va.	85
5 James Monroe	Va.	Scotch.	1758	Va.	73
6 John Quincy Adams	Mass.	English.	1767	Mass.	81
7 Andrew Jackson	N. Y.	Scotch Irish.	1767	Tenn.	78
8 Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	Dutch.	1782	N. Y.	80
9 William H. Harrison	Va.	English.	1773	Ohio.	68
10 John Tyler	Va.	English.	1790	Va.	72
11 James K. Polk	N. C.	Scotch-Irish.	1795	Tenn.	54
12 Zachary Taylor	Va.	English.	1784	La.	66
13 Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	English.	1800	N. Y.	74
14 Franklin Pierce	N. H.	English.	1804	N. H.	65
15 James Buchanan	Pa.	Scotch-Irish.	1791	Pa.	69
16 Abraham Lincoln	Ky.	English.	1809	Ill.	55
17 Andrew Johnson	N. C.	English.	1808	Tenn.	69
18 Ulysses S. Grant	Ohio.	Scotch.	1822	Ill.	63
19 Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio.	English.	1822	Ohio.	60
20 James A. Garfield	Ohio.	English.	1831	Ohio.	35
21 Chester A. Arthur	Vt.	Scotch-Irish.	1830	N. Y.	56
22 Grover Cleveland	N. J.	English.	1837	N. Y.	67
23 Benjamin Harrison	Ohio.	English.	1833	Ind.	68

XLth Congress, 1867-69.

- 1st District — Halbert E. Paine.
- 2d District — Benjamin F. Hopkins.
- 3d District — Amasa Cobb.
- 4th District — Charles A. Eldridge.
- 5th District — Philetus Sawyer.
- 6th District — Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

- 1st District — Halbert E. Paine.
- 2d District — Benjamin F. Hopkins.¹
David Atwood.
- 3d District — Amasa Cobb.
- 4th District — Charles A. Eldridge.
- 5th District — Philetus Sawyer.
- 6th District — Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIIId Congress, 1871-73.

- 1st District — Alexander Mitchell.
- 2d District — Gerry W. Hazelton.
- 3d District — J. Allen Barber.
- 4th District — Charles A. Eldredge.
- 5th District — Philetus Sawyer.
- 6th District — Jeremiah M. Rusk.

XLIIIId Congress, 1873-75.

- 1st District — Charles G. Williams.
- 2d District — Gerry W. Hazelton.
- 3d District — J. Allen Barber.
- 4th District — Alexander Mitchell.
- 5th District — Charles A. Eldredge.
- 6th District — Philetus Sawyer.
- 7th District — Jeremiah M. Rusk.
- 8th District — Alexander S. McDill.

XLIVth Congress, 1875-77.

- 1st District — Charles G. Williams.
- 2d District — Lucien B. Caswell.
- 3d District — Henry S. Magoon.
- 4th District — William Pitt Lynde.
- 5th District — Samuel D. Burchard.
- 6th District — Alanson M. Kimball.
- 7th District — Jeremiah M. Rusk.
- 8th District — George W. Cate.

XLVth Congress, 1877-79.

- 1st District — Charles G. Williams.
- 2d District — Lucien B. Caswell.
- 3d District — George C. Hazelton.
- 4th District — William Pitt Lynde.
- 5th District — Edward S. Bragg.
- 6th District — Gabriel Bouck.
- 7th District — Herman L. Humphrey.
- 8th District — Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIth Congress, 1879-81.

- 1st District — Charles G. Williams.
- 2d District — Lucien B. Caswell.
- 3d District — George C. Hazelton.
- 4th District — Peter V. Deuster.
- 5th District — Edward S. Bragg.
- 6th District — Gabriel Bouck.
- 7th District — Herman L. Humphrey.
- 8th District — Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIIth Congress, 1881-83.

- 1st District — Charles G. Williams.
- 2d District — Lucien B. Caswell.
- 3d District — George C. Hazelton.
- 4th District — Peter V. Deuster.
- 5th District — Edward S. Bragg.
- 6th District — Richard Guenther.
- 7th District — Herman L. Humphrey.
- 8th District — Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIIIth Congress, 1883-85.

- 1st District — John Winans.
- 2d District — Daniel H. Sumner.
- 3d District — Burr W. Jones.
- 4th District — Peter V. Deuster.
- 5th District — Joseph Rankin.
- 6th District — Richard Guenther.
- 7th District — Gilbert M. Woodward.
- 8th District — William T. Price.
- 9th District — Isaac Stephenson.

XLIXth Congress, 1885-87.

- 1st District — Lucien B. Caswell.
- 2d District — Edward S. Bragg.
- 3d District — Robert M. La Follette.
- 4th District — Isaac W. Van Schaick.
- 5th District — Joseph Rankin.²
T. R. Hudd.
- 6th District — Richard Guenther.
- 7th District — Ormsby B. Thomas.
- 8th District — William T. Price.³
Hugh H. Price.
- 9th District — Isaac Stephenson.

Lth Congress, 1887-89.

- 1st District — L. B. Caswell.
- 2d District — Richard Guenther.
- 3d District — Robert M. La Follette.
- 4th District — Henry Smith.
- 5th District — T. R. Hudd.
- 6th District — C. B. Clark.
- 7th District — Ormsby B. Thomas.
- 8th District — Nils P. Haugen.
- 9th District — Isaac Stephenson.

LIst Congress, 1889-91.

- 1st District — L. B. Caswell.
- 2d District — Charles Barwig.
- 3d District — Robert M. La Follette.
- 4th District — Isaac W. Van Schaick.
- 5th District — George H. Brickner.
- 6th District — C. B. Clark.
- 7th District — Ormsby B. Thomas.
- 8th District — Nils P. Haugen.
- 9th District — Myron H. McCord.

¹ Died Jan. 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected to fill vacancy, Feb. 15, 1870.
² Died Jan. 24, 1886, T. R. Hudd elected to fill vacancy Feb. 3, 1886.
³ Died Dec. 7, 1886. Hugh H. Price elected to fill vacancy, Jan. 18, 1887.

U. S. PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS. PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	State born in.	Ancestry.	Year first elected.	Residence.	Inaugur- ated.		Years served.	Politics.	Place of death.	Age at death.
					Year.	Age.				
1 George Washington.....	Va.	English.....	1789	Va.	1789	57	8	Federalist.....	Mount Vernon, 1799.....	67
2 John Adams.....	Mass.	English.....	1795	Mass.	1797	53	4	Federalist.....	.....	91
3 Thomas Jefferson.....	Va.	Welsh.....	1795	Va.	1804	53	8	Republican.....	.....	83
4 James Madison.....	Va.	English.....	1795	Va.	1806	53	8	Republican.....	.....	85
5 James Monroe.....	Va.	Scottish.....	1798	Va.	1817	50	8	Republican.....	.....	73
6 John Quincy Adams.....	Mass.	English.....	1797	Mass.	1825	53	4	Republican.....	.....	81
7 Andrew Jackson.....	S. C.	Scottish-Irish.....	1797	Tenn.	1829	53	8	Democrat.....	.....	78
8 Martin Van Buren.....	N. Y.	Dutch.....	1792	N. Y.	1837	55	4	Democrat.....	.....	80
9 William H. Harrison.....	Va.	English.....	1793	Ohio	1841	53	1 mo.	Whig.....	.....	68
10 John Tyler.....	Va.	English.....	1790	Va.	1841	51	4	Democrat.....	.....	73
11 James K. Polk.....	N. C.	Scottish-Irish.....	1795	Tenn.	1845	50	4	Democrat.....	.....	54
12 Zachary Taylor.....	Va.	English.....	1784	La.	1849	55	4	Whig.....	.....	66
13 Millard Fillmore.....	N. Y.	English.....	1800	N. Y.	1850	50	3	Whig.....	.....	74
14 Franklin Pierce.....	N. H.	English.....	1804	N. H.	1853	49	4	Democrat.....	.....	65
15 James Buchanan.....	Pa.	Scottish-Irish.....	1791	Pa.	1857	66	4	Democrat.....	.....	65
16 Abraham Lincoln.....	Ky.	English.....	1809	Ill.	1861	52	4	Republican.....	.....	55
17 Andrew Johnson.....	N. C.	English.....	1808	Tenn.	1865	57	4	Republican.....	.....	66
18 Ulysses S. Grant.....	Ohio.	Scottish.....	1822	Ill.	1869	47	8	Republican.....	.....	63
19 Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Ohio.	English.....	1827	Ohio.	1877	50	4	Republican.....	.....	67
20 James A. Garfield.....	Ohio.	English.....	1831	Ohio.	1881	50	6 1/2 mos.	Republican.....	.....	50
21 Chester A. Arthur.....	Vt.	English.....	1831	N. Y.	1881	50	8 1/2 mos.	Republican.....	.....	56
22 Grover Cleveland.....	N. J.	Scottish-Irish.....	1837	N. Y.	1895	58	4	Democrat.....	.....	68
23 Benjamin Harrison.....	Ohio.	English.....	1833	Ind.	1890	56	Republican.....

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NAME.	ELECT.		Residence when elected.	Year elected.	Years served.	Politics.	DEATH.	
	Place.	Year.					Place.	Year.
1 John Adams.....	1735	Massachusetts.	1789	8	Fed.	.....	1800
2 Thomas Jefferson.....	1743	Virginia.	1797	4	Rep.	.....	1826
3 Aaron Burr.....	1756	New York.	1801	4	Rep.	.....	1812
4 George Clinton.....	1769	New York.	1805	7y., 1 m., 16 d*	Rep.	.....	1812
5 Elbridge Gerry.....	1774	Massachusetts.	1813	1y., 8 m., 19 d*	Rep.	.....	1814
6 Daniel D. Tompkins.....	1782	New York.	1817	7y., 8 m., 9 d*	Rep.	.....	1825
7 John C. Calhoun.....	1783	South Carolina.	1825	7y., 9 m., 24 d*	Rep.	.....	1850
8 Martin Van Buren.....	1783	New York.	1833	4	Dem.	.....	1862
9 Rich. M. Johnson.....	1788	Kentucky.	1837	4	Dem.	.....	1869
10 John Tyler.....	1790	Virginia.	1841	1 month†	Dem.	.....	1862
11 George M. Dallas.....	1792	Pennsylvania.	1845	1y., 4 m., 6 d*	Whig.	.....	1863
12 Millard Fillmore.....	1800	New York.	1849	1 m., 14 d*	Dem.	.....	1874
13 William R. King.....	1801	Alabama.	1853	4	Whig.	.....	1874
14 J. C. Breckinridge.....	1801	Kentucky.	1857	1 m., 14 d*	Dem.	.....	1874
15 Frank Pickens.....	1809	Maine.	1861	4	Dem.	.....	1875
16 Andrew Johnson.....	1809	Tennessee.	1865	1 m., 11 d*	Rep.	.....	1875
17 Schuyler Colfax.....	1823	Indiana.	1869	3y., 8 m., 16 d*	Rep.	.....	1875
18 Henry Wilson.....	1819	Massachusetts.	1873	6 m., 15 d*	Rep.	.....	1885
19 Win. A. Wheeler.....	1819	New York.	1877	8 m., 21 d*	Rep.	.....	1885
20 Chester A. Arthur.....	1821	New York.	1881	.....	Rep.	.....	1886
21 T. A. Hendricks.....	1819	Indiana.	1885	.....	Dem.	.....	1895
22 Levi P. Morton.....	1834	New York.	1889	.....	Rep.	.....	1895
							Lexington, Ky.....	
							Carver County, Tenn.	
							Indianapolis, Ind.	

* Died in office. † Resigned. ‡ Succeeded to the presidency because of the death of the incumbent of that office.

PART III.



ELECTION STATISTICS.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT,

At each election from 1860 to 1896.

1 Eleven southern states did not vote in 1864.
2 Mississippi, Texas and Virginia did not vote in 1868.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT FROM 1856 TO 1883, WITH
PLURALITIES, 1884 AND 1888.

[By States.]

STATES. (88)	1884.					
	VOTES.				PLURALITIES.	
	Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland. Dem.	Butler. Green.	St. John. Pro.	Blaine. Rep.	Cleve- land. Dem.
Alabama	59,591	93,951	873	612	.....	34,360.
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,847	.....	.....	22,032
California	102,416	89,288	2,017	2,920	18,128	.....
Colorado	36,290	27,723	1,958	761	8,567	.....
Connecticut	65,923	67,199	1,688	2,305	.....	1,274
Delaware	12,951	16,964	6	55	.....	4,013
Florida	28,031	81,766	.....	72	.....	3,735
Georgia	48,603	94,667	145	193	.....	46,064
Illinois	337,474	312,355	10,910	12,074	25,119	.....
Indiana	238,463	244,990	8,293	3,028	.....	6,527
Iowa	197,089	177,816	.....	1,472	19,773	.....
Kansas	154,406	90,182	16,841	4,495	64,274	.....
Kentucky	118,122	152,961	1,691	3,139	.....	34,839
Louisiana	46,347	62,540	.....	.....	.....	16,193
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	20,069	.....
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	.....	11,233
Massachusetts	146,724	122,481	24,433	10,026	24,243	.....
Michigan	192,669	149,835	42,243	18,403	42,834	.....
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,583	4,684	41,779	.....
Mississippi	43,509	76,510	.....	.....	.....	33,001
Missouri	202,929	235,988	.....	2,153	.....	33,059
Nebraska	76,912	54,391	.....	2,899	22,521	.....
Nevada	7,193	5,578	26	.....	1,615	.....
New Hampshire	43,249	39,183	552	1,571	4,066	.....
New Jersey	123,440	127,798	3,496	6,159	.....	4,358
New York	562,005	563,154	16,994	25,016	.....	1,140
North Carolina	125,068	142,952	.....	454	.....	17,884
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069	31,802	.....
Oregon	26,860	24,604	726	492	2,236	.....
Pennsylvania	473,804	392,785	16,992	15,283	81,019	.....
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928	6,639	.....
South Carolina	21,733	60,890	.....	.....	.....	48,157
Tennessee	124,078	183,258	957	1,131	.....	9,180
Texas	93,141	225,309	3,321	3,534	.....	132,163
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	22,183	.....
Virginia	139,356	145,497	.....	138	.....	6,141
West Virginia	63,096	67,317	810	939	.....	4,221
Wisconsin	161,135	146,453	4,598	7,649	14,682	.....
Total	4,851,959	4,874,080	175,370	150,362	446,563	469,584
Plurality .....	.....	23,021	.....	.....	.....	23,021

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT FROM 1856 TO 1888, WITH
PLURALITIES, 1884 AND 1888.

[By States.]

STATES. (38)	1888.					
	VOTES.				PLURALITIES.	
	Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland. Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. U. Lab.	Harrison. Rep.	Cleve- land. Dem.
Alabama.....	57,197	117,310	583	.....	.....	60,113
Arkansas.....	58,752	85,962	614	10,613	.....	27,210
California.....	124,809	117,729	5,761	.....	7,080	.....
Colorado.....	51,796	87,610	2,210	112	14,186	.....
Connecticut.....	74,564	74,920	4,234	.....	.....	386
Delaware.....	12,973	16,414	400	.....	.....	3,441
Florida.....	26,657	39,561	417	.....	.....	12,904
Georgia	40,496	100,499	1,800	136	.....	60,008
Illinois.....	370,473	248,272	21,695	7,090	22,201	.....
Indiana.....	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694	2,348	.....
Iowa.....	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105	31,721	.....
Kansas.....	182,904	102,745	6,779	37,788	80,159	.....
Kentucky.....	155,184	183,800	5,226	622	.....	28,666
Louisiana.....	30,701	85,022	127	.....	.....	54,331
Maine.....	73,734	50,481	2,691	1,344	23,253	.....
Maryland.....	99,966	106,168	4,767	.....	.....	6,182
Massachusetts.....	183,892	151,590	8,701	.....	32,302	.....
Michigan.....	236,307	213,404	20,942	4,542	22,903	.....
Minnesota.....	142,482	104,385	15,311	1,095	38,097	.....
Mississippi.....	30,096	85,471	218	22	.....	55,375
Missouri.....	226,253	261,954	4,540	18,589	.....	25,701
Nebraska.....	106,425	80,552	9,429	4,226	27,873	.....
Nevada.....	7,238	5,326	45	.....	1,912	.....
New Hampshire.....	46,728	43,358	1,592	13	2,370	.....
New Jersey.....	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....	.....	7,149
New York.....	650,338	635,965	30,231	626	14,373	.....
North Carolina.....	184,784	147,902	2,789	37	.....	13,113
Ohio.....	416,054	396,455	24,356	3,496	19,599	.....
Oregon.....	33,293	26,522	1,677	.....	6,771	.....
Pennsylvania.....	526,091	446,633	20,947	3,878	79,458	.....
Rhode Island.....	21,969	17,530	1,251	.....	4,439	.....
South Carolina.....	13,740	65,825	.....	.....	.....	52,085
Tennessee.....	139,969	158,787	5,969	.....	.....	18,798
Texas.....	88,422	234,883	4,749	29,459	.....	146,461
Vermont.....	45,192	16,788	1,460	.....	28,404	.....
Virginia.....	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....	.....	1,539
West Virginia.....	78,491	79,380	.....	.....	.....	889
Wisconsin.....	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,552	21,321	.....
Total.....	5,445,274	5,538,755	248,800	142,034	480,770	574,251
Plurality.....	.....	93,481	.....	.....	.....	93,481

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—Continued.

STATES.	1880.				1876.	
	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Weaver. Gr.	Scat- tering.	Tilden. Dem.	Hayes. Rep.
Alabama.....	50,178	90,087	4,642	.....	108,008	68,220
Arkansas.....	41,661	60,489	4,079	.....	68,071	38,660
California.....	80,848	80,436	3,322	.....	78,464	79,280
Colorado.....	27,450	24,647	1,435	.....	13,316	14,154
Connecticut.....	67,073	64,417	868	412	61,984	59,084
Delaware.....	14,150	15,183	.....	.....	13,381	10,732
Florida.....	28,634	27,964	.....	.....	124,285	24,327
Georgia.....	52,648	102,532	481	.....	130,088	50,446
Illinois.....	314,087	277,321	26,358	596	258,601	278,321
Indiana.....	232,164	225,528	12,966	.....	213,526	207,971
Iowa.....	138,904	145,445	22,327	680	112,121	171,326
Kansas.....	121,520	99	19,710	.....	37,002	78,322
Kentucky.....	104,580	09	11,408	257	150,630	67,156
Louisiana.....	87,924	10	403	.....	270,508	75,185
Maine.....	74,082	71	4,408	235	49,623	66,300
Maryland.....	78,515	06	819	.....	91,779	71,980
Massachusetts.....	168,308	60	4,548	799	108,777	150,088
Michigan.....	165,190	00	24,795	1,156	141,595	166,301
Minnesota.....	98,008	15	5,367	266	48,799	72,962
Mississippi.....	34,354	50	5,797	677	112,173	52,605
Missouri.....	153,567	09	85,045	.....	208,077	145,029
Nebraska.....	54,979	22	5,868	.....	17,554	31,916
Nevada.....	8,732	11	.....	.....	9,308	10,883
New Hampshire.....	44,353	94	538	189	38,509	41,539
New Jersey.....	120,555	55	3,617	191	115,962	173,717
New York.....	555,544	11	12,873	2,177	521,949	489,207
North Carolina.....	118,878	04	1,186	.....	126,427	108,419
Ohio.....	275,048	21	5,465	2,443	323,122	330,698
Oregon.....	20,619	48	249	.....	14,149	15,206
Pennsylvania.....	444,704	20,068	20,068	1,063	866,158	384,122
Rhode Island.....	18,195	10,779	286	25	10,712	15,787
South Carolina.....	58,071	112,312	568	7	90,896	91,786
Tennessee.....	107,677	128,191	5,915	43	138,166	86,666
Texas.....	67,845	158,228	27,405	.....	104,808	44,803
Vermont.....	45,080	18,151	1,212	110	20,254	44,092
Virginia.....	84,020	127,978	129	.....	139,870	95,553
West Virginia.....	46,243	67,321	9,079	.....	56,455	43,696
Wisconsin.....	144,397	114,694	7,980	161	123,227	130,068
Total.....	4,449,068	4,442,065	307,306	12,578	4,299,898	4,043,226
Total vote.....					9,310,970	8,443,049

1 The vote in Florida, as officially announced by the returning board, is given in the table. The democrats claimed a majority for the Tilden electors in that state on the face of the returns.

2 The vote in Louisiana is given as announced by the Hayes returning board, and as it was accepted by the electoral commission. The Hayes returning board, after a canvass of the returns from all the counties in the state, gave Tilden 53,122; Hayes, 11,116.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—Continued.

STATES.	1872.		1868.		1864.	
	Grant. Rep.	Greeley. Lib. Dem.	Grant. Rep.	Seymour. Dem.	Lincoln. Rep.	Mo- Clellan. Dem.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	76,866	72,066	.....	.....
Arkansas	41,078	87,927	22,152	19,078	.....	.....
California	54,020	40,718	54,592	54,078	62,184	43,841
Connecticut	50,638	45,872	50,996	47,961	44,691	42,285
Delaware	11,115	10,205	7,068	10,860	8,155	8,767
Florida	17,765	15,428	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	62,715	76,287	57,134	102,822	.....	.....
Illinois	241,248	184,770	250,298	199,148	189,996	158,780
Indiana	186,144	163,487	176,552	166,980	150,422	180,233
Iowa	181,238	71,184	150,899	74,040	89,075	49,596
Kansas	67,048	82,970	81,047	14,019	16,441	8,691
Kentucky	88,816	100,212	89,569	115,899	27,786	64,801
Louisiana	59,975	66,466	33,263	80,225	.....	.....
Maine	61,422	29,067	70,426	42,396	68,114	46,992
Maryland	66,760	67,685	80,488	62,857	40,153	82,789
Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	136,447	59,408	126,742	48,745
Michigan	186,202	77,027	128,550	87,069	91,521	74,604
Minnesota	55,709	35,211	43,542	28,072	21,060	17,875
Mississippi	81,016	47,191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	119,196	151,433	85,671	59,788	72,750	31,678
Nebraska	18,245	7,705	9,729	5,439	.....	.....
Nevada	8,413	6,286	6,480	5,218	9,826	6,594
New Hampshire	37,168	31,425	38,191	31,224	36,400	32,871
New Jersey	91,611	76,801	80,121	88,001	60,723	68,024
New York	440,759	387,279	419,883	429,633	368,735	361,966
North Carolina	94,804	69,474	96,226	84,000	.....	.....
Ohio	281,852	244,321	280,128	238,700	265,154	206,568
Oregon	11,820	7,746	10,961	11,125	9,888	8,457
Pennsylvania	349,669	211,961	342,280	318,312	296,391	276,316
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	12,908	6,548	14,349	8,713
South Carolina	72,290	22,908	62,301	45,237	.....	.....
Tennessee	88,665	94,891	56,757	26,311	.....	.....
Texas	47,405	66,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	41,487	10,947	44,167	12,045	42,419	18,321
Virginia	98,415	91,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	32,283	29,537	29,025	20,306	23,152	10,488
Wisconsin	104,992	86,477	106,857	84,710	83,458	65,884
Total	3,579,798	2,842,425	3,013,188	2,708,600	2,223,085	811,754
Majority	737,368	.....	309,588	.....	1,411,281	.....
Whole vote	6,457,318	5,716,788	4,034,789

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—Continued.

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53

54

1 Electors chosen by legislature.

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[illegible]

3 Three states did not vote, viz. Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

3 Three electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley, and the votes of Arkansas, 5, and Louisiana, 5, cast for U. S. Grant were rejected. If all had been included in the count, the electoral vote would have been 260 for

For U. S. Grant, were rejected. If all had been included in the count, the electoral vote would have been 200 for U. S. Grant and 98 for opposing candidates.

RESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1888, WITH PLURALITIES AND POPULATION 1885, BY TOWNS AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion, 1885.	PRESIDENT, 1888.					GOVERNOR, 1888.						
		Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
ADAMS—6th District.													
Adams	504	71	36	5		35		72	34	6		38	
Big Flats	187	40	8			32		40	8			32	
Dell Prairie	499	70	38			32		70	38			32	
Easton	405	58	34	2		24		56	36	2		20	
Jackson	522	105	10	4	2	95		104	11	3	8	93	
Leola	228	53	4			49		53	4			49	
Lincoln	462	60	32		8	34		65	33		8	32	
Monroe	430	80	19			61		81	19			62	
New Chester	319	53	22			31		53	22			31	
New Haven	788	114	68	1		46		114	68	2		46	
Preston	183	17	17					17	17				
Quincy	419	57	33			24		57	33			24	
Richfield	313	41	26	1		15		41	26	1		15	
Rome	230	41	15	2		20		42	16			20	
Springville	434	74	20			54		73	21			52	
Strong's Prairie	932	162	41	1		118		162	44	1		118	
Totals	6,921	1,102	426	16	5	676		1,100	430	15	6	670	
Republican plurality													
ASHLAND—													
Ashland, 1st pr.	4,841	83	66			17		83	66			17	
2d pr.		60	51			6		57	57				
3d pr.		134	120	1		5		135	123	1			
4th pr.		11	17					11	16		1		
Ashland, city, 1st ward	1	23	105	4				284	104	4			
2d ward		25	183	9				282	136	8			
3d ward		230	251	6				235	257	5			
4th ward		376	246	18				373	248	17			
5th ward		262	456	8				261	457	8			
Butternut	944	164	119			45		103	119			44	
Jacobs	799	115	188	2				116	187				71

Vaughn, 1st pr.....	354	399	516	8	.....	89	.....	399	599	10	.....	76	.....
2d pr.....		119	84	.....	.....	84	.....	119	34	.....	.....	86	.....
3d pr.....		278	69	.....	.....	209	.....	278	69	.....	.....	209	.....
Totals	6,941	2,868	2,233	56	.....	714	79	2,856	2,201	53	1	731	76
Republican plurality						635						655	
BARRON—8th District.													
Barron	861	35	30	3	.....	5	.....	35	30	3	.....	5	.....
Barron, city		138	53	17	.....	85	.....	138	53	17	.....	85	.....
Cedar Lake	516	58	29	4	.....	29	.....	58	29	4	.....	29	.....
Clinton	345	70	23	7	.....	43	.....	71	22	7	.....	49	.....
Chetek	2,061	243	89	45	.....	159	.....	243	89	47	.....	157	.....
Cumberland	1,567	164	44	36	.....	120	.....	163	44	37	.....	119	.....
Cumberland, city, 1st ward.....													
2d ward.....	1,433	50	12	8	.....	55	.....	145	58	31	.....	55	.....
3d ward.....		70	23	1	.....	77	.....	20	1	.....	.....	75	.....
4d ward.....		25	20	.....	.....	126	.....	141	16	15	.....	126	.....
Dallas	956	128	40	34	.....	88	.....	125	40	37	.....	85	.....
Maple Grove	935	119	42	7	.....	77	.....	117	42	9	.....	75	.....
Oak Grove	436	27	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie Farm	899	143	17	12	.....	136	.....	141	16	15	.....	126	.....
Rice Lake, 1st ward.....													
2d ward.....	65	48	6	6	.....	29	.....	46	55	1	.....	33	.....
3d ward.....	64	56	171	32	.....	.....	.....	202	57	32	.....	.....	.....
4th ward.....	23	36	11	2	.....	.....	.....	31	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanford	1,678	45	49	6	.....	.....	.....	46	49	6	.....	.....	.....
Stanley	636	83	53	12	.....	30	.....	83	53	12	.....	30	.....
Sumner	398	57	19	16	.....	38	.....	57	19	6	.....	38	.....
Turtle Lake	716	103	39	13	.....	14	.....	103	38	14	.....	15	.....
Vance Creek.....	220	37	3	8	.....	34	.....	37	3	8	.....	34	.....
Totals	13,596	1,800	885	233	6	937	23	1,794	881	235	6	934	21
Republican plurality						915						913	
BAYFIELD—8th District.*													
Bayfield	1,409	247	171	11	.....	76	.....	246	173	11	.....	74	.....
Drummond, 1st pr.....		160	45	8	.....	115	.....	159	45	8	.....	114	.....
2d pr.....	489	24	2	.....	.....	22	.....	24	2	.....	.....	22	.....
Mason	691	220	153	.....	.....	68	.....	220	153	.....	.....	68	.....

* Included in town.

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND ELE- TION DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion, 1885.	PRESIDENT, 1888.					GOVERNOR, 1888.							
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	
BAYFIELD — Continued.														
Washburn, 1st pr.....	842	471	300	18		171		471	299	18		172		
2d pr.....		61	27			84		62	26			86		
3d pr.....		22	11			11		22	11			11		
Totals	3, 431	1, 205	708	27		497		1, 204	707	27		497		
Republican plurality														
BROWN — 5th District.														
Ashwaubenon	528	60	27	1		38		60	27	1		38	46	
Allouez	311	24	54	1			30	16	62	1			85	
Bellevue	884	25	110	1			85	25	110	1			118	
De Pere	976	30	148				118	30	148	2			53	
city, 1st ward.....	2, 149	110	105	3	1			109	105	8	1		}	
2d ward.....		69	127	4			53	69	136	5				
Eaton	1, 019	38	106		4		72	38	101		4		63	
Ft. Howard, 1st ward	3, 749	63	75	15	2			62	75	15	2		}	
2d ward.....		51	79	12	3			52	79	11	3			
3d ward.....		47	65	9	6			49	66	6	6			
4th ward.....		43	32	10	1			43	33	10	1			
5th ward.....		100	49	16	2			99	50		16			
6th ward.....		63	19	5	1			63	19	5	1			
Glenmore	1, 345	87	124				87	86	125				39	
Green Bay	1, 060	65	48			17		59	49			10		
city, 1st ward.....	7, 111	124	99	1	2			122	101	2	3		}	
2d ward.....		285	277	16	21			284	275	16	25			}
3d ward.....		242	275	6	21			247	268	6	22			
Holland, east.....	1, 454	9	103		1		154	8	164				156	
west.....		9	107				98	9	107				98	
Howard	1, 261	88	95	6			12	87	91	6			4	
Humboldt	1, 159	75	67			8		75	67			8		
Lawrence	995	102	63	1	3	39		102	63	1		39		
Morrison	1, 511	118	152		2		84	116	154				39	
New Denmark	1, 633	103	138	3			80	116	130				14	

[illegible]

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND ELE- TION DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion, 1886.	PRESIDENT, 1888.						GOVERNOR, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Flak. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
BURNETT — 8th District.													
Grantsburg, Dist. No. 1.	1,641	169	11	60	.....	158	.....	169	11	60	.....	158	.....
Dist. No. 2.		88	3	4	.....	36	.....	38	2	4	.....	36	.....
Dist. No. 3.		88	1	1	.....	32	.....	33	1	1	.....	32	.....
Dist. No. 4.	1,060	41	20	21	.....	21	.....	41	20	21	.....	21	.....
village, Dist. No. 4.		28	13	36	.....	15	.....	28	13	36	.....	15	.....
Marshland.....		105	4	53	.....	101	.....	105	4	57	.....	101	.....
Trade Lake, Dist. No. 1.	1,076	18	15	6	.....	3	.....	18	15	6	.....	3	.....
Dist. No. 2.		58	8	44	.....	55	.....	59	8	43	.....	56	.....
Wood Lake.....		811											
Total	4,607	400	60	230	.....	421	.....	491	60	228	.....	423	.....
Republican plurality						421						422	
CALUMET — 5th District.													
Brillion.....	1,407	124	125	.....	11	.....	1	123	126	.....	.....	.....	3
village.....	577	54	60	1	17	.....	6	54	61	.....	17	.....	7
Brothertown	1,768	50	201	9	8	.....	151	51	199	9	8	.....	148
Charlestown	1,511	111	167	7	.....	.....	56	112	167	7	.....	.....	55
Chilton	1,498	62	181	11	8	.....	119	57	180	11	14	.....	123
city.....	1,429	61	214	1	17	.....	153	64	213	1	15	.....	149
Harrison	2,205	63	246	.....	32	.....	183	62	248	.....	31	.....	186
New Holstein.....	1,938	98	244	.....	1	.....	146	100	242	.....	2	.....	142
Rantoul, 1st pr.....	1,705	114	72	.....	6	.....	.....	114	72	.....	6	.....	.....
2d pr.....		32	91	.....	5	.....	59	33	90	.....	5	.....	57
Stockbridge.....		153	184	17	35	.....	31	155	184	16	34	.....	29
Woodville	1,509	30	199	.....	2	.....	169	29	200	.....	2	.....	171
Total	17,667	952	1,984	46	142	42	1,074	954	1,982	44	184	42	1,070
Democratic plurality.....							42						42
							1,032						1,028

Onondaga — 9th District.									
Anson.	533	61	81	80	51	1	1	2	30
Arthur	607	61	61	2	59	1	14	88	2
Auburn, 1st pr.		101	103	81	70	15	43	54	30
2d pr.	1,702	81	78	57	24	89		96	
Big Bend	1,052	202	201	96	105	54	52		
Bloomer	2,149	241	243	37	204				
Chippewa Falls, 1st ward.		69	85		70	11	11		
2d ward.		118	105		120	4	4		
3d ward.		232	184		232	8	8		
4th ward.		50	51		52				
5th ward.		72	74		73	8	8		98
6th ward.	9,872	129	827		129	2	2		
7th ward.		91	82		92	6	6		
8th ward.		49	54		48	4	4		
9th ward.		53	54		53	3	3		
10th ward.		51	44		51	1	1		
Cleveland.	347	62	53	17	44	8	8	19	19
Colburn		38	37		56				19
Eagle Point.	1,815	99	99		119	30	30		20
Edson, 1st pr.		46	46		98	14	14		53
2d pr.	1,727	78	78		150	7	7		72
3d pr.		47	47		55				8
Flambeau, 1st pr.		10	10	4	6			4	
2d pr.	216	20	20	5	14			6	
La Fayette	1,509	183	27	101	26			1	
Lawrence.		241	193	1	92	23	23	101	
Siegel	1,735	119	241	123	110	13	13	181	
Tilden	1,363	70	69	122	193	5	5		124
Wheaton	1,508	155	154	47	107	31	31	47	
Totals	25,185	2,685	2,678	878	2,508	282	282	563	888
Republican plurality								388	
								175	
Clark — 8th District.									
Beaver	332	57	57	44	13	2	2	44	
Colby	1,038	106	106	18	88	5	5	18	
Eaton	656	88	88	46	44	32	32	44	
Fremont	343	64	64	54	10			54	
Grant	1,122	129	129	56	73	12	12	56	
Green Grove		39	40	22	16			24	
Hewitt	134	30	24	24	6			18	
Hixon	457	73	73	34	39	4	4	34	
Lewis	233	47	45	20	27			18	
Loyal	913	124	124	65	59	21	21	65	

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND ELE- TION DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion. 1885.	PRESIDENT, 1888.					GOVERNOR, 1888.						
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Flak. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
CLARK — Continued.													
Lynn	334	37	38	.....	.....	.....	1	37	38	.....	.....	.....	1
Mayville	1,517	189	108	9	.....	81	.....	190	107	9	.....	83	.....
Mentor	735	100	75	2	.....	25	.....	99	75	3	.....	24	.....
Neillsville, city	1,906	248	157	12	12	91	.....	249	155	13	12	94	.....
Pine Valley	903	119	79	6	4	40	.....	127	72	5	4	55	.....
Sherman	460	77	28	1	.....	49	.....	78	27	1	.....	51	.....
Sherwood Forest	151	23	2	.....	.....	21	.....	23	12	.....	.....	21	.....
Thorp	754	155	154	2	.....	1	.....	155	154	2	.....	1	.....
Unity	682	79	47	7	.....	32	.....	79	46	7	.....	38	.....
Warner	590	78	36	10	.....	87	.....	78	36	10	.....	87	.....
Washburn	170	30	16	.....	.....	14	.....	30	16	.....	.....	14	.....
Weston, 1st pr....	718	85	29	2	2	56	.....	85	29	2	2	56	.....
Weston, 2d pr....	450	27	63	2	.....	.....	36	28	62	2	.....	.....	34
Withee	775	117	69	1	1	48	.....	116	70	1	.....	46	.....
York .....	.....	144	22	14	.....	122	.....	144	22	13	.....	122	.....
Totals	15,423	2,260	1,297	144	22	1,000	87	2,263	1,286	144	32	1,012	85
Republican plurality													
COLUMBIA—6th District.													
Arlington	957	84	68	25	.....	16	.....	80	74	23	.....	6	.....
Caledonia	1,351	139	127	5	.....	12	.....	141	127	4	.....	14	.....
Columbus	850	90	102	.....	.....	.....	12	87	105	.....	.....	.....	18
city, 1st ward ..	712	94	46	18	.....	.....	.....	90	45	17	.....	.....	.....
2nd ward	543	69	221	5	.....	8	.....	223	57	5	.....	7	.....
3d ward	769	61	118	7	.....	.....	.....	64	114	8	.....	.....	.....
Courtland	1,384	227	45	25	.....	182	.....	224	48	25	.....	178	.....
Dekorra	1,407	191	99	22	6	92	.....	188	101	22	.....	87	.....
Fort Winnebago ..	667	48	112	5	.....	.....	64	48	112	5	.....	.....	64
Fountain Prairie ..	1,394	176	111	17	.....	65	.....	176	111	17	.....	65	.....
Hampden	915	93	102	12	.....	.....	9	94	103	10	.....	.....	9
Leeds	1,224	116	124	7	.....	.....	8	118	122	7	.....	.....	4

Lewiston	905	128	118	80	39	135	59	47	103	20
Lodi	1,474	196	83	94	102	196	93	21	108	24
Lowville	792	56	80	88	23	60	84	6	22	
Marcellon	866	106	84	84	41	106	84	7	41	
Newport, Inc. vil. Kilbourn City ..	1,590	180	180	180	124	180	180	18	125	
Otsego	1,515	185	61	61	7	185	60	4	7	
Pacific	278	85	209	98	7	85	98			
Portage, 1st ward	705	88	118	80		118	118			
2nd ward	898	108	83	83		104	83			
3rd ward	1,063	134	80	631	150	482	636	20		144
4th ward	1,305	126	141	11		136	11			
5th ward	1,530	87	209	5		128	5			
Randolph	954	184	71	71	63	132	78	27		
village, west ward	66	16	1	1	15	16	1			
Rio	879	60	11	11	49	62	11	10		
Scott	742	122	43	43	79	122	44	12		
Springvale	765	115	43	43	72	115	42	29		
West Point	1,290	90	71	71	19	90	74	17		
Wyocena		217	85	85	182	219	86	33		
Totals	20,855	3,508	2,650	389	1,184	8,506	2,652	389	1,117	263
Republican plurality					275				263	
CRAWFORD—7th District.										
Bridgeport	413	36	48	48	12	36	48			12
Clayton	2,170	236	195	195	100	232	197	17	95	
Eastman	1,418	108	197	197		107	197			90
Freeman	1,550	280	51	51	179	230	50		180	
Haney	659	106	42	42	64	106	42	5	64	
Marletta	1,123	164	78	78	91	164	73		91	
Prairie du Chien, town	651	26	108	108		26	108	1		82
city, 1st ward	809	43	71	71			71			
2nd ward	1,163	79	124	124		236	121	5		131
3rd ward	934	70	141	141		140	140	2		
4th ward	420	32	35	35		32	35			60
Seneca, 1st dist	1,057	76	135	135	58	76	136	1		
2nd dist	1,340	57	36	36	21	57	37	9		
Scott	1,460	148	98	98	50	144	96	8		
Utica	1,014	223	89	89	184	232	88	19		
Wauzeka		96	121	121	25	96	121			25
Total	16,181	1,799	1,564	62	679	1,806	1,562	59	641	400
Republican plurality					434				400	

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND ELE- TION DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion, 1886.	PRESIDENT, 1888.					GOVERNOR, 1888.						
		Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Flak, Pro.	Streeter, Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard, Rep.	Morgan, Dem.	Durant, Pro.	Powell, Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
DANE — 3d District.													
Albion.....	1,518	339	55	48	.....	384	.....	340	56	46	.....	384	.....
Berry.....	1,081	21	197	3	.....	.....	176	30	193	3	.....	.....	178
Black Earth.....	536	101	61	37	.....	40	.....	100	64	34	.....	36	.....
Blooming Grove.....	1,047	121	129	9	1	.....	8	194	193	7	.....	.....	4
Blue Mounds.....	1,848	201	97	12	.....	104	.....	203	95	12	.....	103	.....
Bristol.....	1,106	109	154	8	.....	.....	45	109	154	8	.....	.....	45
Burke.....	1,232	174	111	13	.....	63	.....	174	111	13	.....	63	.....
Christiana.....	2,293	361	159	55	.....	303	.....	353	169	53	.....	183	.....
Cottage Grove.....	1,371	152	143	28	.....	9	.....	150	143	30	.....	7	.....
Cross Plains.....	1,311	50	237	1	.....	.....	177	51	236	1	.....	.....	175
Dane.....	1,163	99	134	23	.....	.....	35	93	135	23	.....	.....	37
Deerfield.....	1,458	226	133	26	.....	93	.....	224	133	23	.....	80	.....
Dunkirk.....	1,456	220	106	38	.....	114	.....	220	106	38	.....	114	.....
Dunn.....	1,102	193	83	18	.....	110	.....	193	83	18	.....	110	.....
Fitchburg.....	1,005	103	170	8	.....	.....	67	103	169	8	.....	.....	66
Madison.....	1,815	101	104	14	.....	.....	8	102	103	14	.....	.....	1
city, 1st ward.....	2,547	238	333	47	.....	.....	3	230	333	53	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	2,479	354	276	37	.....	.....	.....	353	277	33	.....	.....	.....
3d ward.....	1,749	165	278	12	.....	.....	.....	169	278	13	.....	.....	.....
4th ward.....	2,138	216	175	24	3	.....	539	1943	271	183	.....	.....	439
5th ward.....	1,749	158	276	50	.....	.....	.....	165	267	53	.....	.....	.....
6th ward.....	1,402	103	259	6	1	.....	.....	103	260	6	.....	.....	.....
Mazo Manle.....	1,549	205	133	30	.....	72	.....	205	135	31	.....	70	.....
Medina.....	1,447	150	171	23	.....	.....	21	150	172	22	.....	.....	23
Middleton.....	1,495	63	174	25	.....	.....	212	61	276	24	.....	.....	215
Montrose.....	1,243	131	153	41	.....	.....	21	123	153	30	.....	.....	21
Oregon.....	1,511	171	153	63	.....	18	.....	175	153	63	.....	23	.....
Perry.....	1,977	141	41	40	.....	100	.....	141	41	40	.....	100	.....
Primrose.....	864	143	41	30	.....	103	.....	144	41	20	.....	103	.....
Pleasant Springs.....	1,559	292	46	30	.....	246	.....	291	45	22	.....	216	.....
Roxbury.....	1,113	27	172	2	.....	.....	145	23	171	2	.....	.....	143
Rutland.....	1,232	270	40	21	.....	230	.....	269	39	23	.....	230	.....
Springdale.....	1,180	95	144	21	.....	.....	49	95	141	21	.....	.....	49
Springfield.....	1,173	20	234	11	.....	.....	214	24	231	10	.....	.....	207
Stoughton, 1st ward.....	1,105	175	193	33	.....	.....	.....	175	193	33	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	2,220	220	76	34	.....	309	.....	223	78	67	1	275	.....

ELECTION STATISTICS.

Sun Prairie	964	115	108	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
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[illegible]

STATEWIDE PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTE—Continued.

PRESIDENT, 1892.										GOVERNOR, 1893.			
Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.		
2	4		2			48	49		2				
1			1			49	50		1				
						108	79	45					
						110	82	22					
						212	113	33					
						71	63	13					
						105	11						
						208	207	21	8				
						171	208	13	3				
						243	110	36	6				
						100	76	12	28				
						176	113	41	4				
						325	252	89	43				
						240	109	71	23				
						226	229	12	9				
						222	68	9					
						56	241	6					
						45	21	6					
						107	37	11					
						91	47	12					
						322	32						
						50	66	25					
						116	90	22					
						3,215	2,396	492	164	1,022	206		
										1,022	206		
										819			
						112	41			71			
						201	195	3		6			
						813	236	8		78			

FOND DU LAC—2d District.														
Alto	1,361	194	71	3	123	86	194	194	71	3	123	86	194	123
Ashford	2,013	147	232	14	2	86	145	145	232	15	2	86	145	86
Auburn	1,674	183	155	3	28	4	181	181	155	4	24	4	181	24
Byron	1,313	122	120	9	6	4	122	122	120	9	6	4	122	6
Calumet	1,419	22	265	2	6	243	28	28	265	2	6	243	28	8
Eden	1,407	135	190	2	6	55	125	125	190	2	6	55	125	941
Eldorado	1,536	181	182	3	49	...	181	181	182	3	49	...	181	76
Empire	1,019	118	109	2	9	...	118	118	109	2	9	...	118	...
Fond du Lac, town	1,232	150	124	4	32	...	156	156	124	4	32	...	156	...
city, 1st ward	1,871	237	106	9	1	...	197	197	237	7	1	...	197	...
2d ward	2,141	222	226	15	3	...	225	225	222	16	3	...	225	...
3d ward	2,172	351	178	11	6	...	178	178	351	11	6	...	178	...
4th ward	2,352	145	204	2	7	...	147	147	204	2	7	...	147	173
5th ward	790	105	83	1	3	...	83	83	105	1	3	...	83	...
6th ward	883	60	104	3	64	...	60	60	104	3	64	...	60	...
7th ward	1,034	81	150	8	...	...	81	81	150	8	...	...	81	...
8th ward	1,414	123	176	11	9	...	127	127	176	11	9	...	127	...
Forest	1,415	93	170	2	2	...	93	93	170	2	2	...	93	77
Friendship	1,022	80	113	2	...	...	81	81	113	1	...	...	81	32
Lamartine	1,283	159	183	12	1	...	159	159	183	12	1	...	159	...
Marshfield	2,118	6	878	...	2	...	6	6	878	...	2	...	6	874
Metomen	1,967	205	158	80	47	...	208	208	158	80	45	...	208	...
Oakfield	1,331	190	87	16	5	...	192	192	87	16	5	...	192	...
Osceola	1,280	143	119	1	24	...	144	144	119	1	26	...	144	...
Ripon, town	1,213	165	64	7	101	...	165	165	64	7	101	...	165	...
city, 1st ward	8,507	167	283	53	78	...	165	165	283	51	71	...	165	...
2d ward	1,176	131	65	24	90	...	131	131	65	25	89	...	131	...
Rosendale	1,141	180	184	21	2	...	186	186	184	21	2	...	186	...
Springvale	1,824	81	213	...	2	...	81	81	213	...	2	...	81	189
Taycheedah	1,271	169	74	20	95	...	165	165	74	20	87	...	165	...
Waupun	1,054	185	109	17	26	...	184	184	109	15	23	...	184	...
city, north ward .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	46,822	4,511	4,910	297	101	883	4,496	4,496	4,934	297	95	812	1,250	812
Democratic plurality .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812	488
Forest—9th District.														
Crandon, 1st pr .....	...	80	4	8	26	...	30	30	4	8	26	...	30	26
2d pr	187	18	9	...	9	...	18	18	9	...	9	...	18	9
3d pr .....	...	16	6	...	10	...	16	16	6	...	10	...	16	10

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTE — Continued.

² Including Ayoca village.
³ Including village.

⁴ Including village.
⁵ Including Pt. Atkinson city.

¹ Including Princeton village.
⁶ Including city of Jefferson.

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND ELE- TION DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion, 1885.	PRESIDENT, 1888.					GOVERNOR, 1888.						
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Flak. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
FOREST — Continued.													
Gagen, 1st pr	238	26	88				63	26	88				63
2d pr		24	25				1	24	25				1
3d pr		57	26	1		81		55	28	1		27	
4th pr		11	7			4		11	7			4	
Pelican		52	52					53	51			2	
Totals	425	234	217	9		80	63	233	218	9		78	63
Republican plurality													
GRANT — 8d District.													
Beetown	1,801	143	95	23	30	48		143	96	23		30	
Bloomington	1,173	144	78	34	5	66		143	79	35		5	
Boscobel	1,554	212	150	5		63		214	147	5		1	
Cassville	1,230	109	182	8	13		73	109	182	7		13	
Castle Rock	726	29	97				68	27	99				
Clifton	1,073	127	74			53		126	75				
Ellenboro	1,403	144	81	6	1	113		148	28	5		51	
Fennimore	1,259	177	83	20	13	94		182	81	19		120	
Glen Haven	1,400	105	80	5	5	25		106	81	4		101	
Harrison	1,074	121	96	1		25		121	96	1		24	
Hazel Green	1,764	149	157	18			8	149	157	18		25	
Hickory Grove	785	125	52	6		73		125	52	6			
Jamestown	1,149	63	153	1			90	64	153				8
Lancaster	8,333	444	226	51	6	218		443	222	51	7	226	89
Liberty	1,404	77	117	8			40	81	113				83
Lima	1,120	150	79	11		71		150	79	11		71	
Little Grant	718	90	37	4	4	53		91	38	3	8	53	
Marion	619	55	71	1			16	55	71	1			16
Millville	176	45	8	8		37		45	8	8		37	
Mt. Hope	701	96	44	19		54		98	45	18		53	
Mt. Ida	1,122	115	44	16	9	67		115	48	15	10	67	
Muscoda	1,122	82	155				73	82	154	1			73
Paris	803	75	107	1			82	75	107	1			82
Patch Grove	743	73	53	34	1	20		72	52	25		20	
Platteville	3,877	453	337	71		110		453	343	63		112	

JACKSON — 8th District.

Alma	1,967	273	116	27	157	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	79	82
Albion	2,830	194	115	24	79	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	157	82
Black River Falls, city	2,076	315	100	49	155	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	153	82
Cleveland	569	51	74	1	66	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	70	82
Franklin	1,361	91	25	3	81	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	87	82
Garden Valley	1,717	84	53	4	46	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	46	82
Garfield	1,412	80	34	8	162	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	160	82
Hixton	1,361	233	71	42	16	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	19	82
Irving	596	102	86	14	43	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	43	82
Manchester	1,264	75	32	13	58	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	43	82
Melrose	619	145	87	45	70	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	70	82
Millston, 1st pr	738	96	28	1	17	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	17	82
Millston, 2d pr	805	46	29	1	77	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	77	82
Northfield	427	107	30	16	106	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	106	82
Springfield	427	183	27	7	82	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	82	82
Sullivan, 1st pr	427	47	15	7	12	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	12	82
Sullivan, 2d pr	427	18	6	7	12	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	12	82
Totals	15,902	2,090	986	254	1,127	23	2,098	1,000	247	1,125	82	82

Republican plurality

JEFFERSON — 1st District.

Axtalan	1,361	96	183	7	51	86	91	186	7	51	53	25
Cold Springs	1,658	105	54	1	51	86	106	53	1	51	53	81
Concord	1,472	97	180	1	51	86	98	179	1	51	53	229
Farmington	1,972	96	821	9	56	235	94	823	8	56	62	40
Hebron	1,129	156	100	9	56	40	159	97	8	56	62	40
Ixonia	1,671	139	179	5	56	40	139	179	5	56	62	40
Jefferson, 1st dist.	4,181	183	725	7	51	86	214	608	6	51	53	501
Jefferson, 2d dist.	4,181	16	107	1	51	86	214	107	1	51	53	501
Koshkonong	3,682	495	448	53	47	47	529	415	50	47	114	61
Lake Mills	1,924	239	128	26	161	63	236	130	24	161	156	61
Milford	1,528	105	168	3	49	63	108	167	3	49	40	61
Oakland	1,205	156	107	19	49	63	151	111	19	49	40	61
Palmyra	1,454	251	81	39	170	63	255	79	1	170	176	61
Sullivan	1,390	179	169	11	10	63	178	166	12	10	19	61
Sumner	558	77	44	2	83	63	77	44	2	83	83	61
Waterloo	1,074	46	162	13	116	63	47	164	10	116	117	61
Waterloo village	888	83	123	6	39	63	83	123	7	39	41	61
Watertown	1,980	83	277	8	194	63	80	280	7	194	41	61

¹ Including Princeton village.

² Including city of Jefferson.

³ Including village.

⁴ Including Ft. Atkinson city.

⁵ Including Avoca village.

⁶ Including village.

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion, 1885.	PRESIDENT, 1888.					GOVERNOR, 1888.						
		Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
GREEN LAKE—Continued.													
Green Lake, 1st dist.	1,554	146	82	7	1	64		146	81	7	1	63	
2d dist.		36	24	2		12		35	25	2		10	
Kingston	954	64	90	32	8		26	63	90	33	8		27
Mackford	1,558	203	109	26	1	94	38	204	109	25		95	38
Manchester	1,135	94	132	2				94	132	2			
Marquette	901	100	65	9		35		97	69	8		38	
Princeton	12,375	181	271	1			90	184	268	1		39	84
Ste. Marie	780	43	75				32	43	75				33
Seneca	540	49	48			1		49	48			1	
Totals	16,008	1,702	1,415	125	5	473	186	1,699	1,417	136	4	463	181
Republican plurality						186						161	
IOWA—8d District.													
Arena	1,531	127	136	72			9	127	139	70			12
Clyde	640	43	101	2			58	43	101	2			58
Dodgeville	23,492	491	297	98		194		493	296	97		197	
Eden	1,028	101	112	14			11	101	112	14			11
Highland	2,212	151	382	7			231	151	382	7			231
Linden	1,985	255	103	51				273	102	57		154	
Miffin	1,538	205	78	35				205	78	35		137	
Mineral Point	1,391	135	133	39		8		135	133	49		2	
city, 1st ward	108	108	146	25				108	146	25			
2d ward	124	124	127	12		19		124	123	11		19	
Moscow	1,003	175	62	12		113		175	62	12		113	
Pulaski	21,320	103	165	7			62	105	163	7			58
Ridgeway	2,531	253	251	53		12		253	250	52		15	
Wadwick	821	68	123	16			55	68	123	16			55
Wyoming	602	78	41	18		32		74	41	18		33	
Totals	22,870	2,484	2,257	461		653	496	2,491	2,256	463		660	495
Republican plurality						436						436	
						237						236	

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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Woneewoc village	1,780	123	126	9	8	194	126	9	2
Totals	17,024	2,086	1,006	183	679	2,077	1,658	181	706
Republican plurality					400				277
KENOSHA — 1st District.									
Brighton	961	80	143	16	68	78	144	10	66
Bristol	1,134	192	63	27	180	194	61	28	183
Kenosha, 1st ward	1,727	170	233	9	283	170	232	9	278
2nd ward	1,873	72	246	18	283	72	246	1	278
3d ward	1,030	157	144	1	283	159	143	1	278
4th ward	954	87	146	4	283	86	146	4	278
Paris	991	94	114	10	20	95	112	11	17
Pleasant Prairie	1,494	182	169	8	18	182	169	8	18
Randall	489	115	45	70	70	116	47	69	69
Salem	1,382	244	181	113	113	243	181	8	112
Somers	1,590	208	124	84	84	210	120	18	90
Wheatland	990	83	124	41	41	84	123	39	89
Totals	14,137	1,684	1,681	102	407	1,691	1,674	108	417
Republican plurality				3	407			17	400
Kewaunee — 5th District.									
Ahnapee city	1,548	76	151	75	75	76	151	75	75
Carlton	1,033	89	131	32	32	90	119	29	29
Casco	1,778	68	249	181	181	91	225	184	184
Franklin	1,205	44	198	154	154	43	199	156	156
Kewaunee	1,714	35	252	217	217	85	253	218	218
Lincoln	1,324	65	195	130	130	67	198	126	126
Luxemburg	1,230	64	129	65	65	65	128	63	63
Montpelier	1,637	52	182	130	130	52	182	180	180
Pierce	1,598	85	180	95	95	85	180	95	95
Red River	941	36	145	109	109	86	145	109	109
West Kewaunee	1,585	181	48	133	133	180	48	132	132
Totals	17,278	849	2,077	1,361	1,361	878	2,046	1	1,800
Democratic plurality				183	183			182	182

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion. 1885.	PRESIDENT, 1888.					GOVERNOR, 1888.						
		Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Flak. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
LA CROSSE — 7th District.													
Bangor.....	1,184	168	98	18	.....	75	.....	169	98	17	.....	76	.....
Barre.....	708	61	71	.....	.....	.....	10	61	71	.....	.....	.....	10
Burns.....	1,056	106	78	45	.....	38	.....	104	72	47	.....	32	.....
Campbell.....	860	55	125	4	1	.....	70	51	121	8	10	.....	70
Farmington.....	1,787	940	184	4	.....	56	.....	943	181	4	.....	62	.....
Greenfield.....	848	54	104	.....	.....	.....	50	55	104	.....	.....	.....	49
Hamilton.....	1,636	326	117	43	.....	209	.....	328	116	41	.....	212	.....
Holland.....	1,002	218	33	4	.....	185	.....	218	33	4	.....	185	.....
La Crosse, 1st ward.....	.....	184	310	9	15	.....	.....	106	297	10	45	.....	.....
2d ward.....	.....	290	411	8	17	.....	.....	238	331	10	54	.....	.....
3d ward.....	.....	259	372	11	14	.....	.....	206	332	9	109	.....	.....
4th ward.....	.....	243	319	17	3	.....	.....	231	203	20	29	.....	.....
5th ward.....	.....	240	327	12	17	.....	.....	226	308	12	50	.....	.....
6th ward.....	21,740	2,496	2,688	16	6	.....	262	162	2,502	16	25	.....	26
7th ward.....	.....	244	228	21	6	.....	.....	222	184	23	24	.....	.....
8th ward.....	.....	214	389	17	20	.....	.....	190	218	19	75	.....	.....
9th ward.....	.....	351	152	89	25	.....	.....	325	146	89	55	.....	.....
10th ward.....	.....	229	137	52	9	.....	.....	216	130	50	31	.....	.....
Onalaska.....	2,239	176	55	12	.....	121	.....	176	51	.....	12	125	.....
city, 1st ward.....	.....	56	32	1	.....	.....	.....	56	32	1	1	.....	.....
2d ward.....	.....	85	32	4	.....	109	.....	85	32	4	.....	107	.....
3d ward.....	.....	62	30	2	.....	.....	.....	61	31	2	.....	.....	.....
Shelby.....	908	46	158	5	.....	.....	112	46	154	5	4	.....	108
Washington.....	868	49	106	.....	.....	.....	57	49	106	.....	.....	.....	57
Totals.....	34,791	4,128	3,901	394	183	788	561	3,935	3,699	398	516	799	563
Republican plurality.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	.....
LA FAYETTE — 3d District.													
Argyle.....	1,187	217	87	10	.....	130	.....	217	87	10	.....	130	.....
Belmont.....	1,173	139	134	5	.....	5	.....	139	134	5	.....	5	.....
Benton.....	1,417	154	158	13	2	.....	4	154	161	13	.....	.....	7
Blanchard.....	647	131	74	5	.....	47	.....	131	74	5	.....	47	.....

LA FAYETTE — Continued.											
Darlington	2,641	340	317	28	2	26	368	321	38	17	8
Elk Grove	1,868	88	96	3		19	88	96	3	18	
Fayette	1,112	125	106	46		9	125	107	45	11	
Gratiot	1,489	196	186	25			197	186	23		58
Kendall	792	68	121	1			68	121	1		
Monticello	325	47	43	7		4	47	43	6	4	
New Diggings	1,492	162	132	31		30	162	133	30	29	
Seymour	839	73	135	2			74	124	2		50
Shullsburg	2,197	263	239	17			262	269	17		7
Wayne	1,112	195	73	21		122	194	73	21	121	
White Oak Springs	449	54	34	1		20	53	35	1	18	
Willow Springs	1,041	55	181	35	1		55	181	35		126
Wlots	1,696	274	139	14		135	274	139	14	135	
Totals	20,467	2,504	2,275	208	5	544	2,503	2,284	208	535	256
Republican plurality											
279											
LANGLADE — 9th District.											
Akley	768	25	43	8			25	43	8		18
Antigo	781	75	161	8			73	163	8		90
city, 1st ward											
2d ward											
3d ward											
4th ward	1,979	337	408				340	407	90		67
5th ward											
Elcho		35	29			6	35	29		6	
Elton, 1st pr.		15	23				15	23			8
2d pr.		5	17				5	17			12
Langlade	270	16	18				16	18			2
Neva	426	23	87	1			26	84	1		56
Norwood	603	36	118				36	118			82
Polar	297	27	75	2			27	76	1		49
Price	194	51	70				51	71			20
Rolling	509	54	86	1			57	82	1		25
Summit		34	31				32	33			1
Vilas		41	26	4		15	39	28	4	11	
Totals	5,912	774	1,123	95		24	777	1,122	95	17	432
Democratic plurality											
416											

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

MANTOWOC — Continued.														
Manitowoc Rapids	2,210	180	154	3	8	26	184	182	153	3	7	29	140	
Maple Grove.....	1,631	62	196		5		130	59	199		5		130	
Meeme	1,581	73	205	4			223	75	205	4			221	
Mishicot.....	1,660	41	264		3			42	263		3			
Newton	1,802	173	173					173	173					
Rockland.....	1,280	133	106			27		130	109			21		
Schleswig	2,062	100	283		5		183	97	269		2		192	
Two C. oeka.....	676	16	106				90	16	106				90	
Two Rivers	1,244	33	172		6		139	31	173		0		142	
city.....	2,500	116	336	3	5		222	116	336	3	5		222	
Totals	38,692	2,703	4,218	19	137	233	1,748	2,681	4,267	16	125	233	1,789	
							233						233	
Democratic plurality.....														
							1,515						1,556	
MARATHON — 9th District.														
Bergen.....	139	18	14			4		18	14			4		
Berlin	1,125	49	155		1		106	49	155		1		106	
Brighton	746	65	76	5			11	65	76	5			11	
Cleveland	190	10	27				17	10	27				17	
Day	691	30	111				81	30	111				81	
Easton	232	34	34		3			21	43		2		27	
Eau Claire	221	15	23				14	14	31			7	17	
Eldron.....		28	23	3		5		29	22	3				
Halsey	520	34	68		33		44	34	68		33		44	
Hamburg.....	608	39	83		1		44	39	83		1		44	
Halton	762	45	73				23	45	73				28	
Hull	857	80	98	4			13	80	96	1			16	
Johnson	272	1	41		8		40	1	41		8		40	
Knowlton	352	35	40	5			5	35	40	5			5	
Kronenwetter		30	32		5		2	30	32		5		2	
Maine.....	1,120	48	182		4		84	48	180		4		82	
Marathon	945	16	165	1	4		149	16	153	1	11		142	
Marathon City, village	256	4	53		3		49	4	53		3		49	
Mosinee, 1st pr	938	95	56		2			95	56		2			
2d pr		11	67				56	11	61			39	50	
Norrie		42	30		13			43	29		13			
Pike Lake.....		5	77				72	5	77			14	72	
Rib Falls.....	650	30	83				53	30	81				51	
Rietbrock.....	657	10	102				92	10	102				92	
Spencer, 1st pr		106	109	6			3	106	108	9			5	
2d pr	1,373	47	60				13	44	63				19	

MARINETTE—Continued.											
Wausaukee, 1st pr.	89	63	1	13	1	21	88	63	18	25	
2d pr	28	27					28	28			
Totals	1,775	1,767	224	127	823	818	1,777	1,756	224	306	
Republican plurality					818						
MARQUETTE—6th District.											
Buffalo	761	102	7			17	85	102	8	17	
Crystal Lake	515	44			29		73	44			
Douglas	630	74	6			10	67	72	6	5	
Harris	578	62					62	62			
Mecan	746	74				33	41	74		33	
Montello	1,097	181				83	99	181		83	
Moundville	351	25			43	83	71	22		83	
Neshkoro	633	88				56	30	90		60	
Newton	712	73				5	68	73		5	
Oxford	587	24	5	4	83		107	24	5		
Packwaukee	712	65	2		32		100	67	2		
Shields	544	64			17		80	65			
Springfield	500	87	1		56		94	36	1		
Westfield	1,007	92	5		58		154	87	5		
Totals	9,487	1,006	28	4	318	204	1,131	999	27	203	
Republican plurality					204						
MILWAUKEE—4th District.											
Franklin	1,963	194	2	2		46	147	185	2	48	
Granville	2,369	246		8		104	141	247		106	
Greenfield	2,976	252	5	5	49		238	254	6		
Lake	7,323	397	4	17		79	320	392	4	73	
Milwaukee, 1st pr., town		130		13	38		169	130			
2d pr	4,550	167		95	266		433	167			

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Population, 1885.	PRESIDENT, 1888.						GOVERNOR, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
MARATHON — Continued.													
Stettin.....	871	81	181		4		100	81	181		4		100
Texas.....	659	69	96		1		27	69	97		1		29
Wausau.....	1,424	78	143	1	8		65	77	144	1	8		67
city, 1st ward.....	1,414	99	168	8	16			99	168	8	16		
2d ward.....	1,207	81	161	1	19			84	178	1	19		
3d ward.....	1,176	97	135		17			100	132		17		
4th ward.....	963	115	87	4	5		40	119	88	4	5		14
5th ward.....	1,508	196	120	2	49			197	119	2	49		
6th ward.....	1,629	151	135	6	72			154	131	6	72		
7th ward.....	913	118	71	1	31			116	72	1	31		
Weston.....	1,908	129	196		5		67	129	197		5		68
Wien.....	687	41	69				28	41	69				28
Totals.....	27,053	2,122	3,365	42	304	60	1,303	2,114	3,356	42	317	64	1,306
Democratic plurality.....							60						64
							1,243						1,242
MARINETTE — 9th District.													
Marinette, 1st ward.....	180	180	226	17	10			180	220	17	16		
2d ward.....	155	155	228	50	7			154	229	50	7		
3d ward.....	7,834	231	190	212	15		242	233	198	213	15		238
4th ward.....	211	211	303	95	5			213	301	95	5		
5th ward.....	184	184	166	17	5			184	164	18	1		
Peshtigo, 1st pr., vl.....		451	208	7	34	248		451	208	7	34	248	
2d pr.....		96	107				12	96	107				12
3d pr.....		57	98				41	57	98				41
4th pr.....		94	30	1	48	64		94	30	1	48	64	
Porterfield.....		50	28	3	1	18		50	30	3	1	20	

9th ward, 1st pr.....	213	319	3	37	196	330	8	88	157	.....
2d pr.....	265	448	2	88	258	462	2	90	360	.....
3d pr.....	426	260	1	84	421	269	1	85	.....	157
4th pr.....	166	176	2	54	153	192	2	50	.....	.....
5th pr.....	284	128	2	66	277	133	2	66	.....	.....
6th pr.....	290	32	2	30	282	99	2	81	.....	.....
10th ward, 1st pr.....	331	227	7	62	815	241	1	63	.....	.....
2d pr.....	406	286	1	114	380	317	7	111	.....	.....
3d pr.....	530	1875	1	95	514	162	1	100	384	.....
4th pr.....	335	130	2	62	325	180	2	63	.....	856
5th pr.....	278	74	2	48	258	86	2	47	.....	.....
11th ward, 1st pr.....	215	208	1	52	217	211	1	53	.....	.....
2d pr.....	195	161	1	49	194	181	1	47	320	.....
3d pr.....	350	986	1	115	346	269	1	115	.....	248
4th pr.....	226	93	5	105	225	83	5	105	.....	.....
12th ward, 1st pr.....	233	152	5	105	227	159	5	105	.....	.....
2d pr.....	198	305	8	97	198	213	8	88	.....	89
3d pr.....	280	164	6	47	271	171	6	56	381	.....
4th pr.....	134	364	2	133	416	878	2	132	.....	.....
18th ward, 1st pr.....	428	145	2	128	366	158	2	128	441	.....
2d pr.....	8,352	1116	2	186	351	137	2	186	.....	597
3d pr.....	377	127	1	184	72	280	1	187	.....	.....
14th ward, 1st pr.....	361	279	.....	80	42	334	.....	59	239	797
2d pr.....	76	333	.....	59	83	349	1	60	.....	.....
3d pr.....	43	300	.....	61	85	116	.....	22	.....	.....
4th pr.....	85	108	.....	22	174	163	.....	61	.....	.....
15th ward, 1st pr.....	96	158	.....	57	239	205	6	57	239	.....
2d pr.....	238	206	6	53	174	805	2	58	.....	.....
3d pr.....	273	878	7	84	263	155	7	58	.....	227
4th pr.....	189	105	.....	22	184	110	.....	28	.....	.....
16th ward, 1st pr.....	339	173	.....	13	335	177	.....	12	49	.....
2d pr.....	401	259	15	18	335	261	14	37	.....	.....
17th ward, 1st pr.....	431	98	20	37	399	96	19	37	131	.....
2d pr.....	326	88	10	87	428	37	10	38	.....	617
18th ward, 1st pr.....	66	104	2	89	322	104	2	89	.....	.....
2d pr.....	32	317	1	47	66	377	1	50	142	422
3d pr.....	219	246	6	42	30	251	6	41	.....	.....
Oak Creek.....	2,151	208	.....	.....	214	204	.....	.....	.....	9
Wauwatosa, 1st dist.....	473	375	.....	.....	12	475	10	.....	5	.....
2d dist.....	151	135	.....	.....	.....	144	29	.....	99	.....
3d dist.....	1,079	256	.....	.....	.....	1,073	2	.....	86	.....
Totals.....	187,660	21,394	839	4,494	6,805	20,887	333	4,647	5,600	2,416
Republican plurality.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,082	.....	.....	.....	2,416	.....

¹ Included in 11th ward.

² Included in 4th ward.

³ Included in 2d ward.

⁴ Included in 1st ward.

1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647, 2648-2649, 2650-2651, 2652-2653, 2654-2655, 2656-2657, 2658-2659, 2660-2661, 2662-2663, 2664-2665, 2666-2667, 2668-2669, 2670-2671, 2672-2673, 2674-2675, 2676-2677, 2678-2679, 2680-2681, 2682-2683, 2684-2685, 2686-2687, 2688-2689, 2690-2691, 2692-2693, 26

[illegible]

Wilton	1,099	77	154	2	77	77	154	2	77	77	154	2	77	77
Totals	23,549	2,695	2,188	246	874 817	817	2,710	2,185	251	29	894 819	319	77	77
Republican plurality					557						575			
Oconto—9th District.														
Chase	1,011	98	24	1	69		95	24			71			
Gillett	446	107	27		80		107	28		1	79			
How		71	56		15		71	56			15			
Little River, 1st dist.	985	62	60		2		62	60			2			
Little River, 2d dist.		79	29	2	50		79	29	2		50			
Little Suamico	1,063	87	51	1		14	87	51	1			14		
Maple Valley	1,025	72	124	1		52	69	127	1	4		58		
Oconto, 1st dist.	1,006	53	96	3		43	53	95	3			42		
Oconto, 2d dist.		4	12			8	2	14				12		
city, E. ward		142	132	2			143	132	2					
city, N. ward		76	89	3			75	90	3					
city, W. ward	4,880	380	485	12		105	379	486	12	1		107		
city, S. ward		38	116	3			88	116	3					
Oconto Falls		124	148	4			124	148	4					
Pensaukee, 1st dist.		50	38	6			50	38	6					
Pensaukee, 2d dist.	1,928	90	26	2			90	27	1					
Pensaukee, 3d dist.		27	16				28	15						
Stiles	801	124	19	9			124	19	9					
		66	85			19	67	85					18	
Totals	18,205	1,815	1,148	37	408 241	241	1,813	1,154	85	6	410 251	951		
Republican plurality					167						159			
ONEIDA—														
Eagle River, 1st dist.		217	246	2		29	217	246				29		
Eagle River, 2d dist.		88	29		4		88	30	2					
Eagle River, 3d dist.		42	35		7		41	36		1				
Eagle River, 4th dist.		93	159			66	93	159			3	66		
Pelican, 1st dist.		368	368	4			367	369			5	2		
Pelican, 2d dist.		18	31			18	16	31	4			15		
Totals		771	863	6	11	108 11	767	871	6	1	8	112 8		
Democratic plurality						97						104		

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND ELE- TION DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion, 1885.	PRESIDENT, 1888.					GOVERNOR, 1888.						
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
OUTAGAMIE—6th District.													
Appleton, 1st ward	1,727	249	136	27	3			247	135	39	8		
2d ward	2,981	247	324	24	4			245	323	27	4		
3d ward	2,091	131	308	9	12		401	131	308	9	12		408
4th ward	1,239	74	161	16	3			75	162	14	3		
5th ward	1,458	85	191	13	6			84	192	13	5		
6th ward	1,431	109	176	7				111	176	6			
Black Creek	1,711		147	6	1		45	102	148				46
Bovina	627		25	7	1			89	25			64	
Buchanan	1,047		198		3		181	17	198				181
Center	1,621		217				159	58	217				159
Cicero	915		66		6			66	66			3	
Dale	1,256		159		8		51	110	157				47
Deer Creek	842		74		2		3	73	74				1
Ellington	1,308		124		19		24	107	122				15
Freedom	1,724		187		1		79	107	188				81
Grand Chute	1,577		167		1		56	111	168				57
Greenville	1,319		103		6		66	109	167				58
Hortonville	1,368		151					153	139			14	
Kaukauna, 1st dist			20		1		189	20	159				189
2d dist	1,557		44		2		1	45	44			1	
city, 1st ward		56	107	2	8			55	107	2	3		
2d ward		75	126	7	1			74	126	7	1		
3d ward		67	144		10		246	67	144		16		248
4th ward		64	109		2			64	109		2		
5th ward		21	43					21	43				
Liberty	477												
Maine	470		34			10		45	33			12	
Maple Creek	842		20		15	22		42	30			12	
New London, 3d ward	531		63		7		15	50	62				12
Osborn	656		36				22	13	37				24
Seymour	926		49			36		85	49			36	
city, 1st ward		101	48		1	53		103	46			57	
2d ward		62	33					61	33			46	
		39	21		2	48		39	21		2		
Totals	35,559	2,769	4,000	187	118	247	1,488	2,779	4,005	185	99	245	1,471
							247						945
Democratic plurality							1,941						1,936

OZAUKEE—5th District.

Belgium ...
Cedarburg ...
Cedarburg city ...
Fredonia ...
Grafton ...
Mequon ...
Port Washington ...
Port Washington city ...
Saukville ...

Totals ...
Democratic plurality ...

PEPIN—8th District.

Albany ...
Durand ...
Durand city, 1st ward ...
Durand city, 2d ward ...
Frankfort ...
Lima ...
Pepin ...
Stockholm ...
Waterville ...
Waubeck ...

Total ...
Republican plurality ...

PIERCE—8th District.

Clifton ...
Diamond Bluff ...
Ellsworth ...
Ellsworth village ...
El Paso ...
Gilman ...
Hartland ...
Isabelle ...
Maiden Rock ...
Maiden Rock village ...
Martell ...
Oak Grove ...
Prescott, city ...

1,890	13	264	18	264	5	261
1,655	83	204	84	202	9	118
1,293	118	124	116	127	8	11
1,850	57	258	64	260	3	206
1,649	85	212	88	210	8	123
3,050	217	331	220	327	27	107
1,174	40	147	41	146	83	106
1,518	59	234	60	237	9	177
1,780	79	252	79	252	1	173
15,797	750	2,026	755	2,025	4	1,270
						1,270
496	70	23	71	22	5	49
324	34	27	35	37	6	8
902	127	98	126	93	34	38
650	96	28	98	27	28	69
770	48	110	46	112	10	66
1,588	225	61	225	51	38	174
821	145	16	146	16	6	120
1,285	161	100	161	100	39	61
161	20	18	20	13	9	7
6,972	926	461	926	461	175	531
						66
						465
729	74	26	74	26	29	48
538	67	19	67	19	8	48
1,919	180	75	180	76	22	101
775	108	31	108	83	15	75
1,092	62	90	64	90	9	26
1,824	164	28	165	27	16	138
211	171	67	171	67	51	104
1,438	26	6	28	6	19	22
	172	19	173	19	23	154
	36	7	35	7	16	28
1,211	190	56	190	56	23	184
985	87	64	88	64	10	24
1,006	91	91	90	92	37	2

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES -- Continued.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND ELECTORAL PRECINCTS.	Population, 1885.	PRESIDENT, 1888.					GOVERNOR, 1888.						
		Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoar. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
PIERCE — Continued.													
River Falls	1,082	126	83	20	.....	44	.....	126	83	17	.....	45	.....
City, E. D.	11,573	215	114	37	.....	01	.....	215	100	40	.....	07	.....
Rock Elm	1,005	137	02	22	.....	45	.....	137	92	22	.....	45	.....
Salem	587	74	48	43	.....	20	.....	74	48	43	.....	20	.....
Spring Lake	1,010	134	40	14	.....	45	.....	134	50	17	.....	44	.....
Trenton	880	134	37	23	12	07	.....	135	26	23	12	00	.....
Trimbelle	1,401	171	00	50	1	111	.....	172	59	54	1	112	.....
Union	913	06	97	41	1	.....	81	04	99	40	1	.....	85
Total	19,045	2,477	1,158	542	40	1,374	50	2,423	1,158	537	47	1,344	68
Republican plurality													
POLK — 8th District.													
Alden, 1st dist	1,467	109	81	15	.....	74	.....	109	81	15	.....	74	.....
2d dist .....	.....	78	8	5	.....	70	.....	79	7	5	.....	72	.....
Apple River	530	47	13	2	.....	34	.....	44	12	2	.....	31	.....
Balsam Lake	408	55	25	1	.....	30	.....	55	25	1	.....	30	.....
Beaver .....	.....	17	30	2	.....	.....	13	23	24	2	.....	.....	1
Black Brook	703	75	22	45	.....	53	.....	75	21	49	.....	54	.....
Clam Falls	549	24	12	2	.....	12	.....	23	13	2	.....	10	.....
Clayton	1,502	143	18	20	.....	125	.....	144	19	20	.....	125	.....
Clear Lake	170	173	40	25	.....	133	.....	173	20	20	.....	131	.....
Eureka	721	70	30	47	.....	40	.....	73	27	47	.....	40	.....
Farmington	1,085	77	90	9	.....	.....	23	80	95	9	.....	.....	10
Garfield .....	.....	94	20	5	.....	74	.....	101	12	5	.....	84	.....
Georgetown	211	33	2	.....	.....	30	.....	32	2	.....	.....	31	.....
Laketown	570	50	16	87	.....	43	.....	50	10	87	.....	43	.....
Lincoln	700	119	41	30	.....	74	.....	114	41	33	.....	77	.....
Loralne	163	23	13	8	.....	9	.....	22	13	8	.....	9	.....
Luck	410	54	20	.....	.....	20	.....	53	27	.....	.....	29	.....
Milltown	440	51	52	.....	.....	.....	1	51	52	.....	.....	.....	1
Oscoda	1,025	109	87	14	.....	72	.....	109	87	14	.....	72	.....

village	46	20	29	26	47	20	28	37	27
St. Croix Falls	80	16	9	14	30	16	9	14	14
village	93	83	5	60	92	83	6	59	59
Sterling	98	15	11	83	101	12	10	88	88
West Sweden	28	9	11	19	28	9	11	19	19
Totals	1,708	631	832	1,108	1,738	606	834	1,140	18
Republican plurality				1,072				1,122	
PORTAGE — 9th District.									
Alban	557	89	29	60	89	29	22	60	60
Almond	1,043	163	22	188	169	29	22	140	140
Amherst	1,841	320	16	249	320	71	16	249	249
Belmont	1,621	107	23	92	105	16	25	89	89
Buena Vista	1,031	131	24	40	132	92	22	40	40
Carson	1,757	43	6	61	43	104	5	61	61
Eau Claire	688	52	6	85	53	87	6	84	84
Grant	400	26	5	7	26	33	6	7	7
Hull	1,408	46	5	180	49	223	5	174	174
Lanark	1,746	122	5	63	122	59	5	63	63
Linwood	436	35	5	3	35	38	5	3	3
New Hope	916	181	4	142	181	39	4	142	142
Pine Grove	394	85	4	76	85	9	4	76	76
Plover	1,396	242	13	148	242	94	13	148	148
Sharon	2,048	12	1	236	12	307	1	236	236
Stevens Point	802	49	1	58	49	107	1	58	58
city, 1st ward	1,189	107	4	188	108	4	4	1	1
2d ward	1,876	185	12	223	186	12	12	2	2
3d ward	1,794	209	14	277	209	14	14	13	13
4th ward	1,651	238	5	88	238	4	4	16	16
Stockton	1,659	93	3	151	93	244	3	151	151
Totals	23,248	2,608	167	1,071	2,573	2,322	165	1,036	788
Republican plurality				780				788	
PRIOR — 9th District.									
Brannan, 1st pr.	567	36	15	16	36	20	15	16	16
2d pr.		27	6	8	27	19	6	8	8
Fifield	893	204	2	23	201	184	9	17	17
Georgetown		24	21	12	22	14	8	8	8
Hackett		27	21	20	27	7	21	20	20

¹ See St. Croix county.

RICHLAND — 7th District.											
Akan	976	117	103	6	14	116	103	7	.....	13	.....
Bloom	1,462	169	116	17	53	163	116	17	.....	52	.....
Buena Vista	1,128	99	77	21	22	98	77	21	4	21	.....
Dayton	1,151	133	130	23	3	133	130	23	.....	3	.....
Eagle	1,302	163	98	10	70	163	98	10	.....	70	.....
Forest	1,018	171	79	10	92	172	77	11	.....	95	.....
Henrietta	1,107	117	110	23	7	117	111	19	.....	6	.....
Ithaca	1,135	133	139	32	4	134	135	34	4	1	.....
Lone Rock, vil. ....	.....	45	38	4	7	44	39	4	1	5	.....
Marshall	941	155	53	16	102	155	53	16	.....	102	.....
Orion	742	103	53	10	56	103	52	10	.....	56	.....
Richland	1,010	116	53	20	63	116	53	20	1	63	.....
Richland Center, 1st ward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland Center, 2d ward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland Center, 3d ward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richwood	1,477	221	121	.....	100	221	121	.....	.....	100	.....
Rockbridge	1,238	131	129	23	2	130	130	23	.....	.....	.....
Sylvan	1,112	102	94	19	8	94	94	23	.....	4	.....
Westford	1,100	83	161	8	.....	82	162	8	.....	80	.....
Willow	933	140	79	17	61	140	79	17	.....	61	.....
Totals	19,303	2,467	1,740	302	811	2,457	1,734	294	25	804	81
Republican plurality											
Rock — 1st District.											
Avon	727	133	57	8	75	131	57	9	.....	74	.....
Beloit	731	100	46	3	54	100	46	3	.....	54	.....
city, 1st ward	1,233	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
city, 2d ward	1,117	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
city, 3d ward	1,506	237	355	77	536	355	353	84	.....	531	.....
city, 4th ward	1,493	258	106	.....	.....	255	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	921	97	89	7	8	96	89	8	.....	7	.....
Center	1,219	202	65	7	127	202	65	7	.....	137	.....
Clinton	2,173	190	81	13	115	197	81	15	1	116	.....
Clinton, vil .....	.....	174	50	25	124	173	51	27	.....	122	.....
Edgerton, city	1,028	183	201	13	.....	185	199	13	.....	14	.....
Fulton	1,479	199	147	9	53	199	147	9	.....	52	.....
Harmony	1,131	133	124	12	8	131	126	11	.....	5	.....
Janesville	935	116	90	2	26	116	90	2	.....	26	.....
city, 1st ward	2,567	329	233	.....	.....	326	231	.....	.....	.....	.....
city, 2d ward	1,943	259	224	1	.....	256	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
city, 3d ward	1,497	236	124	43	108	1,201	1,105	51	1	96	.....
city, 4th ward	2,729	394	334	.....	.....	294	333	.....	.....	.....	.....
city, 5th ward	1,223	93	188	.....	.....	90	198	.....	.....	.....	.....

BAL VOTES - Continued.

GOVERNOR, 1888.									
	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro	Powell. Lab	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.		
Mr. Clegg's 1st dist.	148	214	79	31	11	130	130		
Heldwin, 2d dist.	70	94	10	10	10	70	70		
Cody, 3d dist.	87	94	57	14	14	87	87		
Ken (Hale), 4th dist.	94	41	65	77	1	94	94		
Ken (Hale), 5th dist.	40	99	47	1	1	40	40		
Ken (Hale), 6th dist.	111	137	16	18	18	111	111		
Ken (Hale), 7th dist.	13	49	84	27	0	13	13		
Ken (Hale), 8th dist.	19	8	210	0	13	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 9th dist.	201	8	210	0	13	201	201		
Ken (Hale), 10th dist.	6	17	50	10	0	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 11th dist.	116	137	81	17	0	116	116		
Ken (Hale), 12th dist.	19	144	138	24	0	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 13th dist.	6	40	74	30	7	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 14th dist.	6	63	53	4	3	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 15th dist.	98	370	333	64	0	98	98		
Ken (Hale), 16th dist.	45	140	178	38	5	45	45		
Ken (Hale), 17th dist.	79	314	79	31	11	79	79		
Ken (Hale), 18th dist.	19	94	10	10	10	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 19th dist.	87	94	57	14	14	87	87		
Ken (Hale), 20th dist.	94	41	65	77	1	94	94		
Ken (Hale), 21st dist.	40	99	47	1	1	40	40		
Ken (Hale), 22nd dist.	111	137	16	18	18	111	111		
Ken (Hale), 23rd dist.	13	49	84	27	0	13	13		
Ken (Hale), 24th dist.	19	8	210	0	13	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 25th dist.	201	8	210	0	13	201	201		
Ken (Hale), 26th dist.	6	17	50	10	0	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 27th dist.	116	137	81	17	0	116	116		
Ken (Hale), 28th dist.	19	144	138	24	0	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 29th dist.	6	40	74	30	7	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 30th dist.	6	63	53	4	3	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 31st dist.	98	370	333	64	0	98	98		
Ken (Hale), 32nd dist.	45	140	178	38	5	45	45		
Ken (Hale), 33rd dist.	79	314	79	31	11	79	79		
Ken (Hale), 34th dist.	19	94	10	10	10	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 35th dist.	87	94	57	14	14	87	87		
Ken (Hale), 36th dist.	94	41	65	77	1	94	94		
Ken (Hale), 37th dist.	40	99	47	1	1	40	40		
Ken (Hale), 38th dist.	111	137	16	18	18	111	111		
Ken (Hale), 39th dist.	13	49	84	27	0	13	13		
Ken (Hale), 40th dist.	19	8	210	0	13	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 41st dist.	201	8	210	0	13	201	201		
Ken (Hale), 42nd dist.	6	17	50	10	0	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 43rd dist.	116	137	81	17	0	116	116		
Ken (Hale), 44th dist.	19	144	138	24	0	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 45th dist.	6	40	74	30	7	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 46th dist.	6	63	53	4	3	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 47th dist.	98	370	333	64	0	98	98		
Ken (Hale), 48th dist.	45	140	178	38	5	45	45		
Ken (Hale), 49th dist.	79	314	79	31	11	79	79		
Ken (Hale), 50th dist.	19	94	10	10	10	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 51st dist.	87	94	57	14	14	87	87		
Ken (Hale), 52nd dist.	94	41	65	77	1	94	94		
Ken (Hale), 53rd dist.	40	99	47	1	1	40	40		
Ken (Hale), 54th dist.	111	137	16	18	18	111	111		
Ken (Hale), 55th dist.	13	49	84	27	0	13	13		
Ken (Hale), 56th dist.	19	8	210	0	13	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 57th dist.	201	8	210	0	13	201	201		
Ken (Hale), 58th dist.	6	17	50	10	0	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 59th dist.	116	137	81	17	0	116	116		
Ken (Hale), 60th dist.	19	144	138	24	0	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 61st dist.	6	40	74	30	7	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 62nd dist.	6	63	53	4	3	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 63rd dist.	98	370	333	64	0	98	98		
Ken (Hale), 64th dist.	45	140	178	38	5	45	45		
Ken (Hale), 65th dist.	79	314	79	31	11	79	79		
Ken (Hale), 66th dist.	19	94	10	10	10	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 67th dist.	87	94	57	14	14	87	87		
Ken (Hale), 68th dist.	94	41	65	77	1	94	94		
Ken (Hale), 69th dist.	40	99	47	1	1	40	40		
Ken (Hale), 70th dist.	111	137	16	18	18	111	111		
Ken (Hale), 71st dist.	13	49	84	27	0	13	13		
Ken (Hale), 72nd dist.	19	8	210	0	13	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 73rd dist.	201	8	210	0	13	201	201		
Ken (Hale), 74th dist.	6	17	50	10	0	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 75th dist.	116	137	81	17	0	116	116		
Ken (Hale), 76th dist.	19	144	138	24	0	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 77th dist.	6	40	74	30	7	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 78th dist.	6	63	53	4	3	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 79th dist.	98	370	333	64	0	98	98		
Ken (Hale), 80th dist.	45	140	178	38	5	45	45		
Ken (Hale), 81st dist.	79	314	79	31	11	79	79		
Ken (Hale), 82nd dist.	19	94	10	10	10	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 83rd dist.	87	94	57	14	14	87	87		
Ken (Hale), 84th dist.	94	41	65	77	1	94	94		
Ken (Hale), 85th dist.	40	99	47	1	1	40	40		
Ken (Hale), 86th dist.	111	137	16	18	18	111	111		
Ken (Hale), 87th dist.	13	49	84	27	0	13	13		
Ken (Hale), 88th dist.	19	8	210	0	13	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 89th dist.	201	8	210	0	13	201	201		
Ken (Hale), 90th dist.	6	17	50	10	0	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 91st dist.	116	137	81	17	0	116	116		
Ken (Hale), 92nd dist.	19	144	138	24	0	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 93rd dist.	6	40	74	30	7	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 94th dist.	6	63	53	4	3	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 95th dist.	98	370	333	64	0	98	98		
Ken (Hale), 96th dist.	45	140	178	38	5	45	45		
Ken (Hale), 97th dist.	79	314	79	31	11	79	79		
Ken (Hale), 98th dist.	19	94	10	10	10	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 99th dist.	87	94	57	14	14	87	87		
Ken (Hale), 100th dist.	94	41	65	77	1	94	94		
Ken (Hale), 101st dist.	40	99	47	1	1	40	40		
Ken (Hale), 102nd dist.	111	137	16	18	18	111	111		
Ken (Hale), 103rd dist.	13	49	84	27	0	13	13		
Ken (Hale), 104th dist.	19	8	210	0	13	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 105th dist.	201	8	210	0	13	201	201		
Ken (Hale), 106th dist.	6	17	50	10	0	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 107th dist.	116	137	81	17	0	116	116		
Ken (Hale), 108th dist.	19	144	138	24	0	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 109th dist.	6	40	74	30	7	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 110th dist.	6	63	53	4	3	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 111th dist.	98	370	333	64	0	98	98		
Ken (Hale), 112th dist.	45	140	178	38	5	45	45		
Ken (Hale), 113th dist.	79	314	79	31	11	79	79		
Ken (Hale), 114th dist.	19	94	10	10	10	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 115th dist.	87	94	57	14	14	87	87		
Ken (Hale), 116th dist.	94	41	65	77	1	94	94		
Ken (Hale), 117th dist.	40	99	47	1	1	40	40		
Ken (Hale), 118th dist.	111	137	16	18	18	111	111		
Ken (Hale), 119th dist.	13	49	84	27	0	13	13		
Ken (Hale), 120th dist.	19	8	210	0	13	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 121st dist.	201	8	210	0	13	201	201		
Ken (Hale), 122nd dist.	6	17	50	10	0	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 123rd dist.	116	137	81	17	0	116	116		
Ken (Hale), 124th dist.	19	144	138	24	0	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 125th dist.	6	40	74	30	7	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 126th dist.	6	63	53	4	3	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 127th dist.	98	370	333	64	0	98	98		
Ken (Hale), 128th dist.	45	140	178	38	5	45	45		
Ken (Hale), 129th dist.	79	314	79	31	11	79	79		
Ken (Hale), 130th dist.	19	94	10	10	10	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 131st dist.	87	94	57	14	14	87	87		
Ken (Hale), 132nd dist.	94	41	65	77	1	94	94		
Ken (Hale), 133rd dist.	40	99	47	1	1	40	40		
Ken (Hale), 134th dist.	111	137	16	18	18	111	111		
Ken (Hale), 135th dist.	13	49	84	27	0	13	13		
Ken (Hale), 136th dist.	19	8	210	0	13	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 137th dist.	201	8	210	0	13	201	201		
Ken (Hale), 138th dist.	6	17	50	10	0	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 139th dist.	116	137	81	17	0	116	116		
Ken (Hale), 140th dist.	19	144	138	24	0	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 141st dist.	6	40	74	30	7	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 142nd dist.	6	63	53	4	3	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 143rd dist.	98	370	333	64	0	98	98		
Ken (Hale), 144th dist.	45	140	178	38	5	45	45		
Ken (Hale), 145th dist.	79	314	79	31	11	79	79		
Ken (Hale), 146th dist.	19	94	10	10	10	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 147th dist.	87	94	57	14	14	87	87		
Ken (Hale), 148th dist.	94	41	65	77	1	94	94		
Ken (Hale), 149th dist.	40	99	47	1	1	40	40		
Ken (Hale), 150th dist.	111	137	16	18	18	111	111		
Ken (Hale), 151st dist.	13	49	84	27	0	13	13		
Ken (Hale), 152nd dist.	19	8	210	0	13	19	19		
Ken (Hale), 153rd dist.	201	8	210	0	13	201	201		
Ken (Hale), 154th dist.	6	17	50	10	0	6	6		
Ken (Hale), 155th dist.	116	137	81	17	0	11			

Kinnickinnick.....	686	104	39	13	65	.....	104	39	11	65	.....
New Richmond, 1st ward.....	1,208	188	98	81	96	.....	197	98	81	94	.....
2d ward.....	61	43	15	2	10	.....	43	15	3	8	.....
3d ward.....	73	8	53	8	10	.....	62	54	8	8	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	579	63	109	54	10	.....	43	109	54	12	.....
Richmond.....	860	43	5	5	10	.....	17	6	8	4	.....
River Falls, 1st ward.....	153	15	56	9	4	.....	60	100	6	16	.....
Rush River.....	628	60	99	6	19	.....	84	105	12	18	.....
St. Joseph.....	880	85	104	12	72	.....	123	109	14	72	.....
Somerset.....	1,098	123	109	14	105	.....	181	117	20	104	.....
Springfield.....	1,373	181	117	19	54	.....	54	83	10	58	.....
Stanton.....	836	54	33	10	54	.....	137	43	17	8	.....
Star Prairie.....	919	138	45	18	7	.....	101	105	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	877	99	104	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	813	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	22,379	2,759	2,130	539	1,072	443	2,753	2,135	530	1,061	443
Republican plurality.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	618	.....

SAUK - 7th District.

Baraboo.....	1,856	198	68	47	125	.....	194	68	46	126	.....
city, 1st ward.....	1,435	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	1,370	602	386	89	266	.....	593	342	92	251	.....
3d ward.....	1,303	182	11	1	.....	.....	184	12	1	.....	.....
Bear Creek.....	853	57	122	7	.....	.....	55	126	5	.....	71
Dellona.....	648	62	80	.....	.....	.....	62	80	.....	.....	18
Delton.....	841	126	43	27	88	.....	129	42	25	87	.....
Excelsior.....	1,286	163	94	28	69	.....	167	98	25	74	.....
Fairfield.....	646	106	34	38	74	.....	107	34	39	73	.....
Franklin.....	1,083	65	115	.....	.....	.....	65	115	.....	.....	50
Freedom.....	1,120	173	60	29	113	.....	173	60	29	113	.....
Greenfield.....	832	83	56	25	27	.....	85	56	23	29	.....
Honey Creek.....	1,250	110	89	.....	21	.....	109	90	19	19	.....
Ironton.....	1,445	158	146	27	12	.....	157	146	28	11	.....
Lavalle.....	1,553	115	110	7	5	.....	114	107	7	7	.....
village.....	.....	50	18	.....	32	.....	50	18	.....	32	.....
Merrimac.....	886	78	98	16	.....	.....	78	98	19	.....	20
Prairie du Sac.....	21,161	38	72	8	.....	.....	38	71	3	.....	38
village.....	.....	88	42	11	40	.....	89	41	11	48	.....
Reedsburg.....	2,617	91	118	12	.....	.....	92	118	11	.....	26
city, 1st ward.....	.....	111	29	.....	.....	.....	111	29	.....	.....	50
2d ward.....	77	81	12	41	.....	.....	156	95	40	.....	55
Sauk City.....	965	56	106	.....	.....	.....	54	109	.....	.....	.....
Spring Green.....	1,098	152	103	19	49	.....	151	101	22	50	.....

¹ Includes the village of Evansville.

² Includes village.

³ Includes city.

Lessor	603	110	27	3	6	63	44	113	25	3	5	83	43
Maple Grove	1,059	72	116	1	1	76	1	73	115	1	1	78	76
Morris	207	84	8	1	1	18	1	84	8	1	1	9	9
Navarino	182	33	20	1	1	1	63	53	22	1	1	2	63
Pella	779	53	116	1	1	2	1	118	116	1	1	2	1
Richmond	663	118	116	1	1	1	1	31	32	1	1	2	1
Seneca	269	31	32	1	1	1	1	60	56	1	1	1	1
Shawano, city, 1st ward	1,287	60	156	3	3	1	5	152	156	17	3	1	4
Shawano, city, 2d ward	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	57	1	1	1	1	1
Shawano, city, 3d ward	61	61	43	1	1	1	1	43	8	1	1	1	1
Washington	1,198	67	148	1	1	1	81	67	149	1	1	1	83
Wauketchon	835	60	84	1	1	1	24	60	84	1	1	1	24
Wittenberg	678	162	51	6	8	111	1	168	51	1	1	117	1
Totals	16,629	1,775	1,636	31	23	519	380	1,784	1,635	25	23	533	384
Republican plurality						139						149	
SHEBOYGAN — 5th District.													
Greenbush	1,924	183	163	14	24	20	55	185	173	12	24	12	69
Herman	2,035	166	221	1	1	1	1	159	228	1	1	1	1
Holland, 1st dist.	3,039	333	107	3	5	226	1	334	106	3	5	228	1
Holland, 2d dist.	2,047	158	21	15	6	137	1	154	25	10	6	129	1
Lima	1,717	282	162	11	2	120	1	286	163	11	1	123	1
Lindon	1,093	284	102	11	1	182	1	285	101	11	1	184	1
Mitchel	1,002	79	156	1	1	1	77	80	154	1	1	1	74
Mosel	1,498	81	89	1	1	48	8	76	94	1	1	1	18
Plymouth	1,189	181	133	5	1	1	1	180	132	5	1	1	1
Plymouth city, 1st ward	75	70	176	2	1	1	1	138	186	1	1	1	48
Plymouth city, 2d ward	1,574	94	255	1	1	1	161	89	260	1	1	1	171
Rhine	473	9	90	1	3	1	81	9	93	1	1	1	84
Russell	1,607	168	142	1	1	26	1	168	142	1	1	1	1
Scott	1,750	100	236	1	3	1	136	96	242	1	3	1	146
Sheboygan	1,960	175	234	34	1	1	1	234	1	1	1	1	1
Sheboygan city, 1st ward	3,336	198	266	24	1	1	1	269	1	1	1	1	1
Sheboygan city, 2d ward	1,228	111	183	27	1	1	1	182	1	1	1	1	1
Sheboygan city, 3d ward	3,529	113	1,542	1	398	1	588	986	1,565	1	390	1	579
Sheboygan city, 4th ward	1,674	105	81	41	1	1	1	137	1	1	1	1	1
Sheboygan city, 5th ward	117	182	149	55	1	1	1	134	1	1	1	1	1
Sheboygan city, 6th ward	33	117	149	71	1	1	1	156	1	1	1	1	1
Sheboygan city, 7th ward	152	152	361	67	1	1	1	370	1	1	1	1	1
Sheboygan city, 8th ward	1,744	136	221	12	4	1	85	136	222	12	3	1	86
Sheboygan Falls	1,132	112	140	8	1	1	28	114	140	8	1	1	28
Sheboygan Falls, village													

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND ELE- TION DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion, 1885.	PRESIDENT, 1888.						GOVERNOR, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
SHEBOYGAN — Continued.													
Sherman	1,774	99	238				159	98	259				161
Wilson	1,154	110	101			9		110	101			9	
Totals	38,600	3,729	4,390	73	449	788	1,359	3,683	4,386	65	436	759	1,402
Democratic plurality													
TAYLOR — 9th District.													
Browning		23	26				3	22	27				5
Chelsea	1,049	77	78	1			1	76	78	1	1		2
Deer Creek	440	50	60				10	50	60				10
Green Wood		20	28				8	21	27				6
Grover		41	18			23		41	18			23	
Little Black	1,005	113	135				22	111	137				26
Medford	2,848	210	239	2			29	210	239	2			29
Monitor		7	28				31	8	28				20
Pine Creek		36	18			18		36	18			18	
Rib Lake	385	108	28	4		74		101	31	4		70	
Westboro	496	112	60	8		52		112	60	8		52	
Totals	5,708	792	719	15		167	94	788	723	15	1	163	98
Republican plurality													
TREMPEALEAU — 8th District.													
Arcadia	3,243	244	377	42			133	240	376	42			130
Albion	716	130	35	28		85		123	35	28		87	
Burnside	1,199	90	158	5			68	90	159	4			69
Caledonia	403	67	27	2		40		67	27	2		40	
Chimney Rock	676	112	22	1		90		112	22	1		90	
Dodge	570	5	66	1			61	5	66	1			61

District	1,876	2,261	1,571	206	903	2,276	1,557	239	1	1,004	295
Berwick	1,957				101	253	154	20			
Gale	1,957	254	153	21	101	253	154	20			
Hale	1,511	148	163	1	14	149	161	1			13
Lincoln	1,953	113	100	27	13	116	99	25			
Preston	1,802	284	80	30	204	266	79	30			23
Pigeon	1,016	89	116	13	27	91	114	13			
Sunmer	1,850	131	53	21	76	132	55	20			
Trempealeau	1,571	231	101	26	130	235	100	26			
Unity	1,760	85	53	10	32	84	54	10			
Totals	19,112	2,261	1,571	206	903	2,276	1,557	239	1	1,004	295
Republican plurality					303					295	
					690					709	
VERNON — 7th District.											
Bergen	914	116	51	2	35	116	80	2	1	36	
Christiana	1,456	235	36	14	249	236	36	13		250	
Clinton	1,004	156	48	6	108	155	49	6		106	
Coon	1,131	208	38	5	170	208	88	5		170	
Forest	1,005	137	37	28	100	136	88	28		98	
Franklin	1,863	164	98	4	66	165	98	3	3	67	
Genoa	1,953	103	73	3	24	102	78	3	1	24	
Greenwood	1,121	101	133	3	27	101	123	3	1	27	27
Hamburg	1,142	133	102	1	36	140	100	1		40	
Harmony	1,135	141	62	13	79	145	53	13	2	87	
Hillsborough	1,305	207	131	9	76	205	131	12	3	74	
Jefferson	1,411	136	66	63	70	137	67	65	9	70	
Kickapoo	1,165	140	90	9	59	153	90	8		62	
Liberty	1,596	86	39	1	46	85	39	1	1	46	
Stark	981	149	64	3	85	149	64	3	8	85	
Sterling	1,351	154	61	3	98	154	61	3	1	98	
Union	779	73	72	4	140	72	74	4		143	
Viroqua	1,532	316	76	24	140	217	74	26	4	143	
city, 1st ward		19	19	9	137	189	68	9	4	121	
2d ward	1,001	190	33	24	137	189	68	29	12	121	
3d ward	56	35	11	4	43	27	89	5	1	42	
Webster	1,123	132	89	9	43	131	40	9	1	42	
Wheatland	860	153	39	3	114	151	40	3	2	111	
Whitestown	837	134	41	24	88	125	40	24		85	
Totals	24,423	3,316	1,540	203	1,803	3,321	1,640	203	49	1,810	29
Republican plurality					1,776					1,781	

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES, AND ELE- TION DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion, 1885.	PRESIDENT, 1888.					GOVERNOR, 1888.						
		Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
WALWORTH—1st District.													
Bloomfield	1,201	211	73	1	.....	136	.....	208	73	3	.....	138	.....
Darien	1,343	205	143	16	.....	63	.....	202	145	17	.....	57	.....
Delavan	2,542	431	213	79	.....	218	.....	419	214	92	.....	205	.....
East Troy	1,406	209	135	7	.....	74	.....	211	133	7	.....	78	.....
Elkhorn	1,249	216	112	38	.....	104	.....	217	111	88	.....	106	.....
Geneva	1,977	140	62	34	.....	78	.....	137	63	36	.....	74	.....
La Fayette	1,008	161	80	15	.....	81	.....	161	81	14	.....	80	.....
La Grange	1,888	183	34	12	.....	149	.....	182	34	13	.....	148	.....
Lake Geneva, 1st ward.....	148	40	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	129	52	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
3d ward.....	135	30	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Linn	2,281	412	122	28	.....	290	.....	407	124	29	.....	233	.....
Lyons	939	167	42	10	.....	125	.....	167	42	10	.....	125	.....
Richmond.....	1,459	189	135	24	.....	54	.....	190	135	23	.....	55	.....
Sharon	1,856	181	84	14	.....	47	.....	182	85	18	.....	47	.....
Spring Prairie.....	2,102	386	108	70	.....	278	.....	386	110	68	.....	276	.....
Sugar Creek.....	1,176	202	62	33	.....	140	.....	201	63	34	.....	139	.....
Troy	1,015	139	58	42	.....	81	.....	138	59	42	.....	79	.....
Walworth	1,006	142	97	21	.....	45	.....	145	97	21	.....	48	.....
Whitewater	1,408	239	71	30	.....	168	.....	237	70	38	.....	167	.....
city, 1st ward.....	888	154	68	16	.....	86	.....	156	67	14	.....	89	.....
2d ward.....	1,835	163	112	16	.....	.....	.....	163	113	16	.....	.....	.....
3d ward.....	1,367	228	102	73	.....	229	.....	228	103	77	.....	222	.....
Totals	1,456	165	113	26	.....	.....	.....	165	113	26	.....	.....	.....
Republican plurality.....	27,802	4,473	2,028	563	93	2,445	.....	4,447	2,086	584	94	2,411	.....
WASHINGTON—8th District.													
Bashaw, 1st pr.....	1,510	335	186	80	.....	149	.....	333	186	83	.....	147	.....
2d pr.....	85	85	92	6	.....	.....	.....	85	92	6	.....	.....	.....
3d pr.....	16	16	12	4	.....	4	.....	16	12	4	.....	4	.....

Veale, 1st pr.....	161	20	21	14	8	3	21	14	.....	8	.....	1
2d pr.....		49	53	2	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,671	514	363	106	161	10	363	107	1	159	8	8
Republican plurality.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....
WASHINGTON—2d District.												
Addison	1,892	73	307	.....	.....	235	308	.....	.....	.....	237	.....
Barton	1,235	99	156	2	.....	57	156	2	.....	.....	57	.....
Erin	1,306	67	178	.....	.....	111	179	.....	.....	.....	113	.....
Farmington	1,704	128	217	5	.....	89	217	4	.....	.....	88	.....
Germanatown.....	2,073	173	211	.....	.....	88	211	.....	.....	.....	88	.....
Hartford	1,431	130	205	.....	.....	75	202	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
city, 1st ward.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	.....	148	2	.....	36	.....	.....
2d ward.....	1,217	183	148	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	1,813	186	129	.....	57	.....	126	.....	.....	63	.....	.....
Kewaskum	1,563	194	153	1	41	.....	155	1	.....	88	.....	.....
Polk	1,641	147	177	.....	.....	30	179	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
Richfield	1,680	95	211	.....	.....	116	212	.....	.....	.....	118	.....
Schlesingerville.....	415	26	65	.....	.....	39	66	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
Trenton	2,046	73	233	2	.....	209	230	2	.....	.....	206	.....
Wayne	1,496	181	118	.....	63	.....	137	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
West Bend	846	49	101	.....	.....	53	103	.....	.....	.....	56	.....
city, 1st ward.....	.....	66	214	.....	.....	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	146	.....
2d ward.....	1,284	.....	105	.....	.....	148	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	23,623	1,899	2,873	13	196	1,199	2,898	11	.....	164	1,308	164
Democratic plurality.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,039	.....
WAUKESHA—2d District.												
Brookfield	2,137	151	309	4	.....	153	313	4	.....	.....	164	.....
Delafield.....	1,666	219	141	1	78	.....	143	1	.....	74	.....	.....
Eagle	1,148	145	144	.....	11	.....	144	13	1	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	1,337	197	146	.....	.....	.....	147	24	.....	50	.....	.....
Lisbon.....	1,446	207	167	23	51	.....	168	19	2	39	.....	.....
Menomonee.....	2,315	174	316	18	40	.....	317	18	.....	.....	145	.....
Merton.....	1,617	235	146	14	79	.....	149	12	14	74	.....	.....
Mukwonago.....	1,133	173	101	43	73	.....	149	43	.....	73	.....	.....
Muskego.....	1,516	143	145	6	.....	.....	144	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Berlin	1,710	111	201	16	.....	2	199	15	1	.....	.....	.....
Oconomowoc	1,418	171	140	2	31	.....	139	2	.....	33	.....	.....

Scandinavia.....	1,118	266	11	8	255	4	268	11	7	287	7
Union.....	918	83	87	8	88	4	81	88	4	96	7
Waupaca.....	987	143	48	14	95	.....	144	48	14	277	.....
Waupaca city.....	1,810	844	71	36	278	.....	847	70	34	6	.....
Weyauwega.....	61	61	57	4	4	33	62	56	4	.....	39
Weyauwega village.....	1,807	63	96	4	.....	.....	59	98	5	.....	.....
Totals.....	25,840	3,385	1,789	167	53	270	3,388	1,778	168	1,885	280
Republican plurality.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,606	.....
WAUWATARA — 6th District.											
Aurora.....	1,204	169	46	17	.....	.....	170	46	16	194	.....
Bloomfield.....	1,389	169	53	2	.....	.....	169	53	2	116	.....
Coloma.....	652	89	58	.....	.....	.....	92	57	.....	35	.....
Dakota.....	548	82	22	.....	.....	.....	82	22	.....	60	.....
Deerfield.....	446	87	5	6	.....	.....	88	5	6	83	.....
Hancock.....	129	129	36	2	.....	.....	130	35	2	95	.....
Leon.....	818	180	39	14	.....	.....	180	38	15	92	.....
Marion.....	631	105	27	1	.....	.....	105	27	1	78	.....
Mt. Morris.....	679	146	28	13	.....	.....	146	28	13	128	.....
Oasis.....	672	100	28	12	.....	.....	108	26	10	77	.....
Plainfield.....	856	178	30	8	.....	.....	188	18	2	165	.....
Plainfield village.....	585	89	21	6	.....	.....	91	20	5	71	.....
Poyssippi.....	964	158	48	7	.....	.....	158	53	7	100	.....
Richford.....	516	56	59	.....	.....	.....	56	59	.....	.....	3
Rose.....	551	89	15	22	.....	.....	89	15	22	74	.....
Saxville.....	754	183	22	14	.....	.....	183	22	14	111	.....
Springwater.....	592	92	11	35	.....	.....	91	13	35	79	.....
Warren.....	754	96	81	1	.....	.....	97	81	1	16	.....
Wautoma.....	720	148	49	4	.....	.....	148	49	4	99	.....
Totals.....	18,921	2,245	663	159	83	3	2,258	658	157	1,608	3
Republican plurality.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....
WINNEBAGO — 6th District.											
Algoma.....	769	124	45	9	4	79	126	45	9	81	.....
Black Wolf.....	849	52	107	3	.....	.....	52	107	3	.....	55
Clayton.....	1,815	129	120	1	11	9	129	121	11	8	.....
Menasha.....	698	53	66	15	6	.....	53	66	6	.....	38

¹ See Outagamie county.

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTY	1900	1904	1908
Adams	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ashland	1,000	1,000	1,000
Baraboo	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barren	1,000	1,000	1,000

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1884-1888 — BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	St. John. Pro.	Butler. G. B.	Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Street- or. Lab.
Adams.....	1,002	454	9	5	1,102	496	16	5
Ashland.....	1,084	672	16	.....	2,888	2,233	56	.....
Barron.....	1,605	792	70	19	1,800	885	283	6
Bayfield.....	431	243	1	.....	1,205	708	27	.....
Brown.....	2,946	3,681	44	34	2,655	3,554	133	98
L.affalo.....	1,544	1,225	3	81	1,754	1,331	88	1
Burnett.....	601	27	1	6	490	69	280	.....
Calumet.....	957	2,186	48	140	952	1,984	46	148
Chippewa.....	2,545	2,500	48	56	2,685	2,506	283	.....
Clark.....	1,953	1,244	53	104	2,280	1,297	144	28
Columbia.....	2,470	2,630	248	7	2,509	2,650	393	13
Crawford.....	1,536	1,615	35	47	1,799	1,564	62	48
Dane.....	6,222	6,410	572	45	6,827	6,426	1,082	6
Dodge.....	2,145	6,145	96	115	2,186	6,046	212	40
Door.....	1,838	1,117	84	70	1,688	1,018	55	2
Douglas.....	275	249	1	.....	1,183	778	19	3
Dunn.....	2,536	1,202	57	76	2,531	1,299	50	91
Eau Claire.....	2,622	2,949	152	65	2,203	2,412	493	162
Florence.....	322	142	4	.....	221	227	3	11
Fond du Lac.....	4,273	4,878	213	201	4,511	4,910	297	101
Forest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	217	9	.....
Grant.....	4,137	2,253	347	124	4,242	2,414	449	94
Green.....	2,568	1,891	349	288	2,659	2,096	440	217
Green Lake.....	1,585	1,222	155	11	1,702	1,415	125	5
Iowa.....	2,463	2,227	288	4	2,484	2,257	461	.....
Jackson.....	2,080	2,265	41	79	2,090	2,286	255	.....
Jefferson.....	2,912	4,227	209	18	2,994	4,222	204	13
Juneau.....	2,012	1,710	125	26	2,066	1,666	183	11
Kenosha.....	1,705	1,557	30	.....	1,684	1,681	102	1
Kewaunee.....	746	2,008	9	.....	849	2,077	1	.....
La Crosse.....	2,780	2,412	125	16	4,128	2,901	394	183
La Fayette.....	2,491	2,198	220	46	2,564	2,275	268	5
Langlade.....	559	228	22	28	774	1,122	98	.....
Lincoln.....	1,073	2,222	14	26	1,128	1,022	107	113
Manitowoc.....	2,522	4,203	37	3	2,703	4,218	19	127
Marathon.....	2,144	2,222	22	65	2,122	2,265	42	304
Marinette.....	2,024	2,221	101	1	1,775	1,767	224	127
Marquette.....	940	1,572	22	7	1,119	1,005	26	4
Milwaukee.....	16,841	16,220	221	901	21,394	17,302	339	4,494
Monroe.....	2,623	2,227	122	74	2,625	2,132	266	.....
Oconto.....	1,494	1,033	52	2	1,315	1,142	37	7
Oneida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	771	228	6	.....
Outagamie.....	2,644	4,122	72	122	2,759	4,000	187	118
Ozaukee.....	716	2,171	9	16	750	2,026	4	86
Pepin.....	957	413	2	11	926	461	173	.....
Pierce.....	2,473	1,120	125	2	2,477	1,152	542	46
Polk.....	1,717	2,222	22	.....	1,703	2,631	322	.....
Portage.....	2,219	2,222	22	44	2,623	2,222	167	22
Price.....	2,221	2,222	22	.....	914	619	101	.....
Racine.....	4,223	2,222	22	22	2,227	2,222	528	223
Richland.....	2,222	1,222	22	22	2,227	1,222	222	21
Rock.....	2,222	2,222	22	65	2,222	2,501	472	13
St. Croix.....	2,222	2,222	107	5	2,222	2,120	529	40
Sauk.....	2,222	2,222	22	21	2,410	2,622	528	22
Sawyer.....	2,222	1,222	2	.....	2,222	511	1	.....
Shawano.....	1,222	1,222	2	21	1,222	1,622	31	23
Sheboygan.....	2,511	2,222	107	124	2,722	4,222	73	449
Taylor.....	2,222	2,222	1	.....	2,222	719	15	.....
Trempealeau.....	2,122	1,222	102	111	2,222	1,571	226	.....
Vernon.....	2,217	1,222	124	127	2,316	1,540	222	45
Walworth.....	4,222	2,115	325	23	4,473	2,022	523	23
Washburn.....	2,222	122	47	.....	514	222	102	.....
Washington.....	1,222	2,222	22	22	1,222	2,222	12	.....
Waukesha.....	2,222	2,222	22	22	2,222	2,222	227	23
Waupaca.....	2,222	1,222	22	122	2,222	1,222	167	23
Waushara.....	2,122	2,222	22	22	2,222	2,222	159	23
Winnebago.....	4,222	4,222	241	22	4,222	4,611	402	682
Wood.....	1,455	1,033	2	27	1,924	1,221	41	73
Total.....	161,185	146,433	7,640	4,528	176,553	155,222	14,277	8,552

line's plurality 14,622.

Harrison's plurality 21,321.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND STATE OFFICERS, 1868, BY COUNTIES.

Harrison's plurality, 21,221.

W. D. Heard's plurality, 20,212.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1888 — Continued.

COUNTIES.	Lieutenant-Governor.					Secretary of State.				
	Geo. W. Ryland. Rep.	Andrew Kull. Dem.	Chris. Carlson. Pro.	Nelson E. Allen. Lab.	Scatter- ing.	Ernst G. Timme. Rep.	August C. Larson. Dem.	Nelson La Due. Pro.	Wm. M. Lockwood. Lab.	Scatter- ing.
Adams.....	1,105	426	14	6	....	1,107	424	14	6	....
Ashland.....	2,869	2,179	55	....	....	2,878	2,173	55	....	....
Barron.....	1,796	876	297	6	....	1,798	876	292	6	....
Bayfield.....	1,203	706	27	....	....	1,200	711	28	....	....
Brown.....	2,657	3,545	132	99	....	2,659	3,544	132	99	....
Buffalo.....	1,763	1,321	87	5	....	1,801	1,281	87	5	1
Burnett.....	490	69	230	....	....	490	69	230	....	....
Calumet.....	954	1,982	45	145	....	967	1,969	45	145	....
Chippewa.....	2,683	2,500	280	....	....	2,678	2,492	278	....	....
Clark.....	2,263	1,294	146	22	....	2,273	1,284	147	22	....
Columbia.....	3,510	2,644	398	13	1	3,515	2,642	396	13	....
Crawford.....	1,805	1,563	59	34	....	1,805	1,563	62	34	....
Dane.....	6,853	6,895	1,093	5	1	6,887	6,866	1,063	5	1
Dodge.....	3,180	6,042	224	46	....	3,188	6,040	224	40	....
Door.....	1,693	1,088	52	....	....	1,705	1,021	52	....	....
Douglas.....	1,181	776	16	3	....	1,180	779	16	3	....
Dunn.....	2,529	1,806	281	89	....	2,500	1,335	279	92	....
Eau Claire.....	3,216	2,403	496	163	....	3,157	2,440	485	162	....
Florence.....	322	228	8	11	....	319	231	8	11	....
Fond du Lac..	4,503	4,916	308	97	....	4,507	4,915	302	102	1
Forest.....	234	216	9	....	....	284	216	9	....	....
Grant.....	4,225	3,410	447	95	1	4,250	3,408	449	95	....
Green.....	2,646	2,101	449	217	....	2,648	2,097	450	217	....
Green Lake...	1,702	1,411	128	4	....	1,706	1,408	128	4	....
Iowa.....	2,487	2,258	460	....	....	2,486	2,258	461	....	....
Jackson.....	2,085	996	255	....	....	2,086	994	257	....	....
Jefferson.....	2,993	4,280	206	14	1	3,000	4,276	210	8	....
Juneau.....	2,072	1,666	182	9	....	2,073	1,665	182	9	....
Kenosha.....	1,692	1,673	108	....	2	2,028	1,331	102	....	1
Kewaunee.....	848	2,074	1	....	....	849	2,077	1	....	....
La Crosse.....	4,123	3,890	399	124	....	4,143	3,875	404	104	....
La Fayette.....	2,567	2,276	266	3	....	2,568	2,273	269	3	....
Langlade.....	775	1,194	94	....	....	781	1,189	93	....	....
Lincoln.....	1,116	1,048	104	113	....	1,110	1,055	103	113	....
Manitowoc.....	2,702	4,213	17	128	....	2,736	4,178	15	128	....
Marathon.....	2,104	3,374	43	311	....	2,117	3,365	42	311	....
Marinette.....	1,770	1,756	226	135	....	1,777	1,755	226	135	....
Marquette.....	1,126	999	26	4	....	1,128	1,002	26	4	....
Milwaukee.....	21,349	17,102	344	4,654	....	21,716	16,877	347	4,642	....
Monroe.....	2,700	2,141	264	27	....	2,702	2,137	263	27	....
Oconto.....	1,316	1,150	36	6	....	1,317	1,149	36	6	....
Oneida.....	770	869	6	....	....	770	869	6	....	....
Outagamie.....	2,757	4,006	188	117	....	2,771	3,991	187	119	....
Ozaukee.....	756	2,026	4	86	....	763	2,019	4	86	....
Pepin.....	925	460	177	....	....	925	459	177	....	....
Pierce.....	2,477	1,157	547	4	....	2,477	1,157	547	46	....
Polk.....	1,720	613	835	....	....	1,724	614	838	....	....
Portage.....	2,579	2,263	161	22	....	2,578	2,317	166	22	....
Price.....	914	620	101	....	....	922	612	101	....	....
Racine.....	3,937	3,235	458	317	....	3,962	3,252	454	313	....
Richland.....	2,460	1,736	299	25	....	2,461	1,736	299	24	....
Rock.....	6,218	3,491	505	8	....	6,218	3,489	502	8	....
St. Croix.....	2,757	2,129	532	51	1	2,763	2,124	532	51	....
Sauk.....	3,407	2,642	551	33	....	3,404	2,644	551	33	....
Sawyer.....	542	510	1	....	....	542	510	1	....	....
Shawano.....	1,787	1,635	25	20	....	1,792	1,627	25	20	....
Sheboygan.....	3,736	4,319	72	445	....	3,750	4,301	72	450	....
Taylor.....	793	719	15	....	....	807	706	15	....	....
Trempealeau..	2,265	1,573	235	....	1	2,263	1,575	235	....	....
Vernon.....	3,322	1,510	266	47	....	3,324	1,510	268	47	....
Walworth.....	4,444	2,034	579	94	....	4,476	2,002	585	94	....
Washburn.....	514	363	107	1	....	514	362	108	....	....
Washington...	1,877	2,868	11	....	....	1,879	2,868	11	....	....
Waukesha.....	3,840	3,447	315	22	....	3,861	3,426	314	22	....
Waupaca.....	3,386	1,765	171	53	....	3,389	1,764	165	53	....
Waushara.....	2,252	663	159	33	....	2,253	662	159	33	....
Winnebago.....	4,898	4,613	368	689	38	4,909	4,608	406	684	....
Wood.....	1,909	1,982	38	65	....	1,909	1,977	38	65	....
Total.....	176,488	154,735	14,533	8,763	46	177,495	153,921	14,537	8,721	4

Geo. W. Ryland's plurality, 21,753.

Ernst G. Timme's plurality, 23,574; majority, 312.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1888 — Continued.

Henry B. Harshaw & plurality, 23,028.

C. E. Estabrook & plurality, 21,408.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1898.—Continued.

James B. Thayer's plurality, 22,208.

Atley Peterson's plurality, 21,007.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1888—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Insurance Commissioner.				
	Philip Cheek, Jr. Rep.	Evan W. Evans. Dem.	S. M. Bixby. Pro.	Ritner Stephens. Lab.	Scatter- ing.
Adams.....	1,108	425	11	6	.....
Ashland.....	2,856	2,183	56	.....	.....
Barron.....	1,797	877	295	6	.....
Bayfield.....	1,207	705	27	.....	.....
Brown.....	2,654	3,550	131	96	.....
Buffalo.....	1,765	1,318	87	5	.....
Burnett.....	490	69	229	.....	1
Calumet.....	954	1,981	62	129	.....
Chippewa.....	2,057	2,491	266	.....	.....
Clark.....	2,260	1,298	147	22	.....
Columbia.....	3,511	2,646	396	13	.....
Crawford.....	1,804	1,562	61	34	2
Dane.....	6,849	6,879	1,095	5	.....
Dodge.....	3,179	6,040	222	41	.....
Door.....	1,693	1,096	52	.....	.....
Douglas.....	1,181	775	19	3	.....
Dunn.....	2,529	1,307	291	89	.....
Eau Claire.....	3,207	2,402	493	163	1
Florence.....	322	223	8	11	.....
Fond du Lac.....	4,501	4,920	303	99	1
Forest.....	234	216	9	.....	.....
Grant.....	4,241	3,412	447	102	.....
Green.....	2,649	2,097	450	217	.....
Green Lake.....	1,702	1,412	123	4	.....
Iowa.....	2,414	2,340	449	.....	.....
Jackson.....	2,088	993	255	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	2,995	4,230	205	15	.....
Juneau.....	2,072	1,607	161	9	.....
Kenosha.....	1,692	1,675	107	.....	1
Kewaunee.....	848	2,077	1	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	4,132	3,914	398	122	1
La Fayette.....	2,567	2,275	208	3	.....
Langlade.....	774	1,195	94	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	1,117	1,045	105	113	.....
Manitowoc.....	2,702	4,212	17	123	.....
Marathon.....	2,106	3,375	43	312	.....
Marinette.....	1,774	1,758	196	135	.....
Marquette.....	1,124	1,004	26	4	.....
Milwaukee.....	21,424	17,032	346	4,643	.....
Monroe.....	2,703	2,141	261	27	.....
Oconto.....	1,317	1,148	33	6	.....
Oneida.....	741	896	6	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	2,755	4,011	189	115	.....
Ozaukee.....	755	2,027	4	86	.....
Pepin.....	926	459	176	.....	.....
Pierce.....	2,476	1,159	547	46	.....
Polk.....	1,731	613	332	.....	.....
Portage.....	2,578	2,318	166	23	.....
Price.....	915	618	101	.....	.....
Racine.....	3,938	3,288	460	313	.....
Richland.....	2,449	1,717	299	23	.....
Rock.....	6,218	3,489	501	8	1
St. Croix.....	2,759	2,130	530	51	.....
Sauk.....	3,343	2,719	534	33	1
Sawyer.....	542	510	1	.....	.....
Shawano.....	1,796	1,633	25	20	.....
Sheboygan.....	3,738	4,314	72	420	.....
Taylor.....	791	720	15	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	2,266	1,573	235	.....	.....
Vernon.....	3,326	1,510	268	46	.....
Walworth.....	4,456	2,022	588	94	.....
Washburn.....	514	363	108	.....	.....
Washington.....	1,879	2,868	11	.....	.....
Waukesha.....	3,832	3,447	313	21	.....
Waupaca.....	3,390	1,765	170	53	.....
Waushara.....	2,252	663	159	33	.....
Winnebago.....	4,903	4,615	405	634	1
Wood.....	1,905	1,982	33	65	.....
Total.....	176,353	154,951	14,511	3,695	10

Philip Cheek, Jr.'s plurality, 21,402.

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1848.		1869.	
Dewey, democrat.....	19,538	Fairchild, republican.....	69,502
Tweedy, whig.....	14,449	Robinson, democrat.....	61,289
Dewey's majority.....	5,089	Fairchild's majority.....	8,263
1849.		1871.	
Dewey, democrat.....	16,649	Washburn, republican.....	78,301
Collins, whig.....	11,817	Doolittle, democrat.....	68,910
Dewey's majority.....	5,832	Washburn's majority.....	9,391
1851.		1873.	
Farwell, whig.....	22,819	Taylor, democrat.....	81,599
Upham, democrat.....	21,812	Washburn, republican.....	66,224
Farwell's majority.....	507	Taylor's majority.....	15,375
1853.		1875.	
Barstow, democrat.....	30,405	Ludington, republican.....	85,155
Holton, republican.....	21,886	Taylor, democrat.....	84,314
Baird, whig.....	3,304	Ludington's majority.....	841
Barstow's plurality.....	8,519	1877.	
1855.		Smith, republican.....	78,759
Barstow, democrat.....	36,355	Mallory, democrat.....	70,496
Bashford, republican.....	36,198	Allis, greenback.....	26,216
Barstow's majority.....	157	Smith's majority.....	8,273
1857.		1879.	
Randall, republican.....	44,093	Smith, republican.....	100,535
Cross, democrat.....	44,239	Jenkins, democrat.....	75,060
Randall's majority.....	454	May, greenback.....	12,066
1859.		Smith's majority over both.....	12,509
Randall, republican.....	59,999	1880.	
Hobart, democrat.....	52,539	Rusk, republican.....	81,754
Randall's majority.....	7,460	Fratz, democrat.....	69,197
1861.		Kanouse, prohibition.....	13,225
Harvey, republican.....	53,777	Allis, greenback.....	7,002
Ferguson, democrat.....	44,456	Rusk's plurality.....	11,957
Harvey's majority.....	8,321	1884.	
1863.		Rusk, republican.....	163,214
Lewis, republican.....	72,717	Fratz, democrat.....	143,945
Palmer, democrat.....	49,053	Hastings, prohibition.....	8,545
Lewis' majority.....	23,664	Utley, greenback.....	4,274
1865.		Rusk's plurality.....	19,269
Fairchild, republican.....	56,332	1886.	
Hobart, democrat.....	48,330	Rusk, republican.....	133,247
Fairchild's majority.....	10,002	Woodward, democrat.....	114,529
1867.		Olin, prohibitionist.....	17,069
Fairchild, republican.....	73,637	Cochrane, people's.....	21,467
Tallmadge, democrat.....	68,873	Rusk's plurality.....	18,718
Fairchild's majority.....	4,764	1888.	
		Hoard, republican.....	175,696
		Morgan, democrat.....	155,423
		Durant, prohibition.....	14,373
		Powell, labor.....	9,196
		Hoard's plurality.....	20,273

1 This certificate was set aside by the Supreme Court.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN WISCONSIN.

From 1848 to 1884.

NOTE — Names indented denote unsuccessful candidates. Figures in left hand column denote the number of the election, from the first presidential election in 1789 to the twenty fifth in 1884.

ELEC-TION.		CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT.	VOTE FOR CANDIDATES.				TOTAL VOTE.			
Number.	Year.		Popular.	Per cent. Popular.	Majority.	Electoral.	Popular.	Increase Popular.	Per cent. Increase.	Electoral.
16	1848	Zachary Taylor	13,747	35.1	.....	.....	30,166	.....	.....	4
		Lewis Cass	15,001	28.3	1,254*	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Martin Van Buren ..	10,418	26.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	1852	Franklin Pierce.....	33,658	52.0	2,604	5	61,712	25,546	65.2	5
		Winfield Scott.....	22,210	34.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		John P. Hale.....	8,814	13.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	1856	James Buchanan.....	52,843	44.2	.....	.....	119,512	54,800	84.7	5
		John C. Fremont....	66,090	55.3	12,668	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Millard Fillmore	579	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	1860	Abraham Lincoln.....	86,113	56.6	20,040	5	152,180	82,668	27.3	5
		John C. Breckinridge	888	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		John Bell.....	161	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		S. A. Douglas	65,021	42.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	1864	Abraham Lincoln.....	83,458	55.9	17,574	8	149,842	2,838†	1.8†	8
		Geo. B. McClellan...	65,884	44.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	1868	Ulysses S. Grant	108,857	56.2	24,150	8	193,564	44,222	29.6	8
		Horatio Seymour ...	84,707	43.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	1872	Ulysses S. Grant	104,997	54.6	17,686	10	112,308	1,250†	.7†	10
		Horace Greeley	86,477	45.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Charles O'Connor	834	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	1876	Rutherford B. Hayes...	130,668	51.0	5,205	10	256,131	63,823	33.2	10
		Samuel J. Tilden .	123,927	48.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Peter Cooper.....	1,509	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		G. C. Smith.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	1880	James A. Garfield.....	144,398	54.1	21,709	10	267,182	11,051	4.8	10
		Winfield S. Hancock.	114,644	42.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		J. B. Weaver	7,986	03.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Neal Dow.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		J. B. Phelps.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	1884	Grover Cleveland	146,477	45.8	.....	.....	319,888	52,706	16.5	11
		James G. Blaine	161,157	50.4	2,426	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
		J. P. St. John	7,656	02.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Benj. F. Butler.....	4,598	01.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	1888	Benjamin Harrison	176,553	49.7	21,331*	11	354,614	34,726	10.8†	11
		Grover Cleveland	155,232	43.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Clinton B. Fisk.....	14,277	04.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		E. W. Streeter.	8,552	02.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VOTES GIVEN FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

Statement of votes given for Associate Justice of Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, at the Judicial Election held on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1887.

COUNTIES.	Harlow S. Orton.	Scat- tering.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Harlow S. Orton.	Scat- tering.	Total.
Adams.....	901	.....	901	Marinette.....	758	.....	758
Ashland.....	294	.....	294	Marquette.....	1,034	.....	1,034
Barron.....	1,167	1	1,168	Milwaukee.....	27,779	3	27,782
Bayfield.....	419	.....	419	Monroe.....	1,644	.....	1,644
Brown.....	1,851	.....	1,851	Oconto.....	292	1	293
Buffalo.....	1,478	.....	1,478	Oneida.....	358	.....	358
Burnett.....	224	.....	224	Outagamie.....	2,387	2	2,389
Calumet.....	1,205	.....	1,205	Ozaukee.....	1,980	.....	1,980
Chippewa.....	692	.....	692	Pepin.....	611	.....	611
Clark.....	1,186	2	1,188	Pierce.....	1,572	71	1,643
Columbia.....	2,961	1	2,962	Polk.....	1,158	15	1,173
Crawford.....	1,373	2	1,375	Portage.....	1,968	2	1,970
Dane.....	5,918	8	5,926	Price.....	639	.....	639
Dodge.....	4,483	1	4,484	Racine.....	1,181	2	1,183
Door.....	1,055	11	1,066	Richland.....	1,665	10	1,675
Douglas.....	121	.....	121	Rock.....	3,855	2	3,857
Dunn.....	1,589	4	1,593	St. Croix.....	1,726	2	1,728
Eau Claire.....	1,172	31	1,204	Sauk.....	1,774	1	1,775
Florence.....	158	.....	158	Sawyer.....	170	.....	170
Fond du Lac.....	4,014	2	4,016	Shawano.....	1,616	2	1,618
Forest.....	55	.....	55	Sheboygan.....	2,409	.....	2,409
Grant.....	2,249	1	2,250	Taylor.....	667	.....	667
Green.....	1,056	12	1,068	Trempealeau.....	1,245	2	1,247
Green Lake.....	971	.....	971	Vernon.....	2,258	1	2,259
Iowa.....	893	.....	893	Walworth.....	1,904	1	1,905
Jackson.....	1,040	25	1,065	Washburn.....	30	.....	30
Jefferson.....	2,900	.....	2,900	Washington.....	2,522	.....	2,522
Juneau.....	1,460	.....	1,460	Waukesha.....	2,250	97	2,347
Kenosha.....	730	.....	730	Waupaca.....	1,772	3	1,775
Kewaunee.....	2,013	.....	2,013	Waushara.....	1,788	24	1,812
La Crosse.....	960	17	977	Winnebago.....	2,891	.....	2,891
La Fayette.....	1,625	.....	1,625	Wood.....	961	1	962
Langlade.....	484	.....	484				
Lincoln.....	533	4	537				
Manitowoc.....	2,906	.....	2,906				
Marathon.....	1,446	.....	1,446				
				Total.....	127,944	364	128,308

OFFICIAL VOTES GIVEN FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

Election held April 5th, 1887.

COUNTY.	Daniel H. Johnson.	Newton S. Murphy.	Scattering.	Total.
Milwaukee.. .. .	14,606	13,192	2	27,800

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Election held April 3d, 1888.

COUNTIES.	George Clementson.	Scattering.	Total.
Crawford	1,755	28	1,783
Grant.....	4,124	4	4,128
Iowa	1,866	16	1,882
La Fayette.....	2,551	4	2,555
Richland	2,476	2	2,478
Total.....	12,772	54	12,826

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Election held April 3d, 1888.

COUNTIES.	Alfred W. Newman.	Scattering.	Total.
Clark	1,349	9	1,358
Jackson	1,205	17	1,312
La Crosse.....	1,613	1	1,614
Monroe	2,400	1	2,401
Trempealeau	2,117	5	2,123
Vernon	2,172	7	2,179
Total.....	10,946	40	10,986

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Election held April 3d, 1888.

COUNTIES.	R. D. Marshall.	W. P. Swift.	Scattering.	Total.
Barron.....	1,063	1,311	7	2,381
Burnett	352	294	1	647
Chippewa.....	2,767	1,106	.....	8,873
Douglas	431	395	12	838
Polk.....	1,080	1,168	.....	2,248
Washburn	544	335	.....	879
Total.....	6,237	4,609	20	10,866

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

Election held April 3d, 1888.

COUNTIES.	John R. Bennett.	Scattering.	Total.
Green	2,360	8	2,368
Jefferson.....	3,300	.....	3,300
Rock ..	3,866	44	3,910
Total.....	9,526	47	9,573

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Election held April 5th, 1887.

COUNTIES.	A. Scott Sloan.	Scattering.	Total.
Dodge.....	4,474	.....	4,474
Ozaukee	1,981	.....	1,981
Washington.....	2,518	3	2,521
Waukesha	2,306	97	2,403
Total.....	11,279	100	11,379

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Election held April 5th, 1887.

COUNTIES.	J. K. Parish.	W. H. Packard.	W. M. Tomkins.	J. J. Miles.	Total.
Ashland	288	288	288	288	1,152
Bayfield	24	122	18	48	172
Oneida.....	22	14	8	12	56
Pike.....	22	15	145	22	199
Sawyer	2	22	2	1	27
Taylor.....	1,021	.....	15	.....	1,036
Total.....	1,160	1,457	368	380	3,365

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following is the act relating to the amendment of section 1 of article 10 of the state constitution, followed by the vote by counties given for and against the proposition, at the general election held November 6, 1888:

[No. 563, A.]

[Published April 30, 1887.]

CHAPTER 357.

AN ACT to submit to the people an amendment to section 1, of Article 10, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, relating to education.

WHEREAS, At the biennial session of the legislature of this state for the year 1885, an amendment to the constitution of this state was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment was in the following language: Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That section 1, of Article 10, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. The supervision of common schools shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct. The legislature may prescribe by law the qualifications of the state superintendent, and all other officers intrusted with the supervision of common schools. The state superintendent and such other officers intrusted with the supervision of common schools, shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, or respective districts, at such time and in such manner as the legislature shall provide. The powers, duties and compensation of all such officers shall be provided for by law.

AND WHEREAS, The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of this state was duly agreed to in the legislature of this state, chosen at the general election in November, 1886, by a majority of all the members elected to each house thereof; therefore

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, shall be submitted to the people of this state at a general election to be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1888; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment shall become a part of the constitution of this state.

SECTION 2. The form of ballot in voting to approve and ratify such amendment shall be: "For the amendment to section 1, of article 10, of the constitution." And the form of ballot against such amendment shall be: "Against the amendment to section 1, of article 10, of the constitution." Such ballots shall be separate and apart from any other ballot, and shall be cast in separate boxes to be provided for that purpose; and all persons qualified to vote at any election in this state shall be deemed voters on this question.

SECTION 3. The votes cast for or against such amendment shall be counted and returned by the inspectors of the election in all respects as votes for state officers are counted and returned, and the officers in counties now designated by law to canvass the returns of votes for state officers, shall canvass the returns in their respective counties, on this question, and certify and return the result to the state canvassers, at the same time and places, and under the same regulations and restrictions, now provided by law for canvassing and declaring the returns for elections of state officers; and the state canvassers shall canvass said returns, certified by them as provided by law in case of elections for state officers.

SECTION 4. Within three days after the determination of said canvass by the state canvassers, they shall certify the result thereof to the governor, who shall thereupon without delay make proclamation of the result.

SECTION 5. The secretary of state is hereby required to include the substance of this act in the notice of the general election for the year 1888.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 8, 1887.

Tabular statement of the votes given for and against the proposed amendment of section one (1) of article ten (10) of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, relating to education, at the General election held in the several counties of the state of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, being the sixth day of November, A. D. 1888.

COUNTIES.	For.	Against.	COUNTIES.	For.	Against.
Adams	58	102	Marathon	664	1,259
Ashland			Marinette	64	16
Barron	996	92	Marquette	190	204
Bayfield			Milwaukee	132	1,043
Brown	283	124	Monroe	307	530
Buffalo	50	551	Oconto		
Burnett	216	9	Oneida	35	4
Calumet	362	125	Outagamie	493	279
Chippewa			Ozaukee		
Clark	255	139	Pepin	34	40
Columbia	105	197	Pierce	174	131
Crawford	22	193	Polk	236	169
Dane	198	292	Portage	348	275
Dodge	270	664	Price	119	2
Door	15		Racine	226	483
Douglas	152	7	Richland	66	1,148
Dunn	28	238	Rock	530	743
Eau Claire	189	71	St. Croix	151	121
Florence	5		Sauk	433	408
Fond du Lac	79	335	Sawyer	10	
Forest	53		Shawano	88	210
Grant	111	945	Sheboygan	91	206
Green	288	776	Taylor	18	87
Green Lake	90	309	Trempealeau	584	484
Iowa	43	87	Vernon	26	344
Jackson	270	185	Walworth	672	401
Jefferson	120	330	Washington		
Juneau	60	64	Washington	29	19
Kenosha	146	336	Waukesha	139	329
Kewaunee	291	1	Waupaca	226	665
La Crosse	338	49	Wausara	201	291
La Fayette	385	538	Winnebago	435	1,280
Langlade	85	202	Wood	1	1
Lincoln	36	81			
Manitowoc	625	171	Total	12,967	18,842

OFFICIAL VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1888.

Official votes given for representatives in congress for the several congressional districts in the state of Wisconsin, in the several counties of said state of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday, being the 6th day of November, A. D. 1888.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 154,213.

COUNTIES.	1888.				
	L. B. Caswell. Rep.	Joseph B. Doe, Jr. Dem.	Stephen Faville. Pro.	Henry Smith. Lab.	Scatter- ing.
Jefferson	3,088	4,241	192	3	.....
Kenosha.....	1,690	1,679	105	.....	.....
Racine	3,920	3,469	452	.....	3
Rock	6,211	3,488	488	.....	10
Walworth	4,452	2,120	572	.....	.....
Total	19,311	14,997	1,809	3	18

L. B. Caswell's plurality, 4,314.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 147,970.

COUNTIES.	1888.				
	E. C. Mc-Fetridge. Rep.	Charles Barwig. Dem.	O. H. Crowl. Pro.	Clark Hewitt. Lab.	Scat- tering.
Dodge	3,582	5,669	226	13	3
Fond du Lac	4,566	4,867	287	90	1
Washington	1,876	2,871	9	.....	2
Waukesha	3,885	3,406	306	.....	4
Total	13,859	16,813	830	103	9

Charles Barwig's plurality, 2,954.

THE NEW BLUE BOOK

SECRET **NOFORN**

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W. C. D.	Scat- tering.
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2	1
3	6

SECRET

WILLIAM H. HARRIS

改定

John Schuler Soc.	Scattering.
527	8

NOTY DISTANT.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1888.

Amount Paid	Chas. H. Hatch	E. M. Dick. Pro.	Chas. Hatch. Lab.	Scat- tering.
10 00	10 00	114	67	1
1 00	1 00	45	142	6
1 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....
4 18	4 18	8	188	.....
1 00	1 00	.....	68	.....
4 18	4 18	17	444	1
17 01	17 01	179	854	8

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 162,146.

COUNTIES.	1888.				
	Chas. B. Clark. Rep.	Chas. W. Felker. Dem.	W. S. Sweet. Pro.	Peter A. Griffith. Lab.	Scat- tering.
Adams.....	1,115	419	8	6	.....
Columbia.....	3,510	2,646	396	13	.....
Green Lake.....	1,702	1,415	125	3	1
Marquette.....	1,198	933	22	4	.....
Outagamie.....	3,104	3,714	161	58	4
Waushara.....	2,244	674	155	33	.....
Winnebago.....	5,104	4,412	360	688	2
Total.....	17,977	14,213	1,233	805	7

Charles B. Clark's plurality, 3,764.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 165,630.

COUNTIES.	1888.				Scat- tering.
	O. B. Thomas. Rep.	Frank P. Coburn. Dem.	J. H. Mosely. Pro.		
Crawford.....	1,871	1,530	57	.....	.....
Juneau.....	2,065	1,691	167	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	4,122	4,022	337	.....	3
Monroe.....	2,685	2,194	232	.....	1
Richland.....	2,464	1,752	294	.....	1
Sauk.....	3,400	2,658	541	.....	1
Vernon.....	3,311	1,583	243	.....	.....
Total.....	19,918	15,433	1,871	.....	6

O. B. Thomas' plurality, 4,485.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 211,536.

COUNTIES.	1888.				
	Nils P. Haugen. Rep.	S. C. Johnson. D. & L.	Chas. Alexander. Pro.	Dan. C. Johnson.	Scatter- ing.
Barron	1,797	880	294	.....	.....
Bayfield	1,176	738	22	.....	.....
Buffalo	1,747	1,337	83	.....	1
Burnett	488	81	217	.....	2
Clark	2,261	1,300	145	.....	3
Douglas	1,166	785	15	.....	.....
Dunn	2,532	1,358	283	.....	5
Eau Claire	3,144	2,544	493	.....	.....
Jackson	2,095	987	255	.....	1
Pepin	916	466	178	.....	.....
Pierce	2,483	1,088	546	97	.....
Polk	1,712	628	325	.....	.....
St. Croix	2,667	2,291	494	.....	6
Trempealeau	2,260	1,578	233	.....	1
Washburn	465	415	104	.....	.....
Total	26,911	16,476	3,687	97	19

Nils P. Hangen's plurality, 10,435.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 207,206.

COUNTIES.	1888.					
	Myron H. McCord. Rep.	H. W. Early. Dem.	A. C. Merrymen. Pro.	John F. Moore. Lab.	Scat- tering.	F. H. Moore.
Ashland	2,877	2,170	37	.....	2	.....
Chippewa	2,556	2,647	256	.....	2	.....
Door	1,698	1,038	40	.....	11	.....
Florence	315	234	.....	11	1	.....
Forest	243	207	9	.....	.....	.....
Langlade	791	1,144	119	.....	2	.....
Lincoln	1,347	794	133	108	1	.....
Marathon	2,219	3,224	37	320	.....	.....
Marinette	1,769	1,710	281	5	4	122
Oconto	1,274	1,019	51	6	.....	.....
Oneida	829	807	4	.....	.....	.....
Portage	2,539	2,338	167	26	1	.....
Price	744	804	85	.....	.....	.....
Sawyer	571	479	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	1,872	1,522	29	6	3	.....
Taylor	766	739	12	.....	6	.....
Waupaca	3,334	1,835	176	19	2	.....
Wood	1,794	2,064	31	78	1	.....
Total	27,538	24,775	1,467	579	36	122

McCord's plurality, 2,763.

PART IV.

STATE FINANCES.



THE STATE FINANCES.

For the two years ending September 30, 1888.

The state debt on the 30th day of September, 1888, was classified as follows:

Certificates of indebtedness, School Fund.....	\$1,563,700 00
Certificates of indebtedness, Normal School Fund.....	515,700 00
Certificates of indebtedness, University Fund.....	111,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness, Agricultural College Fund.....	60,600 00
Totals.....	<u>\$2,251,000 00</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The aggregate result of the financial transactions, during two years, on all funds, is as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts for two years.....	\$4,069,636 02	
Disbursements for two years.....		\$4,271,186 78
Balance September 30, 1886.....	485,689 85	
Balance September 30, 1888.....		304,139 09
	<u>\$4,575,325 87</u>	<u>\$4,575,325 87</u>

ALL OTHER FUNDS.

RECEIPTS FOR TWO YEARS.

School Fund.....	\$380,588 90
School Fund Income.....	1,467,444 22
University Fund.....	86,689 48
University Fund Income.....	212,488 91
Agricultural College Fund.....	48,204 97
Agricultural College Fund Income.....	32,730 82
Normal School Fund.....	321,272 75
Normal School Fund Income.....	214 888 22
Drainage Fund.....	187,579 40
Delinquent Tax Fund.....	17,146 28
Deposit Fund.....	2,188 77
Redemption Fund.....	456 84
Manitowoc and Calumet Swamp Land Fund.....	14 56
Indemnity Fund.....	53,511 56
	<u>\$2,933,100 18</u>

DISBURSEMENTS FOR TWO YEARS.

School Fund.....	\$274,588 11	
School Fund Income	1,455,546 99	
University Fund	85,000 00	
University Fund Income.....	212,488 91	
Agricultural College Fund.....	12,000 00	
Agricultural College Fund Income	32,730 32	
Normal School Fund.....	244,245 09	
Normal School Fund Income	214,810 65	
Drainage Fund.....	158,882 85	
Delinquent Tax Fund	17,002 67	
Deposit Fund	1,144 11	
St. C. & L. S. R. R. Tresspass Fund	30,665 46	
Redemption Fund	467 11	
Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co. Fund	33 89	
Indemnity Fund	53,511 56	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,933,100 18	\$2,737,507 22
Balance September 30, 1886.....	251,030 89	
Balance September 30, 1888.....		446,563 35
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,184,130 57	\$3,184,130 57

GENERAL FUND.

This fund embraces all the revenues of the State applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State Government.

The sources from which it is derived are tax on civil actions, license of railroad companies, plank-road companies, telegraph companies, insurance companies, hawkers and peddlers, notary public fees, office fees and sales of laws and reports. The expenditures therefrom are authorized by permanent and temporary appropriations, and by the several laws requiring the Secretary of State to audit accounts.

The receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
	1887.	1888.
Sections 1212 and 1213, R. S., from railroad companies	\$763,994 56	\$1,068,632 96
Chapter 298, laws 1881, from counties for maintaining insane hospitals.....	109,668 54	117,784 19
Chapter 298, laws 1881, from counties for Industrial School for Boys	9,488 43	10,267 08
Section 743, R. S., from counties for suit tax.....	5,823 00	5,286 00
Fire insurance companies	54,296 44	55,055 42
Life insurance companies.....	17,680 08	20,288 48
Accident insurance companies.....	916 32	672 07
Plank-road companies.....	88 12	82 05
Telegraph and telephone companies.....	9,884 94	9,918 55
Railway car companies.....	511 86	1,197 74
New Orleans exposition, balance appropriation refunded.....	1,668 73	
Hawkers and peddlers.....	13,423 15	18,606 95
Marquette county, for unpaid tax for 1885.....	169 01	
From all other sources.....	85,406 18	113,868 08
	<u>\$1,021,963 86</u>	<u>\$1,416,060 07</u>
		\$2,438,023 93
GENERAL EDUCATIONAL FUND.		
	1887.	1888.
Chapter 287, laws 1885, for School Fund Income, one mill tax.....	\$496,507 15	\$581,264 75
Section 200, R. S., interest on certificates of indebtedness, School Fund Income.....	157,500 00	157,570 00
Section 247, R. S., interest due School Fund Income	7,088 86	7,088 86
Chapter 300, laws 1885, annual levy for State University.....	62,063 30	72,658 09
Chapter. 304, laws 1885, annual levy for Fifth Normal School at Milwaukee.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Section 490, R. S., amended by chapter 352, laws 1885, annual levy for Free High Schools.....	50,000 00	50,000 00
		\$878,581 90
Less unpaid tax for 1888:		
Marathon county.....	\$9,828 02	
Pepin county	799 99	10,128 01
	<u>\$783,158 90</u>	<u>\$868,453 19</u>
		\$1,651,612 09
Total receipts for two years.....		<u><u>\$4,089,636 02</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.		
	1887.	1888.
Salaries —		
Governor's office.....	\$6,303 00	\$7,362 00
Secretary's office.....	7,000 00	7,000 00
State Treasurer's office.....	6,599 66	7,417 00
Attorney General's office.....	4,750 00	5,250 00
State Superintendent's office.....	5,191 00	5,809 00
Railroad Commissioner's office.....	6,617 40	6,834 71
Insurance Commissioner's office.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
Public property office	2,000 00	2,000 00
Supreme Court	31,726 03	33,431 00
Circuit Courts	43,650 00	47,400 00
State Historical Society	9,633 00	9,967 07
State Library.....	4,750 95	4,755 03
State Board of Charities and Reform.....	7,600 37	8,477 63
	<u>\$140,411 41</u>	<u>\$149,703 37</u>
		\$290,114 78

STATE FINANCES.

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	1887.	1888.	
<i>Special Appropriations —</i>			
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	\$8,437 01	\$8,860 16	
Land Protection.....	5,554 72	5,434 56	
State Board of Health.....	4,095 80	5,046 84	
Fish culture.....	12,000 00	10,000 00	
	<u>\$30,087 03</u>	<u>\$29,341 56</u>	\$59,428 59
<i>Legislative Expenses —</i>			
Lieutenant Governor.....	\$916 00	\$1,084 00	
Senate — Salaries.....	\$16,500 00		
Mileage.....	915 40		
Employees.....	20,060 90		
	<u>37,476 30</u>		
Assembly — Salaries.....	\$50,500 00		
Mileage.....	2,642 70		
Employees.....	23,112 40		
	<u>76,255 10</u>		
Printing for Legislature.....	11,101 37	1,835 24	
Blue Book.....	27,612 08		
Legislative Visiting Committee.....	300 00		
Contesting seats.....	400 00		
Science Hall Investigating Committee.....	786 27		
Chaplains.....	180 00		
	<u>\$155,027 12</u>	<u>\$2,469 24</u>	\$157,496 36
<i>Charitable and Penal Institutions —</i>			
State Hospital for Insane.....	\$97,603 67	\$103,824 19	
Northern Hospital for Insane..	116,707 04	110,310 29	
Wisconsin School for Blind.....	20,379 28	19,004 85	
Wisconsin School for Deaf.....	40,443 47	38,327 74	
Industrial School for Boys.....	52,275 97	53,272 18	
State Prison.....	11,701 71	21,467 91	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	18 08		
State Public School.....	57,850 82	66,924 77	
	<u>\$396,982 04</u>	<u>\$413,131 93</u>	\$810,113 97
<i>Clerk Hire —</i>			
Governor's office.....	\$1,845 00	\$1,500 00	
Secretary's office.....	18,414 00	19,328 00	
Treasurer's office.....	8,161 00	8,567 00	
Land office.....	15,681 26	15,504 00	
State Superintendent's office.....	1,920 00	2,800 00	
Public Property office.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	
	<u>\$47,521 26</u>	<u>\$49,199 00</u>	\$96,720 26
Glandered horses slaughtered.....	\$886 64	\$1,230 77	
Game wardens.....	711 81	3,335 84	
Fish wardens ..	2,275 00	3,050 00	
Publishing notices and proclamations.....	665 80	541 35	
Publishing laws in state paper.....	4,788 20		
Publishing general laws.....	35,300 00	300 00	
Publishing private and local laws.....	2,117 40		
Advertising lands.....	739 32	784 45	
County agricultural societies.....	10,600 00	14,223 34	
Real estate returns.....	660 30	1,745 84	
Statistics of crime.....		198 20	
Maintaining insane in county hospitals.....	126,418 48	151,243 63	
Expenses of commissioners to Gettysburg.....	1,694 27	756 74	
Advertising and appraising escheat lands.....	71 55		
Deaf mute instruction in cities and villages.....	3,419 17	3,867 77	
Shelving historical rooms.....	354 26		
Capitol disaster.....	6,039 89	8,255 80	
Apportionment of railroad license to counties.....	38,508 61	51,513 78	
Illustrations of report of experimental station.....	400 88	140 78	
Bounty on wild animals.....	6,635 00	7,391 00	
Special appropriations.....	148,623 05	106,871 40	
Miscellaneous.....	1,976 94	7,502 51	
	<u>\$607,548 18</u>	<u>\$559,833 15</u>	\$1,167,381 33

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL FUND.

	1887.	1888.	
Interest on state indebtedness	\$157,558 92	\$157,570 00	
School fund income transfer	503,595 51	588,353 11	
University fund income transfer	62,063 89	72,658 09	
Normal school fund income fifth Normal school....	7,500 00	12,500 00	
Free high schools, sec. 496, R. S.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	
Free high schools, chap. 352, L. 1885.....		719 00	
	<u>\$755,717 82</u>	<u>\$856,820 20</u>	\$1,612,518 02
Total disbursements for two years.....			\$1,271,186 78
Total receipts for two years.....		\$4,049,636 02	
Balance September 30, 1886.....		485,689 85	
Balance September 30, 1888.....			\$304,139 09
		<u>\$4,575,325 87</u>	<u>\$4,575,325 87</u>

TRUST FUNDS.

SCHOOL FUND.

- The School Fund is composed of:
1. Proceeds of lands granted by the United States for support of schools.
 2. All moneys accruing to the state by forfeiture or escheat.
 3. All penalties for trespass on school lands.
 4. All fines collected in the several counties for breach of penal laws.
 5. All moneys paid as an exemption from military duty.
 6. Five per cent. of net proceeds of sales of United States public lands.

The number of acres of unsold land, the proceeds of which are applicable to this fund, is 79,469.91. The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$388,538 90
Balance September 30, 1886.....	37,291 06
Totals.....	<u>\$425,829 96</u>
Disbursements for two years.....	\$274,583 11
Balance September 30, 1888.....	151,241 85
Totals.....	<u>\$425,829 96</u>

The amounts of productive School Fund on the 30th days of September, 1887 and 1888, were as follows:

	1887.	1888.
Total at interest.....	\$2,893,986 26	\$2,966,273 85
Premium on U. S. Bonds.....	<u>5,129 44</u>	<u>\$5,129 44</u>

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The interest received on school fund investments and on the principal due for sale of school lands, and the mill tax, chapter 287, L. 1885, constitute the School Fund Income. The amount of this fund in the treasury on the first day of June is annually certified by the Secretary of State to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by him apportioned, under the provisions of section 554, of the Revised Statutes, among the several counties of the state, for the use of common schools in a manner provided by law. The apportionment is made according to the number of children in each town, village and city over the age of four and under the age of twenty years, as shown by the report of the State Superintendent during the year preceding.

The receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$1,467,444 22
Balance September 30, 1886.....	14,572 69
	<u>1,482,016 91</u>
Disbursements for two years.....	\$1,455,546 99
Balance September 30, 1888.....	26,469 92
	<u>\$1,482,016 91</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States to Wisconsin for the support of the State University by Acts of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, August 6, 1846, and December 12, 1852, form the University Fund. The principal or capital, excepting the small cash balance in the State treasury, is productive, drawing interest mainly at seven per cent.

The number of acres of unsold land is 1,276.91.

The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$36,689 48
Balance 1886.....	37,552 13
	<hr/>
	\$74,241 61
	<hr/>
Disbursements for two years.....	35,000 00
Balance on hand September 30, 1888.....	39,241 61
	<hr/>
	74,241 61
	<hr/>

The amounts of productive University fund on the 30th days of September, 1887 and 1888, were as follows:

	1887.	1888.
Total at interest	\$194,438 47	\$190,341 80
Premium on United States bonds.....	\$3,270 88	\$3,270 88

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

This fund is derived chiefly from the annual tax levy authorized by section 390, Revised Statutes, and from the interest on University land certificates and loans, and is perpetually appropriated to the support and endowment of the State University by section 389, Revised Statutes. By provisions of said section, this entire fund is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents by transfer to the treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept by said treasurer distinct and independent of the accounts of the state.

The receipts and disbursements during the last year have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	\$212,488 91
Disbursements for two years.....	212,488 91

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The proceeds of sales of 240,000 acres of land granted to the state by act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and mechanic arts, form the Agricultural College Fund. The number of acres of unsold land is 1,253.22.

The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	\$48,204 97
Balance on hand September 30, 1886.....	38,753 01
	<hr/>
Total	\$86,957 98
	<hr/>
Disbursements for two years.....	\$12,000 00
Balance on hand September 30, 1888	74,957 98
	<hr/>
Total	\$86,957 98
	<hr/>

The amounts of productive Agricultural College Fund on the 30th days of September, 1887 and 1888, were as follows:

	1887.	1888.
Total at interest.....	\$228,882 00	\$226,781 00
Premium on U. S. bonds ,	\$1,861 80	\$1,861 80

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

This fund is derived from the interest on the Agricultural College land certificates and loans, and is applied to the support of the State University. It is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents by transfer to the treasurer of the board in the same manner as the University Fund Income.

The receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	\$32,730 82
Disbursements for two years.....	32,730 82

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund consists of one-half of the proceeds of the sales of all swamp and overflowed lands received by the state from the United States, under Act of Congress, approved September, 28, 1850. The number of acres of unsold lands is 817,056.73. The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	\$321, 272 75
Balance September 30, 1886.....	8, 190 44
Total	<u>\$329, 463 19</u>
Disbursements for two years.....	\$244, 245 09
Balance September 30, 1888.....	85, 218 10
Total	<u>\$329, 463 19</u>

The amounts of productive Normal School Fund on the 30th days of September, 1887 and 1888, were as follows:

	1887.	1888.
Total at interest.....	\$1, 416, 903 26	\$1, 458, 693 58
Premium on U. S. bonds	<u>8, 495 88</u>	<u>8, 495 88</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

This fund is derived from the interest on swamp land certificates and loans, and is applied to establishing and maintaining Normal Schools as provided by law. By the provisions of section 304, Revised Statutes, this entire fund is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by transfer to the treasurer of said board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept separate and distinct from the accounts of the state. The receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$214, 888 22
Total.....	<u>\$214, 888 22</u>
Disbursements for two years.....	\$214, 810 65
Overpayment September 30, 1886	577 57
Total.....	<u>\$214, 888 22</u>

DRAINAGE FUND.

This fund consists of one-half the proceeds of sales of all swamp and overflowed lands received by the state from the United States, and is distributed on the 30th day of Sept., under the provisions of section 254, Revised Statutes, among the several counties, wherein such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in the respective counties. The moneys so paid are then apportioned by the county clerks to the several towns in their respective counties, and are expended under direction of the town board in draining and reclaiming the swamp lands in such town, and in constructing roads and bridges over such swamp lands. The number of acres of unsold land is 851,623.82. The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$137, 579 40
Balance September 30, 1886.....	65, 288 99
Total.....	<u>\$202, 868 39</u>
Disbursements for two years.....	\$153, 832 85
Balance September 30, 1888	49, 035 54
Total.....	<u>\$202, 868 39</u>

The amount of productive Drainage Fund on the 30th days of September, 1887 and 1888, were as follows;

	1887.	1888.
Certificates of sales of land.....	\$4, 756 00	\$4, 152 00

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

The fund consists of taxes collected on State lands by the State Treasurer in accordance with the provisions of section 1148, Revised Statutes, and is credited quarterly to the different counties in which the lands are situated. The amounts which have been so received and disbursed are as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$17,146 28
Balance September 30, 1886	805 84
Total.....	<u>\$17,951 62</u>
Disbursements for two years	\$17,002 67
Balance September 30, 1888.....	948 95
Total.....	<u>\$17,951 62</u>

REDEMPTION FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received for the redemption of School, University and Agricultural College lands, sold for the non-payment of interest and taxes, and that have been redeemed as provided by section 228, Revised Statutes.

Receipts for two years.....	\$456 84
Balance September 30, 1886	27 02
Total.....	<u>\$483 86</u>
Disbursements for two years	\$467 11
Balance September 30, 1888	16 75
Total.....	<u>\$483 86</u>

DEPOSIT FUND.

On the sale of land forfeited to the State, and the payment of the amount due the State, and all costs and penalties accrued, under the provisions of section 225, of the Revised Statutes, if any balance remain, the amount of such balance is deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the person entitled thereto, and is denominated the Deposit Fund. The transactions therein have been as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	2,188 77
Balance September 30, 1886.....	9,918 97
Total	<u>\$12,047 74</u>
Disbursements for two years.....	1,144 11
Balance September 30, 1888.....	10,903 63
Total	<u>\$12,047 74</u>

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD TRESPASS FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received into the state treasury in trust, under the provisions of chapter 46, of the General Laws of 1869, and acts amendatory thereof. The disbursements therefrom have been for the purpose of protecting the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad lands, in accordance with the terms of said acts.

Balance on hand September 30, 1886.....	\$32,782 92
Disbursements for two years	\$30,665 46
Balance September 30, 1888.....	2,067 46
	<u>\$32,782 92</u>

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD DEPOSIT FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received by the State Treasurer, in trust, under the provisions of section 14, chapter 126, laws 1874, as amended by chapter 392, laws 1876. The time for proving settlement upon and thereby acquiring title to the railroad lands in said acts described, having expired in April, 1877, no payments have been made into this fund during the year.

Balance September 30, 1886.....	\$408 02
Balance September 30, 1888.....	408 02

WISCONSIN RAILROAD FARM MORTGAGE LAND COMPANY.

Chapter 235, laws of 1882, authorizes the commissioners of Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company to close up the business of said corporation, and to turn over and pay to the State Treasurer all its money and bank accounts, and take his receipt therefor, and at the same time to make its report in writing to the Secretary of State, of its proceedings under this act. Accordingly the said commissioners paid the sum of \$8,935.09 into the treasury, and deposited with the Secretary of State, the books together with a list of claimants to whom dividends are yet due with the amount set opposite their respective names.

Disbursements for two years.	\$33 89
Balance September 30, 1888	4,577 95
Total	<u>\$4,611 34</u>

MANITOWOC AND CALUMET SWAMP LAND FUND.

Chapter 51, laws of 1866, conferred upon certain commissioners named therein, lands in Manitowoc and Calumet counties, to be sold for "drainage and other purposes," of those counties. The legislature of 1883, by chapter 352, revoked the trust thus created, and directed the state commissioners of public lands to investigate and sell the residue, and after defraying the expenses thereof, to deposit the balance in the state treasury. From said sale arises the fund.

In conformity to directions in the law the commissioners of public lands fully investigated the matter. The official investigation of said commissioners may be found in the report of the commissioners of public lands.

Receipts for two years.....	\$14 56
Balance September 30, 1886.....	544 49
Total on hand September 30, 1888.	<u>\$559 05</u>

ALLOTMENT FUND.

Section 3, of chapter 190, General Laws 1862, directed the State Treasurer to receive such sums of money as might be placed in his hands by any volunteer making an allotment, as provided by the act of congress approved December 24, 1861, and to dispose of the same according to the order and direction of such volunteer. This fund consists of moneys so received by the State Treasurer, and yet unclaimed by the beneficiaries named by the volunteers. There having been no payments made from the fund during the year, the account stands as follows:

Balance September 30, 1888.....	<u>\$916 54</u>
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INDEMNITY LAND FUND.

The proceeds of lands sold for indemnifying the state of Wisconsin for swamp lands sold by the United States. The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Sale of land, 1887.....	\$456 66
Sale of land, 1888.....	53,054 90
Receipts for two years	<u>\$53,511 56</u>
Disbursements.....	<u>\$53,511 56</u>

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR 1898.

(AS DETERMINED BY STATE BOARD.)

COUNTIES.	Total assess'd value of all personal property.	City and vil- lage lots.	Lands.	Total assess'd value of all property.
Adams	\$333,265	\$26,501	\$1,413,800	\$1,803,565
Ashland	560,230	1,085,000	4,530,000	6,095,690
Barron	553,398	194,217	1,948,288	2,695,943
Bayfield	229,239	200,000	3,530,000	4,030,269
Brown	1,010,452	2,450,000	3,530,194	7,590,696
Buffalo	1,012,329	310,144	2,271,938	3,594,350
Burnett	313,036	25,000	672,190	915,296
Calumet	1,173,822	340,000	4,321,840	5,835,662
Chippewa	1,187,475	1,200,000	5,467,016	7,854,491
Clark	796,154	400,000	4,609,117	5,805,271
Columbia	2,530,676	1,600,000	7,287,061	11,417,737
Crawford	919,544	519,000	3,100,000	4,538,544
Dane	6,582,299	5,075,000	18,295,033	30,952,331
Dodge	2,194,074	1,975,899	14,049,814	18,219,787
Door	610,673	226,000	1,391,719	2,228,392
Douglas	224,367	1,350,000	1,623,500	3,197,867
Dunn	1,674,893	772,850	2,513,612	4,961,355
Eau Claire	2,908,922	5,000,000	2,730,453	10,639,375
Florence	54,457	100,000	3,674,077	3,828,534
Fond du Lac	4,147,631	3,721,000	11,307,187	19,175,818
Forest	23,977	20,000	3,182,137	3,226,114
Grant	3,167,819	1,228,314	7,925,796	12,321,929
Green	3,353,632	1,440,000	6,110,036	10,903,668
Green Lake	1,227,174	660,000	3,561,321	5,448,495
Iowa	1,970,503	950,000	4,841,172	7,761,675
Jackson	897,783	360,200	1,625,538	2,883,521
Jefferson	3,072,940	3,320,037	5,505,226	11,898,193
Juneau	1,093,997	539,517	1,890,644	3,524,158
Kenosha	1,693,219	1,113,980	4,635,792	7,442,991
Kewaunee	1,040,773	430,700	2,622,463	4,093,936
La Crosse	2,972,777	7,067,069	3,492,849	13,532,695
La Fayette	2,041,890	550,433	6,034,373	8,626,696
Langlade	254,100	140,000	1,290,391	1,684,491
Lincoln	651,793	1,026,752	2,080,000	3,758,545
Manitowoc	2,561,777	1,350,000	6,525,777	10,437,554
Marathon	1,538,800	1,667,517	3,461,890	6,668,207
Marinette	1,360,741	1,139,973	2,073,150	4,573,864
Marquette	441,796	187,752	1,441,396	2,070,944
Milwaukee	18,430,743	65,000,000	18,496,400	101,927,143
Monroe	1,181,525	710,300	2,993,008	4,884,833
Oconto	790,591	468,190	1,565,881	2,824,662
Oncida	81,501	5,827	1,473,730	1,560,058
Outagamie	2,563,287	2,226,000	5,536,576	10,325,863
Ozaukee	1,219,301	548,238	4,605,230	6,372,769
Pepin	339,036	163,800	920,771	1,423,607
Pierce	1,143,297	555,758	3,661,360	5,360,415
Polk	683,413	127,066	1,624,742	2,435,221
Portage	973,179	636,300	3,070,430	4,680,009
Price	189,985	112,800	1,641,603	1,944,388
Racine	3,787,390	6,700,000	6,800,390	17,287,780
Richland	1,277,662	475,800	2,784,533	4,537,995
Rock	6,085,629	4,480,000	12,162,177	22,727,806
St. Croix	1,480,827	660,000	3,819,150	5,960,007
Sauk	2,232,377	1,440,000	4,985,783	9,658,160
Sawyer	81,088	45,000	1,735,580	1,861,668
Shawano	681,318	295,000	2,451,988	3,428,306
Sheboygan	3,404,669	2,469,000	9,654,586	15,528,255
Taylor	193,247	50,000	1,788,849	2,032,096
Trempealeau	1,116,775	370,300	3,037,107	4,524,182
Vernon	1,407,119	244,990	3,373,226	5,025,335
Walworth	4,151,108	2,551,000	9,466,282	16,168,390
Washburn	159,883	24,800	622,122	806,805
Washington	2,003,541	735,400	7,339,967	10,078,908
Waukesha	3,906,208	2,775,000	10,734,704	17,415,912
Waupaca	1,153,815	940,554	2,796,072	4,890,439
Waushara	707,843	126,400	2,179,600	3,013,843
Winnebago	4,639,160	6,100,000	7,006,408	17,745,568
Wood	555,910	259,430	1,570,497	2,385,837
Total	\$125,922,693	\$152,345,364	\$902,996,100	\$2,081,264,157

VALUATION, EDUCATIONAL TAX AND SPECIAL CHARGES FOR 1888 (AS DETERMINED BY STATE BOARD).

COUNTIES.	Valuation by State Board, 1888.	Educational 1.86381688 mills per cent. on valuation.	SPECIAL CHARGES.							Total tax.	
			Unpaid tax of 1887,	State Hos- pital for Insane.	Northern Hospital for Insane.	Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.	Industrial School for Boys.	Care of chronic in- sane, chap. 233, laws of 1881.	Due on loans to school districts.		Special loans.
Adams.....	\$1,800,665	\$3,359 69	.....	\$194 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$150 91	.....	\$4,099 89
Ashland.....	6,524,439	12,173 43	.....	.....	\$843 83	.....	.....	.....	484 00	\$9,531 75	23,032 51
Barron.....	2,765,037	5,159 06	.....	504 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,776 47	5,483 20	14,265 92
Bayfield.....	4,279,079	7,983 97	.....	.....	356 18	.....	.....	.....	2,105 00	960 00	11,468 86
Brown.....	7,553,598	14,093 62	.....	.....	1,870 11	.....	.....	.....	1,649 00	1,400 00	19,396 16
Buffalo.....	3,613,046	6,741 29	.....	967 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	220 98	.....	8,098 91
Burnett.....	888,183	1,657 10	.....	321 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,508 48	3,875 23
Calumet.....	6,281,038	11,719 26	.....	.....	925 21	.....	.....	.....	114 00	.....	14,143 90
Chippewa.....	8,202,754	15,416 80	.....	.....	2,701 90	.....	.....	.....	1,419 11	.....	20,781 77
Clark.....	5,910,252	11,027 45	.....	.....	1,001 24	.....	.....	.....	2,325 64	2,057 82	17,257 73
Columbia.....	11,707,983	21,844 96	.....	703 88	78 43	.....	.....	.....	200 40	.....	23,027 67
Crawford.....	8,471,681	6,477 54	.....	648 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	538 70	.....	10,004 07
Dane.....	29,691,646	55,899 15	.....	2,226 90	83 64	.....	.....	.....	606 00	7,000 00	65,744 26
Dodge.....	19,146,846	35,723 54	.....	.....	1,157 87	.....	.....	.....	1,070 00	.....	38,055 52
Door.....	2,197,785	4,100 65	.....	.....	1,836 90	.....	.....	.....	552 02	.....	6,633 83
Douglas.....	3,520,481	6,508 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 00	.....	6,746 56
Dunn.....	4,975,894	9,288 16	.....	1,601 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,441 87	.....	13,932 80
Eau Claire.....	10,307,771	19,232 43	.....	253 64	2,892 43	.....	.....	.....	1,635 73	.....	25,466 79
Florence.....	2,160,231	4,030 62	.....	.....	281 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,311 98
Fond du Lac.....	18,986,569	35,425 91	.....	102 07	1,946 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,801 27
Forest.....	2,225,129	4,151 70	.....	.....	111 43	.....	.....	.....	404 80	.....	4,757 98
Grant.....	12,341,438	23,026 85	.....	498 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	558 75	.....	24,308 61
Green.....	11,170,407	20,841 94	.....	1,531 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,758 61
Green Lake.....	5,581,751	10,414 55	.....	.....	1,828 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800 00	15,147 45
Iowa.....	7,881,185	14,704 73	.....	692 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 00	6,431 40	22,106 08
Jackson.....	2,954,670	5,512 87	.....	1,238 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,073 68	3,260 00	11,625 78
Jefferson.....	13,924,553	26,111 25	.....	160 01	1,854 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	535 00	28,405 21
Juneau.....	8,387,522	6,320 51	.....	1,243 33	7 54	.....	.....	.....	325 22	907 50	10,859 74
Kenosha.....	7,882,038	13,773 53	.....	.....	1,708 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,461 24
Kewaunee.....	4,222,313	7,578 05	.....	.....	629 47	.....	.....	.....	746 44	1,887 00	11,812 40
La Crosse.....	13,586,375	25,340 07	.....	1,140 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 96	4,560 00	32,858 06
La Fayette.....	6,682,025	16,199 07	.....	2,300 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	202 00	1,140 00	20,852 28
Langlade.....	1,733,601	3,234 56	.....	.....	314 95	.....	.....	.....	1,065 48	1,149 00	4,783 99
Lincoln.....	3,503,177	6,536 27	.....	.....	223 40	.....	.....	.....	677 60	7,557 68	14,994 95
Manitowoc.....	12,379,702	23,048 25	.....	.....	1,520 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,840 00	29,786 95

Marathon.....	6,709,107	12,629,897	1,818,341	187,711	957,081	1,781,141	4,657,639	21,976,68
Marquette.....	4,546,899	8,482,611	1,837,401	104,571	200,441	.....	.....	10,125,02
Marquette.....	2,086,213	3,893,491	1,005,511	.....	374,771	.....	.....	5,272,77
Milwaukee.....	87,747,774	163,721,251	78,681	1,553,001	.....	.....	.....	165,374,79
Monroe.....	4,906,007	9,153,721	1,754,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,348,63
Oconto.....	2,872,286	5,359,131	1,121,201	161,281	1,307,301	203,801	.....	8,215,77
Oneida.....	1,654,145	3,086,331	1,501	.....	.....	944,501	7,626,35	11,698,68
Outagamie.....	11,468,280	21,397,671	3,454,761	386,651	1,479,891	253,501	392,841	27,406,01
Pewaukee.....	6,882,144	11,907,891	849,681	52,281	1,550,551	.....	.....	24,548,69
Pepin.....	1,433,685	2,674,981	.....	6,001	817,021	567,241	.....	4,784,82
Pierce.....	5,419,623	10,112,031	1,657,511	99,861	878,801	1,517,211	.....	14,205,41
Polk.....	2,586,279	4,825,531	1,177,081	52,281	1,335,491	2,064,981	1,123,101	10,598,46
Portage.....	3,656,377	6,822,141	1,27,651	52,281	172,021	744,711	.....	9,722,20
Price.....	1,889,592	3,712,201	2,307,321	.....	.....	570,001	745,001	5,154,85
Racine.....	16,674,445	31,111,461	.....	156,851	1,713,971	.....	.....	35,289,60
Richland.....	4,572,406	8,531,291	.....	.....	1,039,041	788,001	.....	11,559,86
Rock.....	22,133,892	41,207,791	1,839,221	316,421	.....	.....	1,070,001	44,523,43
St. Croix.....	6,274,195	11,708,471	1,681,411	52,281	585,131	1,884,171	1,000,001	16,909,45
Sauk.....	8,678,034	16,191,601	1,727,891	210,851	.....	572,251	2,140,001	20,842,59
Sawyer.....	1,867,041	3,463,541	.....	4,281	.....	.....	.....	3,467,82
Shawano.....	3,525,034	6,577,141	827,531	.....	166,161	974,001	1,050,001	9,595,23
Sheboygan.....	15,645,800	29,192,161	2,493,251	73,281	.....	.....	.....	31,668,69
Taylor.....	2,007,223	3,745,111	437,991	104,541	.....	1,298,801	793,601	6,885,07
Trempealeau.....	4,458,216	8,318,231	.....	.....	1,039,251	1,284,161	4,084,201	16,372,75
Vernon.....	5,067,032	9,454,131	1,916,941	295,141	000,811	1,182,121	2,622,001	16,071,14
Walworth.....	16,912,837	31,556,231	1,535,961	289,151	.....	.....	.....	33,381,34
Washington.....	1,144,848	2,136,081	147,871	52,281	.....	1,448,501	1,454,491	5,239,22
Washington.....	10,139,265	18,918,031	1,659,571	.....	1,161,681	.....	.....	21,750,64
Waukesha.....	17,551,352	32,747,621	1,919,751	410,281	2,179,011	.....	.....	37,315,17
Waupaca.....	4,887,947	9,119,891	1,975,151	140,281	1,343,181	408,351	3,556,601	16,548,45
Waushara.....	3,003,549	5,604,051	848,241	.....	.....	825,411	.....	7,317,70
Winnebago.....	17,657,914	32,946,411	2,813,471	54,571	.....	.....	1,070,001	36,884,45
Wood.....	2,441,226	4,554,841	714,791	300,281	185,701	1,443,131	11,964,851	19,118,59
Total.....	\$573,229,855	\$1,069,541,95	\$51,309,87	\$10,052,55	\$31,959,62	\$45,426,17	\$107,163,68	\$1,360,897,03

TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Valuation of the taxable property of the several counties of the state of Wisconsin, as determined by the State Board of Assessment for 1887, and the apportionment of the state tax and special charges for said year.

COUNTIES.

Total tax.

Adams	18,831 64
Ashland	15,010 48
Barron	9,890 64
Bayfield	8,394 80
Berkshire	17,112 07
Buffalo	40 40
Burnett	38 38
Calumet	35 35
Chippewa	35 35
Clark	45 45
Columbia	64 64
Crawford	78 78
Dane	98 98
Dodge	36 36
Door	35 35
Douglas	45 45
Dunn	64 64
Eau Claire	78 78
Florence	98 98
Fond du Lac	35 35
Forest	38 38
Grant	15 15
Green	47 47
Green Lake	60 60
Iowa	54 54
Jackson	55 55
Jefferson	01 01
Juneau	59 59
Kenosha	45 45
Kewaunee	35 35
La Crosse	51 51
La Fayette	65 65
La Poudre	78 78
La Roche	01 01

STATE FINANCES.

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Lansdale.....	1,672,491	2,669,28	229,37	13 00	505,28	654 00	4,613 00
Lincoln.....	8,786,946	6,660,81	246,50	835 28	716 80	7,700 02	14,866 73
Manitowoc.....	18,799,85	16,799,85	1,777 75	140 57	...	5,130 00	38,082 32
Marathon.....	6,686,237	10,083,69	1,741 75	117 57	911 46	4,641 99	30,088 44
Marquette.....	4,476,665	6,785,37	1,528 43	...	...	...	8,406 80
Marquette.....	3,149,87	3,149,87	1,040 08	...	82 86	...	4,181 87
Milwaukee.....	93,816,143	145,581,73	78 21	1,530 56	...	...	147,922 61
Monroe.....	4,884,903	7,389,38	589 28	243 57	1,337 00	...	10,762 98
Oconto.....	2,893,963	4,287 48	...	...	1,037 00	...	6,973 41
Oconto.....	11,414,963	17,203 71	3,102 86	178 00	1,034 88	6,814 01	38,319 40
Ozaukee.....	6,447,769	9,745 80	775 24	52 14	1,601 34	418 00	12,174 88
Outagamie.....	1,425,467	2,150 05	...	...	...	...	3,401 01
Pepin.....	5,305,310	6,109 66	...	104 24	1,712 02	...	12,065 23
Pierce.....	2,085,211	3,967 66	...	74 57	200 65	1,016 50	8,456 41
Polk.....	3,604,685	6,449 72	1,812 03	82 14	1,945 24	761 64	8,311 67
Portage.....	1,944,390	2,969 80	...	76 14	603 00	780 00	4,408 76
Price.....	16,677,676	26,510 56	2,906 50	...	940 04	...	2,908 28
Racine.....	4,537,967	6,869 19	...	46 15	...	...	9,887 37
Richland.....	33,337,806	33,703 13	246 73	246 73	3,203 06	1,140 00	36,404 46
Rock.....	6,278,688	9,399 98	...	33 72	1,070 00	1,070 00	14,705 01
St. Croix.....	8,673,013	13,116 80	160 15	160 15	609 00	2,330 00	18,465 43
Sauk.....	1,653,423	2,800 04	...	...	946 60	...	2,800 04
Sawyer.....	8,683,346	6,333 93	737 40	40 00	177 02	1,050 00	7,791 69
Shawano.....	15,562,003	23,505 88	2,594 20	141 00	454 43	...	26,243 28
Shoboygan.....	1,982,186	2,905 00	386 73	82 71	1,233 43	844 80	5,543 97
Taylor.....	4,514,772	6,864 08	...	249 57	1,371 44	4,876 07	14,960 27
Trempealeau.....	6,021,393	7,033 75	...	317 24	1,134 50	2,768 00	13,870 47
Vernon.....	15,965,390	24,136 21	...	19 14	1,380 85	1,330 91	26,986 49
Walworth.....	1,104,607	15,319 25	3,346 35	...	89 76	...	17,733 48
Washington.....	10,085,971	15,319 25	2,456 87	318 57	1,570 71	407 80	20,754 67
Waushara.....	17,415,913	26,284 13	1,930 82	169 42	819 14	5,773 35	16,933 26
Waupaca.....	4,890,443	4,835 12	2,930 15	...	1,048 76	...	6,540 05
Waushara.....	3,013,643	4,835 12	2,930 15	...	...	1,140 00	20,982 13
Winnebago.....	17,744,568	26,880 69	762 50	130 85	1,079 41	13,494 50	19,307 09
Wood.....	2,865,527	3,005 19	...	805 00	...	...	...
Total.....	\$681,364,746	\$678,661,30	...	0	\$46,338 24	\$100,007 07	\$1,108,143 36

TOWN, CITY AND VILLAGE TAXES LEVIED FOR 1887.

COUNTIES.	TOWN, CITY AND VILLAGE TAXES.						Total Town, City and Village Taxes.	Total Taxes of County.
	Current Expenses.	School Purposes.	Support of Poor.	Roads and Bridges, including Poll Taxes.	Other Purposes.			
Adams	\$2,084 24	\$8,114 80	.....	\$5,731 64	\$259 00		\$14,189 68	\$26,781 35
Ashland	14,000 00	81,765 00	\$4,500 00	19,436 71	71,285 07		140,986 78	207,982 78
Barron	8,594 75	34,872 91	1,700 00	17,901 01	8,734 96		71,804 68	106,659 02
Bayfield	5,900 00	11,045 00	1,050 00	7,824 75	6,325 17		31,644 92	49,285 82
Brown	9,941 01	27,886 61	1,925 00	89,450 43	87,017 87		116,220 92	188,171 63
Buffalo	8,146 60	12,078 77	579 00	15,325 30	5,043 60		41,173 27	65,417 38
Burnett	7 50	3,197 00	5 75	5,474 76	8,832 01		8,685 02	14,889 19
Calumet	3,903 74	11,382 93	725 00	21,670 12	4,832 15		42,513 94	72,022 61
Chippewa	34,448 27	50,900 74	235 76	28,575 24	19,126 38		138,286 39	185,325 40
Clark	8,362 46	38,728 11	.....	25,966 30	18,975 35		87,080 22	126,472 23
Columbia	11,715 79	30,798 97	.....	37,827 32	7,571 20		87,908 28	152,077 23
Crawford	2,155 41	13,807 21	.....	10,005 05	9,843 14		35,809 81	70,108 16
Dane	42,728 00	85,022 45	1,033 47	58,098 49	66,755 25		253,635 60	406,707 55
Dodge	21,436 99	42,969 39	3,271 68	56,930 56	14,922 21		139,550 83	256,600 76
Door	8,914 00	15,923 24	2,000 00	13,993 32	1,672 10		42,305 66	79,477 47
Douglas	59,350 00	39,459 88	1,200 00	26,754 46	428 00		127,192 34	189,476 35
Dunn	21,256 31	37,142 89	2,485 00	50,743 42	7,904 81		99,532 43	146,520 06
Eau Claire	59,192 62	45,180 45	1,375 00	34,532 80	23,414 06		163,644 99	219,930 12
Florence	5,059 00	11,370 37	1,000 00	1,492 17	3,617 87		22,539 41	35,423 57
Fond du Lac	57,932 18	40,784 61	6,350 00	43,867 12	26,271 43		175,205 34	275,964 08
Forest	3,500 00	8,258 40	.....	1,500 00	1,412 63		9,071 03	18,715 87
Grant	12,849 05	51,672 24	2,649 96	39,529 06	13,750 05		120,450 96	199,163 18
Green	73,110 53	25,876 50	.....	28,428 66	535 34		67,941 08	120,354 49
Green Lake	12,728 29	20,966 18	1,775 00	13,857 57	9,304 04		58,131 03	91,825 13
Iowa	18,483 94	29,067 76	.....	19,912 85	3,052 60		70,516 66	189,907 47
Jackson	9,760 42	22,167 17	725 00	17,672 78	18,453 46		63,778 82	110,503 83
Jefferson	10,533 79	43,549 84	.....	34,419 78	13,875 38		101,928 74	179,781 43
Juneau	9,196 96	19,659 94	.....	9,708 14	845 89		39,430 93	77,123 15
Kenosha	2,000 00	20,198 67	1,800 00	18,806 63	87,991 03		75,796 83	121,863 63
Kewaunee	10,948 28	9,491 90	1,016 50	20,705 17	1,985 08		44,146 93	74,541 12
La Crosse	180,954 89	59,899 61	11,400 00	15,527 08	4,194 63		271,976 21	342,594 40
La Fayette	7,296 41	29,190 92	2,536 10	28,158 45	17,752 66		84,934 57	135,532 82
Langlade	5,723 19	23,800 00	1,200 00	9,603 90	7,497 96		47,825 05	82,224 66
Lincoln	9,585 76	15,657 00	.....	13,287 83	6,780 40		45,311 09	86,880 64
Manitowoc	11,346 11	30,870 07	8,746 74	48,880 44	19,211 70		113,555 06	199,243 24
Marathon	49,067 61	33,212 67	9,391 71	34,800 13	3,549 52		130,011 64	185,984 09

STATE FINANCES.

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Marquette	14,372 90	26,035 18	400 00	654 49	61,700 34	94,546 73
Marquette	9,448 12	7,688 68	686 00	848 55	30,687 77	37,684 46
Milwaukee	1,282 77	211,153 90	.....	382,817 00	1,290,689 87	2,598,268 79
Monroe	18,083 96	59,811 00	.....	17,897 79	82,088 87	118,498 87
Neenah	18,083 96	18,384 44	.....	11,470 00	84,178 61	88,480 49
Oconto	3,500 00	6,300 00	2,674 87	11,400 00	84,300 00	87,489 41
Ozaukee	18,083 96	45,817 11	1,478 35	19,708 68	144,199 08	281,117 54
Ozaukee	18,083 96	14,194 88	1,184 95	1,108 64	41,850 88	76,107 59
Pekin	11,128 30	11,128 30	150 00	1,087 49	24,194 61	84,881 35
Pierce	7,003 71	31,080 30	150 00	4,189 04	72,509 89	106,871 86
Portage	7,003 71	32,288 54	.....	6,741 86	88,807 37	104,801 56
Price	8,005 50	21,873 00	3,681 61	11,610 36	104,801 56	104,801 56
Racine	20,941 62	18,673 00	250 00	11,214 11	174,347 36	245,311 56
Richland	7,875 16	30,839 69	.....	90,084 67	85,438 39	86,818 26
Rock	34,826 61	20,469 41	.....	6,041 47	189,741 41	278,701 84
St. Croix	17,739 79	61,509 31	.....	86,886 78	110,822 92	182,729 89
St. Croix	16,171 11	30,736 68	188 08	16,659 07	116,178 08	188,847 77
St. Croix	16,171 11	40,287 08	.....	17,886 36	18,500 00	40,728 07
Sawyer	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....	2,006 99	43,038 61	79,079 50
Shawano	6,109 34	13,976 60	1,877 00	76,908 51	922,359 31	204,316 36
Sheboygan	24,791 45	44,404 79	4,686 46	9,379 61	41,927 74	67,086 35
Taylor	6,597 04	15,489 83	200 00	14,793 07	72,871 62	106,388 99
Trempealeau	9,438 53	31,609 51	2,275 00	1,069 10	69,927 05	106,382 54
Vernon	10,348 53	34,661 05	.....	5,313 64	122,835 14	192,098 08
Walworth	20,147 91	64,739 05	.....	13,715 97	94,803 84	49,603 69
Washington	2,851 50	7,532 26	.....	282 31	18,288 92	106,099 74
Washington	9,712 57	15,073 86	90 00	10,614 66	111,008 54	191,189 86
Waushara	9,790 44	40,859 49	8,308 77	18,773 36	50,378 49	68,801 05
Waupaca	21,916 08	24,917 99	8,186 59	8,471 39	262,218 94	288,768 13
Waushara	4,949 47	16,570 53	1,940 67	68,977 79	68,535 99	111,888 33
Winnebago	46,825 51	74,538 01	11,880 72	13,999 67	.....	.....
Wood	14,319 17	50,388 77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$2,467,874 46	\$3,175,661 68	\$106,268 47	9	\$7,746,969 74	\$11,669,474 44

HOW COUNTY TAXES WERE EXPENDED (for the year ending December 31, 1937).

Monroe.....	5,500 00	250 00	.....	.....	5,300 00	4,800 00	2,300 00	800 00	3,100 00	22,050 00
Oconto.....	.....	2,556 13	.....	.....	4,000 00	1,812 56	.....	964 00	12,019 99	22,925 32
Onida.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	3,198 06	805 90	515 58	54 64	86,726 35	44,300 53
Outagamie.....	3,546 29	2,109 06	.....	275 00	6,637 50	3,779 30	1,111 29	1,962 40	54,007 20	73,428 04
Ozaukee.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	4,302 00	4,500 00	2,000 00	850 00	1,348 00	13,500 00
Pepin.....	58 70	.....	.....	.....	2,250 00	495 60	469 03	18 00	1,827 83	5,253 22
Pierce.....	5,114 12	1,889 44	.....	135 00	4,000 00	1,179 88	1,480 90	819 46	10,965 34	25,449 14
Polk.....	1,994 57	400 00	.....	.....	5,250 00	2,886 39	.....	2,700 39	1,733 77	14,905 07
Portage.....	1,577 18	222 20	.....	600 00	3,250 00	4,134 22	1,572 37	4,647 78	4,689 88	28,837 63
Price.....	2,500 00	15,000 00	.....	2,100 00	6,080 00	2,000 00	1,600 00	200 00	2,540 00	32,000 00
Racine.....	5,053 97	.....	.....	.....	7,781 50	4,980 54	1,542 02	.....	8,856 87	29,814 90
Richland.....	3,243 23	96 50	.....	.....	3,500 00	1,782 08	1,889 04	.....	562 74	10,024 19
Rock.....	14,726 92	2,350 54	.....	4,617 81	11,920 80	20,694 72	2,000 00	509 17	11,264 16	68,484 15
St. Croix.....	4,843 43	354 00	.....	.....	4,750 00	4,000 23	2,983 67	.....	12,527 39	29,458 72
Sauk.....	9,628 50	.....	.....	2,500 00	4,900 00	2,913 05	1,064 75	140 00	6,434 78	27,581 08
Sawyer.....	3,364 07	1,492 36	.....	7,019 52	3,625 00	1,012 28	1,560 97	1,795 02	4,645 98	24,515 26
Shawano.....	500 00	200 00	.....	5,000 00	4,740 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	200 00	4,992 53	19,122 53
Sheboygan.....	3,800 96	.....	.....	.....	5,450 00	2,805 72	4,808 80	2,191 20	87,893 11	57,009 82
Taylor.....	4,035 73	200 00	.....	.....	4,100 00	2,000 00	854 30	343 43	6,254 11	19,128 26
Trempealeau.....	1,245 14	3,910 00	.....	1,815 69	4,300 00	1,336 78	12,231 67	.....	3,714 67	16,738 36
Vernon.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	1,887 50	4,200 00	3,300 00	2,500 00	400 00	19,452 03	35,739 55
Walworth.....	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....	4,700 00	5,628 98	13,132 21	.....	10,857 90	33,319 09
Washington.....	3,500 00	1,800 00	.....	.....	2,100 00	724 10	.....	.....	5,733 84	8,357 94
Waukesha.....	4,000 00	10,500 00	.....	.....	4,750 00	2,000 00	1,062 00	850 00	2,703 00	24,805 00
Waupaca.....	7,500 00	.....	.....	.....	7,240 00	5,000 00	4,681 00	.....	15,516 94	38,437 94
Waushara.....	1,052 39	275 00	.....	8,765 00	4,500 00	3,560 81	2,800 00	250 00	15,887 77	38,538 58
Winnebago.....	5,040 02	.....	.....	3,000 00	3,200 00	1,100 27	541 00	.....	2,121 02	8,014 58
Wood.....	5,172 62	432 11	.....	512 74	10,768 00	5,597 07	.....	4,139 88	12,925 85	41,470 82
Total.....	\$306,928 38	\$213,765 00	\$66,437 39	\$94,186 16	\$419,711 93	\$251,721 01	\$141,727 46	\$47,036 81	\$912,719 38	\$2,471,283 53

* Includes services of superintendent

1 Including jail expenses.

2 Including sheriff's account.

INDEBTEDNESS OF TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE ON DECEMBER 31, 1897.

Town or City.	1897, 1898, 1899	1900, 1901	1902, 1903	1904, 1905	1906, 1907	1908, 1909	1910, 1911	1912, 1913	1914, 1915	1916, 1917	1918, 1919	1920, 1921	1922, 1923	1924, 1925	1926, 1927	1928, 1929	1930, 1931	1932, 1933	1934, 1935	1936, 1937	1938, 1939	1940, 1941	1942, 1943	1944, 1945	1946, 1947	1948, 1949	1950, 1951	1952, 1953	1954, 1955	1956, 1957	1958, 1959	1960, 1961	1962, 1963	1964, 1965	1966, 1967	1968, 1969	1970, 1971	1972, 1973	1974, 1975	1976, 1977	1978, 1979	1980, 1981	1982, 1983	1984, 1985	1986, 1987	1988, 1989	1990, 1991	1992, 1993	1994, 1995	1996, 1997	1998, 1999	2000, 2001	2002, 2003	2004, 2005	2006, 2007	2008, 2009	2010, 2011	2012, 2013	2014, 2015	2016, 2017	2018, 2019	2020, 2021	2022, 2023	2024, 2025	2026, 2027	2028, 2029	2030, 2031	2032, 2033	2034, 2035	2036, 2037	2038, 2039	2040, 2041	2042, 2043	2044, 2045	2046, 2047	2048, 2049	2050, 2051	2052, 2053	2054, 2055	2056, 2057	2058, 2059	2060, 2061	2062, 2063	2064, 2065	2066, 2067	2068, 2069	2070, 2071	2072, 2073	2074, 2075	2076, 2077	2078, 2079	2080, 2081	2082, 2083	2084, 2085	2086, 2087	2088, 2089	2090, 2091	2092, 2093	2094, 2095	2096, 2097	2098, 2099	2100, 2101	2102, 2103	2104, 2105	2106, 2107	2108, 2109	2110, 2111	2112, 2113	2114, 2115	2116, 2117	2118, 2119	2120, 2121	2122, 2123	2124, 2125	2126, 2127	2128, 2129	2130, 2131	2132, 2133	2134, 2135	2136, 2137	2138, 2139	2140, 2141	2142, 2143	2144, 2145	2146, 2147	2148, 2149	2150, 2151	2152, 2153	2154, 2155	2156, 2157	2158, 2159	2160, 2161	2162, 2163	2164, 2165	2166, 2167	2168, 2169	2170, 2171	2172, 2173	2174, 2175	2176, 2177	2178, 2179	2180, 2181	2182, 2183	2184, 2185	2186, 2187	2188, 2189	2190, 2191	2192, 2193	2194, 2195	2196, 2197	2198, 2199	2200, 2201	2202, 2203	2204, 2205	2206, 2207	2208, 2209	2210, 2211	2212, 2213	2214, 2215	2216, 2217	2218, 2219	2220, 2221	2222, 2223	2224, 2225	2226, 2227	2228, 2229	2230, 2231	2232, 2233	2234, 2235	2236, 2237	2238, 2239	2240, 2241	2242, 2243	2244, 2245	2246, 2247	2248, 2249	2250, 2251	2252, 2253	2254, 2255	2256, 2257	2258, 2259	2260, 2261	2262, 2263	2264, 2265	2266, 2267	2268, 2269	2270, 2271	2272, 2273	2274, 2275	2276, 2277	2278, 2279	2280, 2281	2282, 2283	2284, 2285	2286, 2287	2288, 2289	2290, 2291	2292, 2293	2294, 2295	2296, 2297	2298, 2299	2300, 2301	2302, 2303	2304, 2305	2306, 2307	2308, 2309	2310, 2311	2312, 2313	2314, 2315	2316, 2317	2318, 2319	2320, 2321	2322, 2323	2324, 2325	2326, 2327	2328, 2329	2330, 2331	2332, 2333	2334, 2335	2336, 2337	2338, 2339	2340, 2341	2342, 2343	2344, 2345	2346, 2347	2348, 2349	2350, 2351	2352, 2353	2354, 2355	2356, 2357	2358, 2359	2360, 2361	2362, 2363	2364, 2365	2366, 2367	2368, 2369	2370, 2371	2372, 2373	2374, 2375	2376, 2377	2378, 2379	2380, 2381	2382, 2383	2384, 2385	2386, 2387	2388, 2389	2390, 2391	2392, 2393	2394, 2395	2396, 2397	2398, 2399	2400, 2401	2402, 2403	2404, 2405	2406, 2407	2408, 2409	2410, 2411	2412, 2413	2414, 2415	2416, 2417	2418, 2419	2420, 2421	2422, 2423	2424, 2425	2426, 2427	2428, 2429	2430, 2431	2432, 2433	2434, 2435	2436, 2437	2438, 2439	2440, 2441	2442, 2443	2444, 2445	2446, 2447	2448, 2449	2450, 2451	2452, 2453	2454, 2455	2456, 2457	2458, 2459	2460, 2461	2462, 2463	2464, 2465	2466, 2467	2468, 2469	2470, 2471	2472, 2473	2474, 2475	2476, 2477	2478, 2479	2480, 2481	2482, 2483	2484, 2485	2486, 2487	2488, 2489	2490, 2491	2492, 2493	2494, 2495	2496, 2497	2498, 2499	2500, 2501	2502, 2503	2504, 2505	2506, 2507	2508, 2509	2510, 2511	2512, 2513	2514, 2515	2516, 2517	2518, 2519	2520, 2521	2522, 2523	2524, 2525	2526, 2527	2528, 2529	2530, 2531	2532, 2533	2534, 2535	2536, 2537	2538, 2539	2540, 2541	2542, 2543	2544, 2545	2546, 2547	2548, 2549	2550, 2551	2552, 2553	2554, 2555	2556, 2557	2558, 2559	2560, 2561	2562, 2563	2564, 2565	2566, 2567	2568, 2569	2570, 2571	2572, 2573	2574, 2575	2576, 2577	2578, 2579	2580, 2581	2582, 2583	2584, 2585	2586, 2587	2588, 2589	2590, 2591	2592, 2593	2594, 2595	2596, 2597	2598, 2599	2600, 2601	2602, 2603	2604, 2605	2606, 2607	2608, 2609	2610, 2611	2612, 2613	2614, 2615	2616, 2617	2618, 2619	2620, 2621	2622, 2623	2624, 2625	2626, 2627	2628, 2629	2630, 2631	2632, 2633	2634, 2635	2636, 2637	2638, 2639	2640, 2641	2642, 2643	2644, 2645	2646, 2647	2648, 2649	2650, 2651	2652, 2653	2654, 2655	2656, 2657	2658, 2659	2660, 2661	2662, 2663	2664, 2665	2666, 2667	2668, 2669	2670, 2671	2672, 2673	2674, 2675	2676, 2677	2678, 2679	2680, 2681	2682, 2683	2684, 2685	2686, 2687	2688, 2689	2690, 2691	2692, 2693	2694, 2695	2696, 2697	2698, 2699	2700, 2701	2702, 2703	2704, 2705	2706, 2707	2708, 2709	2710, 2711	2712, 2713	2714, 2715	2716, 2717	2718, 2719	2720, 2721	2722, 2723	2724, 2725	2726, 2727	2728, 2729	2730, 2731	2732, 2733	2734, 2735	2736, 2737	2738, 2739	2740, 2741	2742, 2743	2744, 2745	2746, 2747	2748, 2749	2750, 2751	2752, 2753	2754, 2755	2756, 2757	2758, 2759	2760, 2761	2762, 2763	2764, 2765	2766, 2767	2768, 2769	2770, 2771	2772, 2773	2774, 2775	2776, 2777	2778, 2779	2780, 2781	2782, 2783	2784, 2785	2786, 2787	2788, 2789	2790, 2791	2792, 2793	2794, 2795	2796, 2797	2798, 2799	2800, 2801	2802, 2803	2804, 2805	2806, 2807	2808, 2809	2810, 2811	2812, 2813	2814, 2815	2816, 2817	2818, 2819	2820, 2821	2822, 2823	2824, 2825	2826, 2827	2828, 2829	2830, 2831	2832, 2833	2834, 2835	2836, 2837	2838, 2839	2840, 2841	2842, 2843	2844, 2845	2846, 2847	2848, 2849	2850, 2851	2852, 2853	2854, 2855	2856, 2857	2858, 2859	2860, 2861	2862, 2863	2864, 2865	2866, 2867	2868, 2869	2870, 2871	2872, 2873	2874, 2875	2876, 2877	2878, 2879	2880, 2881	2882, 2883	2884, 2885	2886, 2887	2888, 2889	2890, 2891	2892, 2893	2894, 2895	2896, 2897	2898, 2899	2900, 2901	2902, 2903	2904, 2905	2906, 2907	2908, 2909	2910, 2911	2912, 2913	2914, 2915	2916, 2917	2918, 2919	2920, 2921	2922, 2923	2924, 2925	2926, 2927	2928, 2929	2930, 2931	2932, 2933	2934, 2935	2936, 2937	2938, 2939	2940, 2941	2942, 2943	2944, 2945	2946, 2947	2948, 2949	2950, 2951	2952, 2953	2954, 2955	2956, 2957	2958, 2959	2960, 2961	2962, 2963	2964, 2965	2966, 2967	2968, 2969	2970, 2971	2972, 2973	2974, 2975	2976, 2977	2978, 2979	2980, 2981	2982, 2983	2984, 2985	2986, 2987	2988, 2989	2990, 2991	2992, 2993	2994, 2995	2996, 2997	2998, 2999	3000, 3001	3002, 3003	3004, 3005	3006, 3007	3008, 3009	3010, 3011	3012, 3013	3014, 3015	3016, 3017	3018, 3019	3020, 3021	3022, 3023	3024, 3025	3026, 3027	3028, 3029	3030, 3031	3032, 3033	3034, 3035	3036, 3037	3038, 3039	3040, 3041	3042, 3043	3044, 3045	3046, 3047	3048, 3049	3050, 3051	3052, 3053	3054, 3055	3056, 3057	3058, 3059	3060, 3061	3062, 3063	3064, 3065	3066, 3067	3068, 3069	3070, 3071	3072, 3073	3074, 3075	3076, 3077	3078, 3079	3080, 3081	3082, 3083	3084, 3085	3086, 3087	3088, 3089	3090, 3091	3092, 3093	3094, 3095	3096, 3097	3098, 3099	3100, 3101	3102, 3103	3104, 3105	3106, 3107	3108, 3109	3110, 3111	3112, 3113	3114, 3115	3116, 3117	3118, 3119	3120, 3121	3122, 3123	3124, 3125	3126, 3127	3128, 3129	3130, 3131	3132, 3133	3134, 3135	3136, 3137	3138, 3139	3140, 3141	3142, 3143	3144, 3145	3146, 3147	3148, 3149	3150, 3151	3152, 3153	3154, 3155	3156, 3157	3158, 3159	3160, 3161	3162, 3163	3164, 3165	3166, 3167	3168, 3169	3170, 3171	3172, 3173	3174, 3175	3176, 3177	3178, 3179	3180, 3181	3182, 3183	3184, 3185	3186, 3187	3188, 3189	3190, 3191	3192, 3193	3194, 3195	3196, 3197	3198, 3199	3200, 3201	3202, 3203	3204, 3205	3206, 3207	3208, 3209	3210, 3211	3212, 3213	3214, 3215	3216, 3217	3218, 3219	3220, 3221	3222, 3223	3224, 3225	3226, 3227	3228, 3229	3230, 3231	3232, 3233	3234, 3235	3236, 3237	3238, 3239	3240, 3241	3242, 3243	3244, 3245	3246, 3247	3248, 3249	3250, 3251	3252, 3253	3254, 3255	3256, 3257	3258, 3259	3260, 3261	3262, 3263	3264, 3265	3266, 3267	3268, 3269	3270, 3271	3272, 3273	3274, 3275	3276, 3277	3278, 3279	3280, 3281	3282, 3283	3284, 3285	3286, 3287	3288, 3289	3290, 3291	3292, 3293	3294, 3295	3296, 3297	3298, 3299	3300, 3301	3302, 3303	3304, 3305	3306, 3307	3308, 3309	3310, 3311	3312, 3313	3314, 3315	3316, 3317	3318, 3319	3320, 3321	3322, 3323	3324, 3325	3326, 3327	3328, 3329	3330, 3331	3332, 3333	3334, 3335	3336, 3337	3338, 3339	3340, 3341	3342, 3343	3344, 3345	3346, 3347	3348, 3349	3350, 3351	3352, 3353	3354, 3355	3356, 3357	3358, 3359	3360, 3361	3362, 3363	3364, 3365	3366, 3367	3368, 3369	3370, 3371	3372, 3373	3374, 3375	3376, 3377	3378, 3379	3380, 3381	3382, 3383	3384, 3385	3386, 3387	3388, 3389	3390, 3391	3392, 3393	3394, 3395	3396, 3397	3398, 3399	3400, 3401	3402, 3403	3404, 3405	3406, 3407	3408, 3409	3410, 3411	3412, 3413	3414, 3415	3416, 3417	3418, 3419	3420, 3421	3422, 3423	3424, 3425	3426, 3427	3428, 3429	3430, 3431	3432, 3433	3434, 3435	3436, 3437	3438, 3439	3440, 3441	3442, 3443	3444, 3445	3446, 3447	3448, 3449	3450, 3451	3452, 3453	3454, 3455	3456, 3457	3458, 3459	3460, 3461	3462, 3463	3464, 3465	3466, 3467	3468, 3469	3470, 3471	3472, 3473	3474, 3475	3476, 3477	3478, 3479	3480, 3481	3482, 3483	3484, 3485	3486, 3487	3488, 3489	3490, 3491	3492, 3493	3494, 3495	3496, 3497	3498, 3499	3500, 3501	3502, 3503	3504, 3505	3506, 3507	3508, 3509	3510, 3511	3512, 3513	3514, 3515	3516, 3517	3518, 3519	3520
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Marquette	2,500 00				175 00	2,675 00	5,000 00					7,675 00
Marquette	3,000 00	186,000 00	2,704,500 00		100 00	2,843,600 00	7,800 00					2,850,900 00
Milwaukee	1,530 83	5,000 00			106 45	6,627 28	7,842 76			485 00		14,955 04
Monroe		390 00	4,806 50			4,696 50	8,040 75			2,642 22		10,379 47
Oconto		2,900 00			82 00	2,982 00	2,400 00					5,332 00
Onelda	48,000 00	10,077 04	20,000 00		849 86	78,926 90	416 00			56 82		79,309 23
Outagamie							696 00					936 00
Ozaukee							2,214 00					2,214 00
Pepin							15,900 00					15,900 00
Pierce							3,147 12					11,069 02
Polk	2,250 00		500 00		192 50	2,942 50	24,779 17			4,980 00		57,907 39
Portage	31,800 00	279 91	25 00		718 31	32,823 22	6,280 00			305 00		6,280 00
Price												177,902 28
Racine	157,902 28	13,000 00	7,000 00			177,902 28						177,902 28
Richland												469 70
Rock	93,200 00	3,000 00	5,000 00		4,518 30	105,718 30	2,000 00			6,050 00		113,768 30
St. Croix		3,800 00	23,430 00		600 00	27,830 00	34,160 50			2,064 89		64,055 39
Sauk	10,400 00	3,550 00	5,500 00		166 29	19,616 29	3,200 00			238 89		23,055 18
Sawyer												
Shawano	50,000 00		160,250 00		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,253 59			891 64		3,845 23
Sheboygan						210,250 00	2,000 00					212,250 00
Taylor							1,945 80			1,095 21		3,041 01
Trempealeau	45,235 00	150 00	3,213 14		2,000 00	50,658 14	6,123 60			203 81		56,991 05
Vernon		38 25	2,000 00		194 66	2,232 91	11,586 95			381 83		14,201 69
Walworth	67,000 00				4,200 00	71,200 00	24,207 00					95,497 00
Washington					957 02	957 02	533 00					1,490 02
Waukesha												
Waupaca	49,803 25	500 00	250 00		840 00	840 00	4,000 00			14,000 00		18,840 00
Wausara	27,000 10				192 00	50,745 25	4,009 55					55,354 80
Winnebago	79,000 00	16,350 00	62,000 90		640 00	27,640 10	2,045 50			354 17		80,089 77
Wood	6,000 00		2,970 10		13,000 96	170,350 96				64,844 00		234,694 96
					1,037 91	10,008 01	3,699 67			8,508 51		23,211 19
Total	\$1,787,108 16	\$256,879 19	\$3,717,898 30	\$625,622 23		\$6,487,504 91	\$344,112 09	\$215,892 68				\$7,047,509 66

STATE FINANCES.

	\$767,440 47	\$25,000 00	\$11,988 00	\$612,028 66	\$1,416,400 18	\$101,128 00	\$1,517,528 28
Marathon.....				3,060 00	3,060 00		3,060 00
Marquette.....							
Milwaukee.....			4,000 00	140,000 00	144,000 00		144,000 00
Monroe.....							
Oconto.....				8,000 00	8,000 00		8,000 00
Oneida.....				12,000 00	12,000 00		12,000 00
Outagamie.....				25,000 00	25,000 00		25,000 00
Ozaukee.....							
Pepin.....							
Pierce.....							
Polk.....							
Portage.....	200,000 00				200,000 00		200,000 00
Price.....				12,000 00	12,000 00	9,000 00	21,000 00
Racine.....							
Richland.....							
Rock.....							
St. Croix.....							
Sauk.....				6,000 00	6,000 00		6,000 00
Sawyer.....							
Shawano.....				15,000 00	15,000 00		15,000 00
Sheboygan.....							
Taylor.....				6,000 00	6,000 00	4,000 00	10,000 00
Trempealeau.....							
Vernon.....			488 00	6,900 00	7,388 00		7,388 00
Walworth.....							
Washington.....	6,462 00			5,566 66	12,028 66		12,028 66
Waukesha.....							
Waupaca.....			3,100 00	30,000 00	33,100 00		33,100 00
Waushara.....							
Winnebago.....							
Wood.....							
Total.....	\$767,440 47	\$25,000 00	\$11,988 00	\$612,028 66	\$1,416,400 18	\$101,128 00	\$1,517,528 28

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN AND THE SEVERAL COUNTIES THEREIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

PAID TO COUNTIES.

Drainage fund appropriation.	Maintaining chronic insane.	Railroad license apportionment.	Delinquent taxes.	Total.
36 \$380 98			\$49 90	\$4,080 88
37 31,459 52		\$583 67	\$47 61	35,234 18
57 9,070 85		8,070 85	98 80	9,942 28
44 2,554 74		28,554 74	171 43	27,640 18
75 30 00	\$9,386 02		11 03	29,401 05
29 294 04			100 87	9,063 34
29 251 10		9,185 97	57 24	12,045 28
12 687 28			10 53	9,354 77
17 4,320 59			163 07	12,018 64
17 502 05	10,657 19		182 96	8,303 18
59 64 96	10,657 19		8 86	17,857 05
57 280 00	10,230 30		158 42	8,685 06
52 5,619 02			8 24	84,654 25
52 3 15			2 23	82,426 40
52 5,403 73			185 05	8,734 57
93 3 15		660 82	221 12	7,116 46
93 2,138 05			47 03	12,020 27
67 14,791 17			18 45	12,486 53
40 10 943 39	4,687 54		103 08	3,014 81
36 77 48	8,473 07		180 35	27,680 21
99 40 80	4,753 48		5 04	15,044 68
97 6 30	8,503 94		30 041 60	14,332 45
98 313 78			63 39	1,736 49
98 40 00			76 07	16,005 00
71 403 90			71 35	7,912 54
08 2,989 58			5 03	27,084 29
59 17 850 27			5 17	8,407 99
08 4 40			178 60	6,680 36
59 178 60			4 40	9,940 27
59 2,989 58			178 60	17,850 84
59 19,015 09			303 28	6,143 00
59 47 63			47 63	8,716 68
59 21,015 94				21,015 94

REAL ESTATE VALUATION FOR 1888.

(AS FILED BY COUNTY BOARDS.)

PART V.

NEWSPAPERS.

POST OFFICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WISCONSIN PRESS.

The following list has been carefully revised according to the best information obtainable up to December 31, 1888. The language in which the papers are published is English when no other statement is given. The abbreviations used are as follows: Rep., Republican. Dem., Democrat. Pro., Prohibitionist. Gr., Greenback. Lab., Labor. Ind., Independent or Neutral. Rel., Religious. Ed., Educational. T., Temperance. M., Musical. D., Daily. S. W., Semi-Weekly. W., Weekly. S. M., Semi-Monthly. Q., Quarterly. G., German. N., Norwegian. P, Polish.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Charac-ter.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
ADAMS—					
Friendship . . .	Press	Solon W. Pierce	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
ASHLAND—					
Ashland	Herold	Sadlousky	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Ashland	News	John S. Saul	Dem.	D.	Wednesday.
Ashland	Press	Sam. S. Fifield	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Glidden	Pioneer	R. M. Williams	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Hurley	Iron Tribune	Iron Tribune Pub. Co.	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Hurley	Montreal River Miner	Gowdy & Goodell	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
BARRON—					
Barton	Independent	C. B. Dodge	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Barron	Shield	Charles S. Taylor	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Chetek	Alert	Walter Speed	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Cumberland	Advocate	Ball & Morgan	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Rice Lake	Chronotype	P. H. Swift	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Rice Lake	Times	C. F. Bone	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
BAYFIELD—					
Bayfield	Press	Currie G. Bell	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Washburn	News	Fred. T. Yates	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Washburn	Itemizer	Barager Bros	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
BROWN—					
De Pere	Brown County Democrat	Democrat Publishing Company	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
De Pere	News	Proctor & Hanlin	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
De Pere	Standard (Holland)	Vande Castle & Heyrman	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Fort Howard	Review	James Kerr & Son	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Fort Howard	Sentinel	Sentinel Pub. Co	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Green Bay	Advocate	Robinson & Co	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Green Bay	Der Landmann (G.)	Lehman & Robinson	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Green Bay	Music Journal	G. & R. Kustermann	M.	M.	15th of Mo.
Green Bay	State Gazette	Mrs. R. Follette	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
BUFFALO—					
Alma	Journal	J. W. DeGroff	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Fountain City	Kepublikaner (G.)	Hepp & Meil	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Mondovi	Herald	W. L. Houser	Rep.	W.	Friday.
BURNETT—					
Grantsburg	Sentinel	G. A. Olson	Rep.	W.	Friday.

WISCONSIN PRESS — Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
CALUMET —					
Chilton	Demokrat (G.) ...	Henry Arnold.....	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Chilton	Times	Hume Bros.....	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
CHIPPEWA —					
Bloomer	Advance.....	Advance Co.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Cadott.	Record	W. S. Monroe & Son..	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Chippewa Falls	Herald	George C. Ginty..	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Chippewa Falls	Independent.....	Independent Co	Dem.	D. & W.	
Chippewa Falls	Times	Cunningham & Hoffman	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
Chippewa Falls	Workman	George L. Jones.....	Lab.	W.	Saturday.
CLARK —					
Colby.....	Phonograph	Shafer Bros.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Neillsville.....	Deutsche Am'rik (G.).....	Herman Schuster ..	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Neillsville..	Republican and Press	I. T. Carr.	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Neillsville.....	Times.....	Times Printing Co....	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Thorp.....	Courier.....	William Wagner.....	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Thorp.....	Leader.....	W. H. Hotchkiss.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
COLUMBIA —					
Cambria.....	News	O. C. Williams.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Columbus	Democrat.....	C. C. Eaton & Co....	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Columbus	Republican	J. R. Decker.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Kilbourn City.	Mirror-Gazette ..	J. E. Jones	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Lodi	Valley News.....	Peter Richards... ..	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Portage	Democrat	J. E. Jones	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Portage	Herald-Advertiser	J. R. Hinckley	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Portage	Wisconsin State Register.....	Register Printing Co.	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Portage	Wecker(G.).....	Mrs. G. A. Selbach ...	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Poynette.....	Press	I. C. Sargent & Son...	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Rio	Columbia County Reporter.....	L. H. Doyle.....	Ind.	W.	Friday.
CRAWFORD —					
Prairie du Ch'n	Courier	Wm. D. Merrill.....	Dem.	W.	Tuesday.
Prairie du Ch'n	Union.....	Alex. M. Beach... ..	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Soldiers' Grove	Journal.....	James Dinsdale	Ind.	W.	Monday.
DANE —					
Belleville	Recorder	J. M. Williams.....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Blue Mounds ..	News	G. G. Mandt	Ind.	W.	Tuesday.
Cambridge	News	C. W. Page	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Madison	Aegis	Students	Lit.	W.	Friday.
Madison	Botschafter (G.)..	R. Porsch.....	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Democrat.....	Democrat Co.....	Dem.	D. & W.	Tuesday.
Madison	Daily News.....	News Printing Co....	Ind. R.	D.	
Madison	Journal of Education	Prof. J. H. Stearns...	Ed.	M.	
Madison	Lucifer.....	M. Biron.....	Rel.	M.	
Madison	Monona Lake Ass.	S. D. Hastings.....	Rel.	Q.	
Madison	News Advertiser..	News Printing. Co....	Ind. R.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Our Church Work..	H. A. Miner.....	Rel.	M.	
Madison	Our State Work..	W. C. T. U.....	T.	M.	
Madison	Prohibitionist....	Nelson & North.....	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Poultry Ledger...	I. P. Ketchum.....	Class.	M.	
Madison	School Visitor....	Deming & Proctor...	Ed.	S. M.	
Madison	Staatz-Zeitung(G)	Staatz-Zeitung Pub. Co.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Madison ...	State Journal.....	David Atwood.....	Rep.	D. & W.	Friday.
Madison	Viking.....	Ole E. Troan.....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Madison	Western Farmer..	Western Farmer Co..	Agr.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Western Templar..	F. H. Grube	T.	M.	
Mazomanie	Sickle.....	F. W. Johns.....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Oregon	Observer	H. T. Hanson.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Stoughton.....	Courier	Courier Publishing Co.	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Stoughton.....	Hub.....	C. J. Rollis.....	Ind.	S. W.	Friday.
Sun Prairie....	Countryman	C. S. Cross.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
DODGE —					
Beaver Dam...	Argus.....	Sherman & Hutchins.	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Beaver Dam...	Citizen.....	Thomas Hughes.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
DODGE—Con.					
Fox Lake.....	Representative...	John Hotchkiss & Son	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Horicon.....	Reporter.....	C. A. Pettibone.....	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Horicon.....	Volksfreund (G.)	Henry Spiering.....	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Juneau.....	Telephone.....	Telephone Pub. Co...	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Mayville.....	Pioneer (G.).....	Jacob Mueller.....	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Waupun.....	Times.....	Eli & C. E. Hooker...	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
DOOR—					
Sturgeon Bay..	Advocate.....	Frank Long.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Sturgeon Bay..	Independent.....	Independent Pub. Co.	Ind.	W.	Friday.
DOUGLAS—					
Superior.....	Times.....	J. Lute Christie.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
West Superior.	Call.....	M. C. French.....	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
West Superior.	Journal.....	M. B. Kimball.....	Rep.	D.	
West Superior.	Inter-Ocean.....	Street & Co.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
West Superior.	Sentinel.....	M. B. Kimball.....	Ind. R.	W.	Thursday.
West Superior.	Wave.....	F. B. Gregg.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
DUNN—					
Menomonie....	Dunn Co. Herald.	Herald Pub. Co.....	Pro.	S. W.	Tuesday.
Menomonie....	News.....	Flint & Weber.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Menomonie....	Nordstern (N.)...	Nordstern Pub. Co...	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Menomonie....	Times.....	Times Printing Co....	Dem.	W.	Friday.
EAU CLAIRE—					
Augusta.....	Eagle.....	Griff O. Jones.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Eau Claire. ...	Arbeideren (G.)..	Arbeideren Pub. Co..	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Eau Claire.....	Free Press.....	J. H. Waggoner.....	Rep.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Eau Claire.....	Leader.....	W. K. Atkinson... ..	Dem.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Eau Claire.....	News.....	News Co.....	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Eau Claire.....	Progress.....	Backman & Jackson.	Pro.	W.	Saturday.
Eau Claire.....	Workman's Gazette.....	G. W. Williams.....	Neut.	W.	Saturday.
FLORENCE—					
Florence..	Mining News.. ..	Youngs Bros.....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
FOND DU LAC—					
Brandon.....	Times.....	M. C. Short.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Fond du Lac...	Commonwealth ..	Commonw'lth Pub. Co	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Fond du Lac...	Courier (G.).....	W. F. Weber.....	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Fond du Lac...	Journal.....	Beeson & Son.....	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Fond du Lac...	Reporter.....	L. A. Lange.....	Dem.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Ripon.....	College Days.....	Days Pub. Co.....	Lit.	.....
Ripon.....	Commonwealth ..	Ellsworth & Harmon.	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Ripon.....	Free Press.....	T. D. Stone.....	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Waupun.....	Leader.....	Oliver Brothers.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
FOREST—					
Crandon.....	Leaves.....	Mrs. Mattie W. Fay..	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Crandon.....	Republican.....	Samuel Shaw.....	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Pelican Lake..	Spy.....	E. A. King.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
GRANT—					
Bloomington..	Record.....	Cook Bros.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Boscobel.....	Dial.....	McKinney & Goldsmith.....	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Cassville.....	Index.....	DeWitt & DeWitt....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Lancaster.....	Herald.....	Wm. B. Miner.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Lancaster.....	Teller.....	E. Pollock.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Montfort.....	Monitor.....	DeWitt & Taylor....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Platteville....	Democrat.....	W. H. Peck.....	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Platteville....	Witness.....	M. P. Rindlaub.....	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
GREEN—					
Albany.....	Journal.....	J. E. Bartlett.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Albany.....	Vindicator.....	E. E. Atherton.....	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Brodhead.....	Independent.....	E. A. Charleton.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Brodhead.....	Register.....	Louis Sprague.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

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WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
KEWAUNEE—Con					
Kewaunee	Banner (G).....	Breunner & Haney ..	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Kewaunee	Enterprise.....	A. C. Voshardt	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
LA CROSSE—					
La Crosse.. ...	Chronicle.....	Ellis B. Usher	Dem.	D. & W.	Saturday.
La Crosse	Faederlandet (N) ..	F. A. Husher	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
La Crosse.....	Nord Stern (G)....	Adolph Candrian.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
La Crosse.....	News	Mahoney, Alexander & Mahoney.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
La Crosse.....	Republican and Leader	W. R. Finch.....	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
La Crosse.. ...	Varden	P. O. Evanson.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
La Crosse.. ...	Visitor.....	H. W. Smith.....	Lab.	W.	Saturday.
Onalaska.....	Record	W. J. Showers.....	Ind.	W.	Friday.
West Salem ...	Journal.....	L. Lotridge.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
LA FAYETTE					
Argyle	Atlas	George G. Gaskill	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Darlington	Democratic Reg- ister	Barnes Bros	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Darlington	Journal	H. L. Brown	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Darlington	Republican	J. G. Monahan.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Shullsburg	Local.....	T. H. McElroy.....	Dem.	W.	Sunday.
Shullsburg ...	Pick and Gad.....	T. J. Law	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
LANGLADE—					
Antigo	News Item.....	Millard Bros.....	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Antigo	Herald	Ed. Goebel	G. Dem.	W.	Friday.
Antigo	Republican	Ogden Bros	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Antigo	Ultimatum	Ratcliffe & Phillips...	Pro.	W.	Friday.
Phlox	Special	Rev. P. H. St. Louis..	Cath.	W.	Saturday.
LINCOLN—					
Merrill	Advocate	L. A. Harrison.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Merrill	Anzeiger (G).....	C. W. Honigmann....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Merrill	News	W. H. Canon	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Merrill	Times	A. G. Christianson....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Tomahawk.....	Blade	Jed. W. Coon.....	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Tomahawk.....	Tomahawk	W. M. Shirk & Son...	Ind.	S. W.	Sat., Wed.
MANITOWOC—					
Manitowoc	Nord Western (G)	Nord Western Ptg. Co	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Manitowoc	Pilot.....	John Nagel.....	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Manitowoc	Post (G).....	Wittman & Brandt...	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Manitowoc	Times	H. G. Kress.....	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Manitowoc	Tribune	Henry Sanford.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Manitowoc	Wezyotko Serge Jezusa (Polish).	F. Lucryski	Rel.	W.	Saturday.
Two Rivers....	Chronicle.....	Nash & Klein.....	Dem.	W.	Tuesday.
MARATHON—					
Spencer	Tribune	Vandercook Bros	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Wausau	Central Wisconsin	R. H. Johnson.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Wausau	Pilot and Review.	E. B. Thayer	Dem.	W.	Tuesday.
Wausau	Pionier (G).....	A. W. Young	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Wausau	Torch of Liberty .	M. H. Barnum.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Wausau	Wochenblatt (G).	John Ringle	Dem.	W.	Friday.
MARINETTE—					
Marinette	Eagle	L. B. Noyes	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Marinette	North Star.....	C. M. Fairchild.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Peshtigo.....	Argus	P. A. Bardour	Rep.	W.	.....
MARQUETTE—					
Montello.....	Express	C. H. Bissell.....	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Westfield.....	Central Union....	S. D. Forbes.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
MILWAUKEE—					
Milwaukee	A. B. C. Post (G.)	W. W. Coleman	Ed.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Acker und Garten- bau Zeitung (G.)	W. W. Coleman	Agr.	S. M.	

WISCONSIN PRESS — Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
MILWAUKEE—CON					
Milwaukee	Amerikanische Turn-zeitung (G.)	Freidenker Pub. Co ..	Ind.	W.	Sunday.
Milwaukee	Arbeiter Zeitung (G.)	Central Labor Union.	Soc.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee ...	Au (G.)	Anton Gfrorner	Hu.	W.	Sunday.
Milwaukee	Banner und Volksfreund (G.)	Banner & Volksfreund Co	Dem.	W.	Tuesday.
Milwaukee ..	Catholic Citizen..	E. A. Bray	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Chic	Chic Pub. Co.	Hu.	W.	
Milwaukee	Columbia (G.)	Catholic Printing Soc.	Rel.	W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee	Commercial Letter	F. W. Friese	Com.	D.	
Milwaukee	Deutsches Volksblatt	George Brumder	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee	Domacnost Bohemian	Anton Novack		W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee	Erholungsstunden (G.)	George Brumder	Lit.	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee	Erziehungs Blätter (G.)	Freidenker Pub. Co..	Ed.	M.	
Milwaukee	Excelsior (G.)	Excelsior Pub. Co....	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee	Freidenker (G.) ..	Freidenker Pub. Co..	Ind.	W.	Sunday.
Milwaukee	Freie Presse (G.) ..	Herman Sigel	Rep.	D.	
Milwaukee	Fortschritt der Zeit (G.)	W. W. Coleman	Ind.	S. M.	
Milwaukee	Gemeinde Blatt (G.)	Wis. Lutheran Synod.	Rel.	S. M.	
Milwaukee	Germania (G.)	Germania Pub. Co....	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee	Haus und Bauerfreund (G.)	Germania Pub. Co....	Agr.	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee	Hermans Sohn (G.)	Lowenbach & Son....	L. O.	S. M.	
Milwaukee	Herold (G.)	Herold Co.	Ind.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee ...	Im Familien Kreise (G.)	W. W. Coleman	Lit.	B-W.	
Milwaukee	Journal	Journal Co	Ind.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee	Jugend Post (G.) ..	W. W. Coleman	Juv.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Katolische Zeitung (G.)	Catholic Print. Co....	Rel.	W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee	Kinder Post (G.) ..	W. W. Coleman	Juv.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Kuryer Polski (P.)	M. Kruszka	Lab.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Labor Review....	Park & Palmer	Lab.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Land-Zeitung (G.)	John L. Bartels	Lit.	M.	
Milwaukee	Lehrer Post (G.) ..	W. W. Coleman	Ed.	S. M.	
Milwaukee	Living Church....	Young Churchman Co	Rel.	Q.	
Milwaukee	Local	Wolf & Matthews....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	National Reformer (G.)	K. of L. Print. Co....	Lab.	D.	
Milwaukee	N. W. Trade Bulletin	Fred. Trayser	Com.	W.	Monday.
Milwaukee	Peck's Sun	Geo. W. Peck	Hu.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Schulzeitung (G.)	Wis. Lutheran Synod.	Rel.	M.	
Milwaukee	Seebote (G.)	P. V. Deuster & Co...	Dem.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee	Sentinel	Sentinel Co	Rep.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee	Shepherd's Arms	Young Churchman Co	Rel.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Sunday Telegraph	Watrous & Spice....	Rep.	W.	Sunday.
Milwaukee	Telephone (G.) ...	P. V. Deuster & Co...	Dem.	W.	Sunday.
Milwaukee ...	Times	Towell Bros	Ind.	S. W.	Wed. & Sat.
Milwaukee	U. S. Miller	E. Harrison Cawker..	Mec.	M.	Sunday.
Milwaukee	Unser Blatt (G.) ..	B. Lowenbach & Son.	L. O.	M.	
Milwaukee	Vierteljährliches Magazin (G.) ...	W. W. Coleman	Lit.	Q.	
Milwaukee	Vereinsbote (G.) ..	German Branch Y. M. C. A	Rel.	M.	
Milwaukee	Volksblatt (G.) ...	K. of Labor Print. Co	Lab.	W. & S.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Warte (G.)	Germania Pub. Co....	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee ...	Wisconsin	Cramer, Aikens and Cramer	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Wisconsin Advocate	B. Lowenbach & Sons	L. O.	M.	

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
MILWAUKEE—CON					
Milwaukee	Wisconsin Good Templar	Good Templar Pub. House	Rel.	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee	World	J. L. Rohr	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee . . .	Yenowine's News.	George H. Yenowine.	Ind.	W.	Sunday.
Milwaukee	Young Churchman	Young Churchman Co	Rel.	W.	Saturday.
MONROE—					
Norwalk	Times	H. C. McGary	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Sparta	Democrat	B. E. McCoy	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Sparta	Herald	McBride Bros.	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Tomah	Journal	L. B. Squier	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Tomah	Monitor	J. A. Wells	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
OCONTO—					
Oconto	Enquirer	Mrs. Rosa Sharp	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Oconto	Lumberman	J. W. Hall	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Oconto	Reporter	C. S. Hart	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
ONEIDA—					
Eagle River ...	Vindicator	O. B. Moon	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Rhineland	Herald	D. S. Johnson	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Rhineland	New North	Geo. W. Bishop	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
OUTAGAMIE—					
Appleton	Crescent	Ryan Bros.	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Appleton	Lawrentian	Students	Lit.	M.	
Appleton	Post	A. J. & T. B. Reid	Rep.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Appleton	Volksfreund (G.) ..	H. W. Meyer	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Appleton	Wecker (G)	Christ. Roemer	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Appleton	World	G. E. Mendel	Ind.	S. M.	
Kaukauna	Postbote (G.)	Schneider & Emmers.	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Kaukauna	Sun	Sun Pub. Co.	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Kaukauna	Times	Bidwell & Raught.	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Seymour	Press	H. J. Van Vuren	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
OZAUKEE—					
Cedarburg	News	Fred W. Horn	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
Pt. Washington	Advertiser	M. G. Bohan	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Pt. Washington	Star	H. W. Bolens	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Pt. Washington	Zeitung (G.)	Carl Fehlandt	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
PEPIN—					
Durand	Courier	Eldridge & Morsbach.	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Durand	Northwestern Teacher	Eldridge & Morsbach.	Ed.	M.	Monday.
Pepin	Star	Axtell Bros.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
PIERCE—					
Ellsworth	Herald	Case & Doolittle	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Prescott	Plaindealer	E. H. Ives	Dem.	W.	Friday.
River Falls	Journal	C. R. Morse	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
River Falls	News	A. R. Tandy	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
POLK—					
Clear Lake	Herald	A. T. Churchill	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Osceola Mills ..	Press	Charles E. Mears	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
St. Croix Falls.	Standard	St. Croix Falls Pub. Co	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
PORTAGE—					
Stevens Point..	Gazette	F. D. Glennon	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
Stevens Point..	Journal	McGlachlin & Simons	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Stevens Point..	Pinery	C. Swayze	Dem.	W.	Friday.
PRICE—					
Fifield	Advocate	George E. Sackett	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Phillips	Bee	Geo. Ostermann	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Phillips	Times	F. W. Sackett	Dem.	W.	Saturday.

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly.	Publication Day.
RACINE—					
Burlington	Press	W. A. Colby	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Burlington	Standard Democrat	James I. Toner	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Racine	Agricultural	Manfra. Pub. Co.	Agr.	M.	Saturday.
Racine	College Mercury	Students	Lit.	S-M.	Saturday.
Racine	Correspondent (G)	Chas. Shaupano	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Racine	Folkets Avis (Danish)	Folkets Avis Pub. Co.	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Racine	Journal	Journal Printing Co.	Rep.	D. & W.	Wednesday.
Racine	Radina (Bohemian)	Chas. Jones & Co.	Lit.	W.	Wednesday.
Racine	Slavis (Bohemian)	Chas. Jones & Co.	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
Racine	Times	Times Pub. Co.	Ind.	D.	Thursday.
Racine	Utley's Dollar Weekly	Times Pub. Co.	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Union Grove	Enterprise	A. P. Colby	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Waterford	Post	Edward Malone	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
RICHMOND—					
Rich'd Center	Republican and Observer	W. M. Fogo & Co.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Rich'd Center	Rustic	F. A. Smith	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
ROCK—					
Beloit	Argus	H. H. Swain	Ind.	D. & W.	Friday.
Beloit	Free Press	C. Ingersoll	Rep.	D & W.	Thursday.
Beloit	Round Table	Students	Lit.	S-M.	Friday.
Clinton	Herald	R. W. Cheever	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Edgerton	Index	J. G. Patterson	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Edgerton	Tobacco Reporter	F. W. Coon	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Evansville	Enterprise	Evansville Pub. Co.	Ind.	S-W.	Wed. & Sat.
Evansville	Review	I. A. Hoxie & Son	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Evansville	Tribune	R. M. Antes Pub. Co.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Evansville	Gazette	Gazette Printing Co.	Rep.	D & W.	Thursday.
Janesville	Recorder	Recorder Printing Co.	Dem.	D & W.	Thursday.
Janesville	Signal	Garrett Veeder	Ind.	W.	Sunday.
Janesville	Sun	J. B. Silsbee & Co.	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Milton	College Journal	Students	Lit.	M.	Thursday.
Milton	Telephone	J. C. Bartholt	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Milton Junction	News	F. R. Morris & Co.	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
ST. CROIX—					
Baldwin	Bulletin	Ferd. Peachman	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Hudson	Star and Times	Taylor & Price	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Hudson	True Republican	Geo. D. Cline	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
New Richmond	Republican	A. C. Van Meter	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
New Richmond	Voice	E. P. Huntington	Pro.	W.	Saturday.
SAUK—					
Baraboo	Democrat	Runge & Co.	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Baraboo	News	J. F. & G. A. Kartack	Ind.	W.	Tuesday.
Baraboo	Republic	John H. Powers	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Bessmer	News	Geo. L. Conklin	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Bessmer	News	Fred W. Johns	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Bessmer	Erzähler (G.)	Wm. Raetzman	Neu.	W.	Sunday.
Bessmer	Herold (G.)	Wm. Raetzman	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Bessmer	Free Press	Blake & Son	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Bessmer	Pionier Am. Wis. (G.)	C. C. Kuntz	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Bessmer	Home News	W. R. Purdy	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Bessmer	North Wis. News	E. O. Johnson	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Bessmer	Advocate	Phillips & Farnsworth	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Bessmer	Journal	D. Gorham, Jr.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Bessmer	Wochenblatt (G)	Dr. L. C. Bold	W.	W.	Wednesday.
Bessmer	Nordwestliche Post (G)	C. F. & H. F. T. Wauderleben	Ind.	W.	Saturday.

WISCONSIN PRESS — Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
SHEBOYGAN—CON.					
Plymouth.....	Reporter.....	Warden & Hostman..	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Sheboygan	Evening Telegram	R. W. Billett.....	Rep.	D.	
Sheboygan	Daily Journal,....	The Journal Printing Co.....	Dem.	D.	
Sheboygan	Herald.....	L. K. Howe.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Sheboygan	National Demo- krat (G.).....	Carl Zillier	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Sheboygan	Times.....	H. N. Ross.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Sheboygan	Zeitung & Tribun (G.)	A. W. Pott.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Sheboygan F's	News.....	John E. Thomas.....	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
TAYLOR—					
Medford	Star and News...	E. T. Whelock	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Medford	Waldbote (G)....	Jos. Brucker & Co....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Medford	Zeitung (G)	Jos. Brucker & Co....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
TREMPEALEAU—					
Arcadia.....	Republican & Leader.....	Geo. Mathys	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Galesville.....	Independent.....	W. S. Luce.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Independence..	News	Geo. A. Markham....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Independence..	Wave.....	McIntyre	Pro.	W.	Saturday.
Trempealeau..	Herald.....	C. V. Stewart.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Whitehall.....	Times.....	J. B. Beach.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
VERNON—					
Desoto.....	Chronicle.....	D. J. Kabhar.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Hillsborough..	Sentry.....	C. W. T. Heath.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Viroqua	Censor.....	O. G. Munson.....	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Viroqua	Leader.....	F. H. Graves.....	Dem.	W.	Friday.
WALWORTH—					
Delavan	Wisconsin Times.	C. E. Badger.....	Lit.	W.	Thursday.
Delavan	Enterprise.....	H. T. Sharp.....	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Delavan	Republican.....	W. G. Weeks.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Delavan	Democrat.....	M. L. Brown.....	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Delavan	National Horse- breeder.....	M. L. Brown.....	Trade.	S-M.	
Elkhorn	Independent.....	Park & Kenney.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Lake Geneva ..	Herald.....	J. E. Heg	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Lake Geneva ..	News	A. K. Owen	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Sharon	Reporter.....	Phelps & Ziegars....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Whitewater ..	News	Jesse N. Converse ...	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
Whitewater ..	Register.....	Coe & Salisbury.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Whitewater ...	True Ideal.....	Eva C. Griffith.....	{ W. C. T. U.	M.	
WASHBURN—					
Shell Lake....	Watchman	William Irlé.....	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
WASHINGTON—					
Hartford	Press	Le Count & Son.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
West Bend.....	Beobachter (G)...	F. W. Webber.....	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
West Bend.....	Democrat.....	A. Frankenberg.....	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
WAUKESHA—					
Delafield.....	St. John's Call....	St. John's Academy..	Rel.	M.	
Dousman.....	Leader	G. A. Rogers	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Hartland.....	Index	G. A. Rogers	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Pewaukee	Church Scholast.	Bishop Welles Broth- erhood	Rel.	M.	
Oconomowoc..	Free Press.....	Edwin Hurlbut.....	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Oconomowoc..	News	George A. Rogers	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Waukesha.....	Democrat.....	P. H. Carney	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Waukesha.....	Freeman	H. M. Youmans	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Waukesha.....	Journal.....	Journal Pub. Co.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
WAUPACA—					
Clintonville ...	Dual City Tribune	Brady & Patchin	Ind.	W.	Friday.
New London...	Times.	Times Pub. Co.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Weyauwega....	Chronicle.....	Corbett & Hutchinson	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.

WISCONSIN PRESS — Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
WAUPACA — con.					
Waupaca.....	Post	Post Pub. Co.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Waupaca.....	Republican	W. H. Holmes.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
WAUSHARA —					
Plainfield.....	Sun.....	L. W. Chapman.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Wautoma.....	Argus.....	Ellarson & Benay	Rep.	W.	Friday.
WINNEBAGO —					
Menasha.....	Anzelger (G.)....	M. M. Schortz & Co...	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Menasha.....	Press	C. F. Augustine	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Neenah.....	Gazette.....	H. A. Stone	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Neenah.....	Times.....	J. N. Stone	Dem.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Neenah.....	Twin City News..	L. H. Kimball	Ind.	D. & W.	Friday.
Omro.....	Journal.....	P. M. Wright	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Oshkosh.....	Northwestern	John Hicks.....	Rep.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Oshkosh.....	Signal	M. B. McNiel.....	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Oshkosh.....	Times.....	E. W. Viall & Co	Dem.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Oshkosh.....	Wis. Telegraph(G)	Allen & Weldner	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Winneconne...	Local.....	George H. Larke.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
WOOD —					
Centralla.....	Enterprise and Tribune.....	Rossier & Bundage...	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Grand Rapids.	Reporter	A. L. Fontaine.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Marshfield....	Demokrat (G.)...	H. J. Pankow... ..	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Marshfield.....	Times.....	Thomas S. Norton....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Pittsville.....	Independent.....	Western Wood Co. Pub. Association....	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.

WISCONSIN POST-OFFICES.

POST-OFFICES AND COUNTIES.

The following is a list of the Post-offices in Wisconsin arranged alphabetically and corrected from official sources up to January 1, 1889. The county seats are designated by (c. h.) and the money order offices are printed in *italics*. Those which are included as money order offices in the treaties with Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Algeria, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Jamaica, Switzerland, Newfoundland, Greenland, the Cape Colony, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Belgium, Portugal, Tasmania, Hawaiian Kingdom, Sweden and Japan are also designated by the capital letter I. meaning International.

A.			
Abbotsford.....	Clark	Arena.....	Iowa
Ableman.....	Sauk	Argyle.....	La Fayette
Abrams.....	Oconto	Arkansas.....	Pepin
Ackerville.....	Washington	Arkdale.....	Adams
Acorn.....	Dane	Arlington.....	Columbia
Ada.....	Sheboygan	Armstrong.....	Fond du Lac
Adams.....	Walworth	Arnott.....	Portage
Adams Centre.....	Adams	Arthur.....	Grant
Adamsville.....	Iowa	Ashford.....	Fond du Lac
Addison.....	Washington	Ashippun.....	Dodge
Adell.....	Sheboygan	Ashland (c. h. I.).....	Ashland
Adsit.....	Dane	Ash Ridge.....	Richland
Afton.....	Rock	Ashton.....	Dane
Agenda.....	Ashland	Askeaton.....	Brown
Ahnapee.....	Kewaunee	Attica.....	Green
Alabama.....	Polk	Atwater.....	Dodge
Alaska.....	Kewaunee	Auburndale.....	Wood
Alban.....	Portage	Augusta.....	Eau Claire
Albany.....	Green	Aurora.....	Washington
Albion.....	Dane	Auroraville.....	Waushara
Alden.....	Polk	Avalanche.....	Vernon
Alderly.....	Dodge	Avoca.....	Iowa
Allen's Grove.....	Walworth	Avon.....	Rock
Allenton.....	Washington	Aztalan.....	Jefferson
Allenville.....	Winnebago		
Alloa.....	Columbia		
Alma (c. h. I.).....	Buffalo		
Alma Centre.....	Jackson		
Almond.....	Portage		
Alstad.....	Burnett		
Altdorf.....	Wood		
Alto.....	Fond du Lac		
Altoona.....	Eau Claire		
Alverno.....	Manitowoc		
Amery.....	Polk		
Amherst.....	Portage		
Amherst Junction.....	Portage		
Amy.....	Dunn		
Anchorage.....	Buffalo		
Anderson.....	Grant		
Angelica.....	Shawano		
Aniwa.....	Shawano		
Annaton.....	Grant		
Anthony.....	Eau Claire		
Antigo (c. h. I.).....	Langlade		
Apple Creek.....	Outagamie		
Apple River.....	Polk		
Appleton (c. h. I.).....	Outagamie		
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau		

B.

Badger.....	Portage
Badger Mills.....	Chippewa
Bad River.....	Ashland
Bagley.....	Grant
Bailey's Harbor.....	Door
Bakerville.....	Wood
Baldwin.....	St. Croix
Baldwin's Mills.....	Waupaca
Balsam Lake.....	Polk
Bancroft.....	Portage
Bangor (I.).....	La Crosse
Banner.....	Fond du Lac
Baraboo (c. h. I.).....	Sauk
Barber.....	Iowa
Barneveld.....	Iowa
Barre Mills.....	La Crosse
Barron (c. h.).....	Barron
Barronette.....	Barron
Barton.....	Washington
Bashaw.....	Burnett
Bassett.....	Kenosha
Bass Wood.....	Richland
Bay City.....	Pierce

<i>Chilton (c. h. I.)</i>	Calumet	<i>Deer Brook</i>	Langlade
<i>Chimney Rock</i>	Trempealeau	<i>Deerfield</i>	Dane
<i>Chippewa City</i>	Chippewa	<i>Deer Park</i>	St. Croix
<i>Chippewa Falls (c. h. I.)</i>	Chippewa	<i>De Forest</i>	Dane
<i>Christie</i>	Clark	<i>Dekorra</i>	Columbia
<i>City Point</i>	Jackson	<i>De lafield</i>	Waukesha
<i>Clam Falls</i>	Polk	<i>Delavan</i>	Walworth
<i>Clark's Mills</i>	Manitowoc	<i>Dell</i>	Vernon
<i>Clarno</i>	Green	<i>Dell Prairie</i>	Adams
<i>Clay Banks</i>	Door	<i>Delton</i>	Sauk
<i>Clayfield</i>	Pierce	<i>Denmark</i>	Brown
<i>Clayton</i>	Polk	<i>De Pere (I.)</i>	Brown
<i>Clear Lake</i>	Polk	<i>Deronda</i>	Polk
<i>Clemansville</i>	Winnebago	<i>De Sota</i>	Vernon
<i>Clifton</i>	Monroe	<i>Deuster</i>	Juneau
<i>Clinton (I.)</i>	Rock	<i>Dexterville</i>	Wood
<i>Clintonville</i>	Waupaca	<i>Diamond Bluff</i>	Pierce
<i>Clyde</i>	Iowa	<i>Dickeyville</i>	Grant
<i>Clyman</i>	Dodge	<i>Dillman</i>	Milwaukee
<i>Cobb</i>	Iowa	<i>Dixon</i>	Richland
<i>Cochrane</i>	Buffalo	<i>Dobbston</i>	Langlade
<i>Colby</i>	Clark	<i>Dodge</i>	Trempealeau
<i>Cold Spring</i>	Jefferson	<i>Dodge's Corners</i>	Waukesha
<i>Colebrook</i>	Wausara	<i>Dodgeville (c. h. I.)</i>	Iowa
<i>Coleman</i>	Marinette	<i>Door Creek</i>	Dane
<i>Colfax</i>	Dunn	<i>Dorchester</i>	Clark
<i>Colgate</i>	Waukesha	<i>Dotyville</i>	Fond du Lac
<i>Collins</i>	La Fayette	<i>Douglas Center</i>	Marquette
<i>Coloma</i>	Wausara	<i>Dousman</i>	Waukesha
<i>Coloma Station</i>	Wausara	<i>Dover</i>	Racine
<i>Columbus (I.)</i>	Columbia	<i>Downing</i>	Dunn
<i>Commonwealth</i>	Florence	<i>Downsville</i>	Dunn
<i>Comstock</i>	Barron	<i>Doylestown</i>	Columbia
<i>Concord</i>	Jefferson	<i>Dresser Junction</i>	Polk
<i>Connorsville</i>	Dunn	<i>Druecker</i>	Ozaukee
<i>Cook's Valley</i>	Chippewa	<i>Drummond</i>	Bayfield
<i>Cooksville</i>	Rock	<i>Dry Bone</i>	Iowa
<i>Coolidge</i>	Price	<i>Dry Wood</i>	Chippewa
<i>Coon Valley</i>	Vernon	<i>Duck Creek</i>	Brown
<i>Cooperstown</i>	Manitowoc	<i>Dudley</i>	Lincoln
<i>Corbett</i>	Chippewa	<i>Dunbarton</i>	La Fayette
<i>Corning</i>	Lincoln	<i>Dundas</i>	Calumet
<i>Cortland</i>	Trempealeau	<i>Dundee</i>	Fond du Lac
<i>Cosgrove</i>	Barron	<i>Dunville</i>	Dunn
<i>Cottage Grove</i>	Dane	<i>Duplainville</i>	Waukesha
<i>Cox</i>	Chippewa	<i>Dupont</i>	Waupaca
<i>Craft</i>	Chippewa	<i>Durand (c. h. I.)</i>	Pepin
<i>Crandon (c. h.)</i>	Forest	<i>Durham</i>	Waukesha
<i>Crete</i>	Winnebago	<i>Dyckesville</i>	Kewaunee
<i>Crivitz</i>	Marinette		
<i>Crooker's Landing</i>	Portage		
<i>Cross</i>	Buffalo		
<i>Cross Plains</i>	Dane		
<i>Crystal Lake</i>	Waupaca		
<i>Cuba City</i>	Grant		
<i>Cumberland (I.)</i>	Barron		
<i>Curtis</i>	Clark		
<i>Cushing</i>	Polk		
<i>Custer</i>	Portage		
<i>Cylon</i>	St. Croix		

D.

<i>Dacada</i>	Sheboygan
<i>Dakota</i>	Wausara
<i>Dale</i>	Outagamie
<i>Dallas</i>	Barron
<i>Daly</i>	Wood
<i>Dancy</i>	Marathon
<i>Dane</i>	Dane
<i>Danville</i>	Dodge
<i>Darbellay</i>	Kewaunee
<i>Darboy</i>	Calumet
<i>Darien</i>	Walworth
<i>Darlington (c. h. I.)</i>	La Fayette
<i>Darrow</i>	Jackson
<i>Dartford (c. h.)</i>	Green Lake
<i>Davis</i>	Dunn
<i>Day</i>	Clark
<i>Dayton</i>	Green
<i>Deansville</i>	Dane
<i>Debello</i>	Vernon
<i>Decora Prairie</i>	Trempealeau

E.

<i>Eagle</i>	Waukesha
<i>Eagle Corners</i>	Richland
<i>Eagle Point</i>	Chippewa
<i>Eagle River</i>	Oneida
<i>Eggletton</i>	Chippewa
<i>East Bristol</i>	Dane
<i>East Delavan</i>	Walworth
<i>East Farmington</i>	Polk
<i>East Gibson</i>	Manitowoc
<i>East Lincoln</i>	Polk
<i>Eastman</i>	Crawford
<i>East Middleton</i>	Dane
<i>Easton</i>	Adams
<i>East Pepin</i>	Pepin
<i>East Troy</i>	Walworth
<i>East Wrightstown</i>	Brown
<i>Eaton</i>	Manitowoc
<i>Eau Claire (c. h. I.)</i>	Eau Claire
<i>Eau Galle</i>	Dunn
<i>Eden</i>	Fond du Lac
<i>Edgerton</i>	Rock
<i>Edmund</i>	Iowa
<i>Edson</i>	Chippewa
<i>Edwards</i>	Sheboygan
<i>Egg Harbor</i>	Door
<i>Eidsvold</i>	Clark
<i>Eland</i>	Shawano
<i>Elcho</i>	Langlade
<i>Elderon</i>	Marathon
<i>El Dorado</i>	Fond du Lac

Eleva	Trempealeau
Elk Creek	Trempealeau
Elk Grove	La Fayette
Elkhart	Sheboygan
Elkhorn (c. h. I.)	Walworth
Elk Mound	Dunn
Ella	Pepin
Ellenborough	Grant
Ellis	Portage
Ellison Bay	Door
Ellisville	Kewaunee
Ellsworth (c. h.)	Pierce
Elm Grove	Waukesha
Elmhurst	Langlade
Elmo	Grant
Elmore	Fond du Lac
Elmwood	Pierce
Elo	Winnebago
El Paso	Pierce
Elroy	Juneau
El Salem	Polk
Elton	Langlade
Elvers	Dane
Embarrass	Waupaca
Emerald	St. Croix
Emerald Grove	Rock
Emet	Chippewa
Enos	Waukesha
Ephraim	Door
Erfurth	Jefferson
Erin	St. Croix
Esdaille	Pierce
Esofea	Vernon
Estella	Chippewa
Etna	La Fayette
Ettrick	Trempealeau
Eureka	Winnebago
Euren	Kewaunee
Evansville	Rock
Evergreen	Door
Excelsior	Richland
Exile	Pierce

F.

Fairchild	Eau Claire
Fairfield	Rock
Fair Play	Grant
Fair Water	Fond du Lac
Fall City	Dunn
Fall Creek	Eau Claire
Fall River	Columbia
Fancy Creek	Richland
Farmers Grove	Green
Farmington	Jefferson
Farr's Corners	Columbia
Fayette	La Fayette
Fayetteville	Walworth
Fellows	Rock
Fennimore	Grant
Ferryville	Crawford
Fifield	Price
Fillmore	Washington
Fish Creek	Door
Fisk	Winnebago
Fitchburg	Dane
Flambeau	Chippewa
Flintville	Brown
Florence (c. h.)	Florence
Folsom	Vernon
Fond du Lac (c. h. I.)	Fond du Lac
Fontana	Walworth
Fontenoy	Brown
Footville	Rock
Forest Junction	Calumet
Forestville	Door
Fort Atkinson (I.)	Jefferson
Fort Howard (I.)	Brown
Forward	Dane
Foscuro	Kewaunee
Fountain City (I.)	Buffalo
Fourmile	Fond du Lac

For Lake (I.)	Dodge
Fox River	Kenosha
Francis Creek	Manitowoc
Franklin	Sheboygan
Franksville	Racine
Frazer	Shawano
Fredonia	Ozaukee
Fredonia Station	Ozaukee
Freeman	Crawford
Freistadt	Ozaukee
Fremont	Waupaca
Frenchville	Trempealeau
Friendship (c. h.)	Adams
Frydenland	Forest
Fulton	Rock
Fussville	Waukesha

G

Gad	Taylor
Gagen	Forest
Galesburgh	Shawano
Galesville	Trempealeau
Garfield	Portage
Genesee	Waukesha
Genesee Depot	Waukesha
Genoa	Vernon
Genoa Junction	Walworth
Georgetown	Grant
Germania	Marquette
Germantown	Juneau
Gibbsville	Sheboygan
Gillett	Oconto
Gillingham	Richland
Gilman	Pierce
Gilmantown	Buffalo
Glasgow	Trempealeau
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan
Glencoe	Buffalo
Glendale	Monroe
Glen Florn	Chippewa
Glen Haven	Grant
Glenmore	Brown
Glenwood	St. Croix
Glidden	Ashland
Golden Lake	Waukesha
Good Hope	Milwaukee
Gordon	Douglas
Grafton	Ozaukee
Grand Marsh	Adams
Grand Rapids (c. h. I.)	Wood
Granite	Wood
Grantsburgh (c. h.)	Burnett
Granville	Milwaukee
Granville Centre	Milwaukee
Gratiot	La Fayette
Gravesville	Calumet
Green Bay (c. h. I.)	Brown
Greenbush	Sheboygan
Green Grove	Clark
Green Lake	Green Lake
Greenleaf	Brown
Greenstreet	Manitowoc
Greenville	Outagamie
Greenwood	Clark
Gresham	Shawano
Grimm's	Manitowoc
Grover	Marquette

H.

Hadleyville	Eau Claire
Hager City	Pierce
Halder	Marathon
Hale	Trempealeau
Hale's Corners	Milwaukee
Hamburgh	Marathon
Hamilton	Waushara
Hamlin	Trempealeau
Hammond	St. Croix

Hancock.....Waushara
Hanerville.....Dane
Haney.....Crawford
Hanover.....Rock
Hansen.....Wood
Harper.....Polk
Harrisville.....Marquette
Hartford (I.).....Washington
Hartland.....Waukesha
Hartman.....Columbia
Harvey.....Jefferson
Hatfield.....Jackson
Hatley.....Marathon
Hatton.....Waupaca
Hawkins.....Chippewa
Hawthorne.....Douglas
Hayes.....Oconto
Hayton.....Calumet
Hayward (c. h.).....Sawyer
Hazel Green.....Grant
Hazelton.....Grant
Heart Prairie.....Walworth
Hebron.....Jefferson
Hedge Hog.....Door
Hegg.....Trempealeau
Helena.....Iowa
Helenville.....Jefferson
Hemple.....St. Croix
Henrietta.....Richland
Henrysville.....Brown
Herbert.....Pierce
Herman.....Dodge
Hersey.....St. Croix
Hewitt.....Wood
Hickory.....Oconto
High Bridge.....Ashland
Highland.....Iowa
Hika.....Manitowoc
Hilbert.....Calumet
Hillsborough.....Vernon
Hingham.....Sheboygan
Hixton.....Jackson
Hogan.....Wood
Hogarty.....Marathon
Holindale.....Iowa
Holland.....Brown
Hollingshead.....Price
Holmen.....La Crosse
Holy Cross.....Ozaukee
Homewood.....Monroe
Honey Creek.....Walworth
Hope.....Dane
Horicon (I.).....Dodge
Horn's Corners.....Ozaukee
Hortonville.....Outagamie
Houghton.....Bayfield
Houlton.....St. Croix
Howard's Grove.....Sheboygan
Howard's Prairie.....Milwaukee
Hubbard.....Sawyer
Hub City.....Richland
Hubbleton.....Jefferson
Hudson (c. h. I.).....St. Croix
Hullsburgh.....Dodge
Hull.....Portage
Humbird.....Clark
Hunting.....Shawano
Hurlbut.....Crawford
Hurley.....Ashland
Huron.....Chippewa
Hurricane.....Grant
Hustisford.....Dodge
Hutchins.....Shawano
Hyde's Mills.....Iowa

I.

Independence.....Trempealeau
Indian Ford.....Rock
Ingram.....Chippewa
Inlet.....St. Croix
Interwald.....Taylor

Iola.....Waupaca
Ipswich.....La Fayette
Iron Mountain.....Dodge
Irma.....Lincoln
Iron Belt.....Ashland
Iron Ridge.....Dodge
Iron River.....Douglas
Ironton.....Sauk
Ironwood.....Barron
Irving.....Jackson
Ithaca.....Richland
Ives Grove.....Racine
Ixonia.....Jefferson

J.

Jackson.....Washington
Jacksonport.....Door
Janesville (c. h. I.).....Rock
Jeddo.....Marquette
Jefferson (c. h. I.).....Jefferson
Jefferson Junction.....Jefferson
Jewett Mills.....St. Croix
Johnsburg.....Fond du Lac
Johnson's Creek.....Jefferson
Johnsonville.....Sheboygan
Johnstown.....Rock
Johnstown Center.....Rock
Jonesdale.....Iowa
Jordan.....Green
Juda (I.).....Green
Junction.....Portage
Juneau (c. h.).....Dodge

K.

Kansasville.....Racine
Kasson.....Manitowoc
Kaukauna.....Outagamie
Keene.....Portage
Kekoskee.....Dodge
Kelley.....Marathon
Kelley Brook.....Oconto
Kellnersville.....Manitowoc
Kendall.....Monroe
Kenosha (c. h. I.).....Kenosha
Keshena.....Shawano
Ketcham.....Fond du Lac
Kewaskum.....Washington
Kewaunee (c. h.).....Kewaunee
Keyeser.....Columbia
Keyesville.....Richland
Kickapoo.....Vernon
Kiel.....Manitowoc
Kieler.....Grant
Kilbourn City.....Columbia
King's Bridge.....Manitowoc
King's Corners.....Sauk
Kingston.....Green Lake
Kirby.....Monroe
Kirchhayn.....Washington
Kirkwood.....Fond du Lac
Knapp.....Dunn
Knapp's Creek.....Crawford
Knowles.....Dodge
Knowlton.....Marathon
Kohler.....Ozaukee
Kohlsville.....Washington
Kolb.....Brown
Konetz.....Marathon
Koro.....Winnebago
Koshkonong.....Jefferson
Kripe.....Chippewa
Krok.....Kewaunee

L.

La Crosse (c. h. I.).....La Crosse
Ladoga.....Fond du Lac

La Farge.....	Vernon
La Grange.....	Walworth
Lake Five.....	Washington
La Geneva.....	Walworth
Lake Mills.....	Jefferson
Lake View.....	Dane
Lamartine.....	Fond du Lac
Lamberton.....	Racine
Lamont.....	La Fayette
Lanark.....	Portage
Lancaster (c. h. I.).....	Grant
Laney.....	Shawano
Langlade.....	Langlade
Larrabee.....	Manitowoc
Lavalle.....	Sauk
Leadmine.....	La Fayette
Lebanon.....	Dodge
Ledgeville.....	Brown
Le Duc.....	Forest
Leeds.....	Columbia
Leeds Center.....	Columbia
Leeman.....	Outagamie
Leland.....	Sauk
Lena.....	Oconto
Leola.....	Adams
Leon.....	Monroe
Leopolis.....	Shawano
Le Roy.....	Dodge
Leslie.....	La Fayette
Levee.....	Columbia
Levis.....	Jackson
Lewiston.....	Columbia
Leyden.....	Rock
Liberty.....	Vernon
Liberty Bluff.....	Marquette
Liberty Pole.....	Vernon
Liberty Ridge.....	Grant
Lima Center.....	Rock
Lime Ridge.....	Sauk
Lincoln.....	Kewaunee
Lind.....	Waupaca
Linden.....	Iowa
Lindworm.....	Milwaukee
Linwood.....	Oconto
Little Chute.....	Outagamie
Little Falls.....	Polk
Little Lake.....	Adams
Little Prairie.....	Walworth
Little Rapids.....	Brown
Little Sturgeon.....	Door
Little Suamico.....	Oconto
Little Wolf.....	Waupaca
Livingston.....	Grant
Lochiel.....	Dunn
Lodi.....	Columbia
Loganville.....	Sauk
Lomira.....	Dodge
London.....	Dane
Lone Pine.....	Portage
Lone Rock.....	Richland
Longwood.....	Clark
Lookout.....	Buffalo
Lost Creek.....	Pierce
Lost Lake.....	Dodge
Louisburgh.....	Grant
Louis Corners.....	Manitowoc
Louisville.....	Dunn
Lovass.....	Vernon
Lowell.....	Dodge
Lowville.....	Columbia
Loyal.....	Clark
Loyd.....	Richland
Lucas.....	Dunn
Luck.....	Polk
Lund.....	Pepin
Luxembourg.....	Kewaunee
Lyndon Station.....	Juneau
Lynn.....	Clark
Lynxville.....	Crawford
Lyons.....	Walworth

M.

McDill.....	Portage
McKenna.....	Jackson
McMillan.....	Marathon
Macfarland.....	Dane
Mackville.....	Outagamie
Madely.....	Portage
Madison (c. h. I.).....	Dane
Magnolia.....	Rock
Maiden Rock.....	Pierce
Maine.....	Marathon
Malcolm.....	Langlade
Malone.....	Fond du Lac
Manawa.....	Waupaca
Manchester.....	Green Lake
Manitowoc (c. h. I.).....	Manitowoc
Manitowoc Rapids.....	Manitowoc
Manning.....	Vernon
Mannville.....	Marathon
Maple Grove.....	Manitowoc
Mapleton.....	Waukesha
Maple Valley.....	Oconto
Maplewood.....	Door
Maple Works.....	Clark
Marathon.....	Marathon
Marble.....	Waupaca
Marblehead.....	Fond du Lac
Marcellon.....	Columbia
Marcy.....	Waukesha
Marinette (c. h. I.).....	Marinette
Marion.....	Waupaca
Markesan.....	Green Lake
Marquette.....	Green Lake
Marshall.....	Dane
Marshfield.....	Wood
Marshland.....	Buffalo
Martell.....	Pierce
Martin.....	Green
Marxville.....	Dane
Marytown.....	Fond du Lac
Mason.....	Bayfield
Mather's.....	Juneau
Matt.....	Monroe
Mauston (c. h. I.).....	Juneau
Mayfield.....	Washington
Mayhew.....	Walworth
Mayville.....	Dodge
Mazo Manie (I.).....	Dane
Meadow Valley.....	Juneau
Medford (c. h. I.).....	Taylor
Medina (I.).....	Outagamie
Meehan.....	Portage
Meeker.....	Washington
Meeker's Grove.....	La Fayette
Meeme.....	Manitowoc
Meggers.....	Manitowoc
Mellen.....	Ashland
Melville.....	Manitowoc
Melrose.....	Jackson
Melvina.....	Monroe
Menasha (I.).....	Winnebago
Mendota.....	Dane
Menekaunee.....	Marinette
Menomonie (c. h. I.).....	Dunn
Menomonee Falls.....	Waukesha
Mequon.....	Ozaukee
Meridian.....	Dunn
Merrill (c. h. I.).....	Lincoln
Merrillan.....	Jackson
Merrimack.....	Sauk
Merritt's Landing.....	Marquette
Merton.....	Waukesha
Metomen.....	Fond du Lac
Middlebury.....	Iowa
Middle Ridge.....	La Crosse
Middleton.....	Dane
Midland.....	Marquette
Midway.....	La Crosse
Mifflin.....	Iowa
Milford.....	Jefferson
Milladore.....	Wood
Millard.....	Walworth

Mill Creek.....Richland
 Millett.....Crawford
 Millhome.....Manitowoc
 Mills Centre.....Brown
 Millston.....Jackson
 Millville.....Grant
 Milton.....Rock
 Milton Junction.....Rock
 Milwaukee (c. h. I.).....Milwaukee
 Stations—
 Bay View (I.).....
 North West (I.) cor. 12th and Walnut Sts.
 South Side (I.) cor. Nat. Av. and Grove St.
 Williamsburg (I.).....
 Mindoro.....La Crosse
 Mineral Point (I.).....Iowa
 Minnesota Junction.....Dodge
 Minocqua.....Oneida
 Minong.....Washburn
 Misha Mokwa.....Buffalo
 Mishicott.....Manitowoc
 Mitchell.....Fond du Lac
 Modena.....Buffalo
 Monches.....Waukesha
 Mondovi.....Buffalo
 Monico.....Forest
 Monroe (c. h. I.).....Green
 Monroe Centre.....Adams
 Montana.....Buffalo
 Montello (c. h. I.).....Marquette
 Monterey.....Waukesha
 Montfort.....Grant
 Monticello.....Green
 Montpelier.....Kewaunee
 Montreal.....Ashland
 Montrose.....Dane
 Morgan.....Oconto
 Morley.....Langlade
 Morrison.....Brown
 Morrisonville.....Dane
 Moscow.....Iowa
 Mosel.....Sheboygan
 Mosinee.....Marathon
 Moundville.....Marquette
 Mount Calvary.....Fond du Lac
 Mount Hope.....Grant
 Mount Horeb.....Dane
 Mount Ida.....Grant
 Mount Morris.....Waushara
 Mount Sterling.....Crawford
 Mount Tabor.....Vernon
 Mount Vernon.....Dane
 Mukwonago.....Waukesha
 Muller's Lake.....Langlade
 Muscoda.....Grant
 Muskego.....Waukesha
 Myra.....Washington

N.

Namekagon.....Washburn
 Namur.....Door
 Nashotah.....Waukesha
 Nasonville.....Wood
 National Home.....Milwaukee
 Naugart.....Marathon
 Navan.....Jefferson
 Necedah.....Juneau
 Neenah.....Winnebago
 Neillsville (c. h.).....Clark
 Nekimi.....Winnebago
 Nelson.....Buffalo
 Nelsonville.....Portage
 Nenno.....Washington
 Neosho.....Dodge
 Neptune.....Richland
 Nero.....Manitowoc
 Neshkoro.....Marquette
 Nevins.....Clark
 New.....Langlade
 New Amsterdam.....La Crosse
 Newberg's Corners.....La Crosse

New Berlin.....Waukesha
 Newberg.....Washington
 New Castle.....Fond du Lac
 New Centreville.....St. Croix
 New Chester.....Adams
 New Coeln.....Milwaukee
 New Diggings.....La Fayette
 New Fane.....Fond du Lac
 New Franken.....Brown
 New Glarus.....Green
 New Holstein.....Calumet
 New Hope.....Portage
 New Lisbon (I.).....Juneau
 New London (I.).....Waupaca
 New Munster.....Kenosha
 Newport.....Door
 New Prospect.....Fond du Lac
 New Richmond.....St. Croix
 New Rome.....Adams
 Newry.....Vernon
 Newton.....Vernon
 Newtonburg.....Manitowoc
 Nicholson.....Waupaca
 Nix Corner.....Eau Claire
 Niles.....Manitowoc
 Nora.....Dane
 Norman.....Kewaunee
 Norrie.....Marathon
 Norseville.....Eau Claire
 North Andover.....Grant
 North Bend.....Jackson
 North Branch.....Jackson
 North Bristol.....Dane
 North Cape.....Racine
 North Clayton.....Crawford
 Northheim.....Manitowoc
 Northern Junction.....Milwaukee
 Northfield.....Jackson
 North Greenfield.....Milwaukee
 North Hudson.....St. Croix
 North Lake.....Waukesha
 North Leeds.....Columbia
 North Menomonie.....Dunn
 Northport.....Waupaca
 North Prairie.....Waukesha
 North Star.....Crawford
 North Valley.....Polk
 North West (I.)*.....Milwaukee
 Norwalk.....Monroe
 Norway Grove.....Dane
 Norway Ridge.....Monroe

O.

Oak Centre.....Fond du Lac
 Oak Creek.....Milwaukee
 Oakdale.....Monroe
 Oakfield.....Fond du Lac
 Oak Grove.....Dodge
 Oak Hill.....Jefferson
 Oakland.....Jefferson
 Oakley.....Green
 Oakwood.....Milwaukee
 Oasis.....Waushara
 Oconomowoc (I.).....Waukesha
 Oconto (c. h. I.).....Oconto
 Oconto Falls.....Oconto
 Odanah.....Ashland
 Ogdensburg.....Waupaca
 Ogema.....Price
 Oil City.....Monroe
 Okee.....Columbia
 Olin.....Adams
 Olivet.....Pierce
 Omro.....Winnebago
 Onalaska.....La Crosse
 Oneida.....Brown
 Ono.....Pierce
 Ontario.....Vernon
 Oostburg.....Sheboygan
 Orange.....Burnett
 Oregon (I.).....Dane

* Station of Milwaukee P. O.

Orfordville.....	Rock
Orihulah.....	Winnebago
Orion.....	Richland
<i>Osceola Mills (c. h.)</i>	Polk
<i>Oshkosh (c. h. I.)</i>	Winnebago
Osman.....	Manitowoc
Osseo.....	Trempealeau
Ostrander.....	Waupaca
Otsego.....	Columbia
Ottawa.....	Waukesha
Otter Creek.....	Eau Claire
Otter Vale.....	Vernon
Ottman.....	Pierce
Owen.....	Marinette
Ox Bow.....	Jackson
Oxford.....	Marquette

P.

Pacific.....	Columbia
Packwaukee.....	Marquette
<i>Palmyra (I.)</i>	Jefferson
Paoli.....	Dane
Pardeeville.....	Columbia
Paris.....	Kenosha
Parnell.....	Sheboygan
<i>Patch Grove</i>	Grant
Patterson.....	Polk
Paynesville.....	Milwaukee
Pedee.....	Green
Peebles.....	Fond du Lac
Pelican Lake.....	Forest
Pella.....	Shawano
Pembine.....	Marinette
Pence.....	Ashland
Pennington.....	Oneida
Pensaukee.....	Oconto
<i>Pepin</i>	Pepin
Perley.....	Barron
Perry.....	Dane
Peru.....	Portage
<i>Peshtigo (I.)</i>	Marinette
Petersville.....	Waupaca
<i>Pewaukee</i>	Waukesha
Pheasant Branch.....	Dane
<i>Phillips (c. h. I.)</i>	Price
Phlox.....	Langlade
Pickett.....	Winnebago
Pigeon Falls.....	Trempealeau
Pike.....	Marinette
Pike Lake.....	Marathon
Pilot Knob.....	Adams
Pilson.....	Kewaunee
Pine Bluff.....	Dane
Pine Grove.....	Brown
Pine Hill.....	Jackson
Pine Knob.....	Iowa
<i>Pine River</i>	Waushara
Pineville.....	Polk
Pipersville.....	Jefferson
Pittsville.....	Wood
Pius.....	Sheboygan
Plain.....	Sauk
<i>Plainfield</i>	Waushara
Plainville.....	Adams
<i>Platterville (I.)</i>	Grant
Pleasant Prairie.....	Kenosha
Pleasant Ridge.....	Clark
Pleasant Valley.....	St. Croix
Plier.....	Shawano
<i>Plover</i>	Portage
Plum City.....	Pierce
<i>Plymouth</i>	Sheboygan
Point Bluff.....	Adams
Polonia.....	Portage
Poniatowski.....	Marathon
Poplar.....	Douglas
Porcupine.....	Pepin
<i>Portage (c. h. I.)</i>	Columbia
Port Andrew.....	Richland
Port Edwards.....	Wood
Porterfield.....	Marinette

Porter's Mills.....	Eau Claire
Port Hope.....	Columbia
Portland.....	Monroe
<i>Port Washington (c. h. I.)</i>	Ozaukee
<i>Potosi</i>	Grant
Potter.....	Calumet
Pound.....	Marinette
Poygan.....	Winnebago
<i>Poynette</i>	Columbia
Poy Sippl.....	Waushara
<i>Prairie du Chien (c. h. I.)</i>	Crawford
<i>Prairie du Sac</i>	Sauk
Prairie Farm.....	Barron
Pratt.....	Bayfield
Pratt Junction.....	Forest
Pray.....	Jackson
Prentice.....	Price
<i>Prescott</i>	Pierce
Preston.....	Grant
Price.....	Jackson
Primrose.....	Dane
<i>Princeton</i>	Green Lake
Prospect.....	Waukesha
<i>Pulcifer</i>	Shawano
Purdy.....	Vernon

Q.

Quincy.....	Adams
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R.

<i>Racine (c. h. I.)</i>	Racine
Randall.....	Burnett
<i>Randolph (I.)</i>	Dodge
Randolph Centre.....	Columbia
Random Lake.....	Sheboygan
Rangelina.....	Manitowoc
Rankin.....	Kewaunee
Ranney.....	Kenosha
Rapp.....	Monroe
Rathbun.....	Sheboygan
Raymond.....	Racine
Readfield.....	Waupaca
Readstown.....	Vernon
Red Cedar.....	Dunn
Red Mound.....	Vernon
<i>Reedsburg</i>	Sauk
Reedsville.....	Manitowoc
Reeseville.....	Dodge
Regina.....	Shawano
Remington.....	Wood
Reserve.....	Sawyer
Rest.....	Vernon
Retreat.....	Vernon
<i>Rewey</i>	Iowa
Rhine.....	Sheboygan
<i>Rhineland (c. h.)</i>	Oneida
Rib Falls.....	Marathon
Rib Lake.....	Taylor
<i>Rice Lake (I.)</i>	Barron
Riceville.....	Washington
Richardson.....	Polk
Riches.....	Sauk
<i>Richfield</i>	Washington
Richford.....	Waushara
<i>Richland Center (c. h. I.)</i>	Richland
Richland City.....	Richland
Richmond.....	Walworth
Richwood.....	Dodge
Ridgeway.....	Iowa
Riley.....	Dane
Ring.....	Winnebago
Rio.....	Columbia
Rio Creek.....	Kewaunee
<i>Ripon (I.)</i>	Fond du Lac
Rising Sun.....	Crawford
<i>River Falls (I.)</i>	Pierce
Riverside.....	Shawano
Roaring Creek.....	Jackson
Roberts.....	St. Croix

Robinson	Brown	Sharon	Walworth
Rochester-Cri	Adams	Shawano (c. h. I.)	Shawano
Rochester	Racine	Sheboygan (c. h. I.)	Sheboygan
Rock Bridge	Richland	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan
Rockdale	Dane	Shell Lake (c. h.)	Washburn
Rock Elm	Pierce	Sheridan	Waupaca
Rock Falls	Dunn	Sherman	Portage
Rockfield	Washington	Sherry	Wood
Rockland	La Crosse	Sherwood	Calumet
Rock Prairie	Rock	Shlocton	Outagamie
Rockton	Vernon	Shopiere	Rock
Rockville	Grant	Shortville	Clark
Rocky Run	Columbia	Shullsburg	La Fayette
Rolling Prairie	Dodge	Sigel	La Crosse
Romance	Vernon	Silver Lake	Kenosha
Rome	Jefferson	Silver Creek	Sheboygan
Root Creek	Milwaukee	Silver Spring	Milwaukee
Rosecrans	Manitowoc	Sindnawa	Grant
Rose Lawn	Shawano	Sister Bay	Door
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	Slade's Corners	Kenosha
Rosiere	Kewaunee	Sloan	Kewaunee
Roslin	Marquette	Solderville	Outagamie
Rowley	Door	Snow	Clark
Roxbury	Dane	Soldier's Grove	Crawford
Royalton	Waupaca	Somers	Kenosha
Rosellville	Marathon	Somerset	St. Croix
Rube	Manitowoc	South Byron	Fond du Lac
Rubicon	Dodge	South Farmington	Polk
Rudd's Mills	Monroe	South Germantown	Washington
Rudolph	Wood	South Kaukauna	Outagamie
Rural	Waupaca	South Oshorn	Outagamie
Rush Lake	Winnebago	South Range	Douglas
Rusk	Dunn	.....	Milwaukee
Russell	Trempealeau	.....	Monroe
Rutland	Dane	.....	Jackson
Ryan	Kewaunee	.....	Marathon
		.....	Jackson
		.....	Clark
		.....	Washburn
		.....	Barron
		.....	Adams
		.....	Adams
		.....	Dane
		.....	Walworth
		.....	Dane
		.....	Sauk
		.....	Wausara
		.....	Walworth
		.....	Pierce
		.....	Vernon
		.....	Wausara
		.....	Oconto
		.....	Iowa
		.....	Chippewa
		.....	St. Croix
		.....	Vernon
		.....	Manitowoc
		.....	St. Croix
		.....	Oneida
		.....	Shawano
		.....	Manitowoc
		.....	Outagamie
		.....	Clark
		.....	Taylor
		.....	Marathon
		.....	Crawford
		.....	Door
		.....	Portage
		.....	La Crosse
		.....	Green
		.....	Oconto
		.....	Washburn
		.....	Outagamie
		.....	Grant
		.....	Calumet
		.....	Peplin
		.....	Portage
		.....	Vernon
		.....	Door
		.....	Waukesha
		.....	Dane
		.....	Langlade
		.....	Barron
		.....	Adams

S.

Sabin	Richland	Stark	Manitowoc
Sagole	Outagamie	Star Prairie	St. Croix
Saint Anna	Sheboygan	State Line	Oneida
Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac	Stearns	Shawano
St. Croix Falls	Polk	Steinthal	Manitowoc
Saint Francis	Milwaukee	Stephensville	Outagamie
Saint George	Sheboygan	Stirling	Clark
Saint John	Calumet	Stetsouville	Taylor
Saint Joseph	La Crosse	Stettin	Marathon
Saint Kilian	Fond du Lac	Steuben	Crawford
Saint Lawrence	Washington	Stevens' Pier	Door
Saint Martin's	Milwaukee	Stevens Point (c. h. I.)	Portage
Saint Mary's	Monroe	Stevenson	La Crosse
Saint Michael's	Washington	Stewart	Green
Saint Nathan's	Oconto	Stiles	Oconto
Saint Nazians	Manitowoc	Stinnett	Washburn
Saint Wendell	Manitowoc	Stinson	Outagamie
Salons	Kenosha	Stitzer	Grant
Salter	Door	Stockbridge (I.)	Calumet
Salt	Washington	Stockholm	Peplin
Sand Creek	Dunn	Stockton	Portage
Sandusky	Sauk	Stoddard	Vernon
Sandy Bay	Kewaunee	Stokes	Door
Saratoga	Wood	Stone Bank	Waukesha
Sauk City (I.)	Sauk	Stoughton	Dane
Saukville	Ozaukee	Strasburgh	Langlade
Savannah	Waukesha	Strathroy	Barron
Sawyer	Door	Strong's Prairie	Adams
Saxville	Wausara		
Saxon	Ashland		
Scandinavia	Waupaca		
Schiller	Brown		
Schleisingserville	Washington		
Schofield	Marathon		
School Hill	Manitowoc		
Scott	Sheboygan		
Scranton	Wood		
Secherville	Jackson		
Seneca	Crawford		
Sevastopol	Door		
Sextonville	Richland		
Seymour	Outagamie		
Shamrock	Jackson		

<i>Sturgeon Bay (c. h. I.)</i>	Door
Suamico	Brown
Sugar Bush	Outagamie
Sugar Grove	Vernon
Sullivan	Jefferson
Summit Centre	Waukesha
Summit Lake	Langlade
Summit Station	Fond du Lac
<i>Sun Prairie</i>	Dane
<i>Superior (c. h. I.)</i>	Douglas
Surrey	Portage
Sussex	Waukesha
Sylvan	Richland
Sylvania	Racine
Sylvester	Green
Symco	Waupaca

T.

Tabor	Racine
Taus	Manitowoc
Taycheedah	Fond du Lac
<i>Taylor Station</i>	Jackson
Terrill	Waushara
Tess Corners	Waukesha
<i>Theresa</i>	Dodge
Theinsville	Ozaukee
Thompson	Washington
Thompsonville	Racine
<i>Thorp</i>	Clark
Three Lakes	Forest
Tibbetts	Walworth
Tiffany	Rock
Tigertown	Shawano
Tilden	Trempealeau
Tillinghast	Chippewa
Timothy	Manitowoc
Tindahl	Jackson
Tisch Mills	Manitowoc
Token	Dane
Toland	Dodge
<i>Tomah (I.)</i>	Monroe
Tomahawk	Lincoln
Tonet	Kewaunee
Tonnar	Dunn
Tornado	Door
Towerville	Crawford
Towne	Portage
Tracy	Shawano
Trade Lake	Burnett
Trade River	Polk
Trapp	Marathon
<i>Trempealeau</i>	Trempealeau
Trenton	Pierce
Trevor	Kenosha
Trim Belle	Pierce
Tripville	Vernon
Troy	Walworth
Troy Centre	Walworth
Truesdell	Kenosha
Truman	La Fayette
<i>Tunnel City</i>	Monroe
Turtle Lake	Barron
Tustin	Waushara
Twin Bluffs	Richland
Twin Grove	Green
<i>Two Rivers</i>	Manitowoc

U.

Union	Rock
Union Centre	Juneau
Union Church	Racine
<i>Union Grove</i>	Racine
Union Mills	Iowa
<i>Unity</i>	Marathon
Upton	Ashland
Urne	Buffalo
<i>Utica</i>	Dane
Utley	Green Lake

V.

Vale	Chippewa
Valley	Vernon
Valley Junction	Monroe
Valton	Sauk
Vanceburgh	Dunn
Van Dyne	Fond du Lac
Veazie	Washburn
Velp	Brown
Vernon	Waukesha
Verona	Dane
Vesper	Wood
Victory	Vernon
Vienna	Walworth
Vilas	Dane
Vinland	Winnebago
<i>Viola</i>	Richland
<i>Viroqua (c. h. I.)</i>	Vernon
Volga	Polk
Voseville	Door

W.

Wagon Landing	Polk
Waldo	Sheboygan
Waldwick	Iowa
Walhain	Kewaunee
Wall	Forest
Wallace	Sawyer
Walworth	Walworth
Waneka	Dunn
Warren Mills	Monroe
Washburn	Bayfield
Washington Harbor	Door
<i>Waterford</i>	Racine
<i>Waterloo (I.)</i>	Jefferson
Waterman	Clark
<i>Watertown (I.)</i>	Jefferson
Waterville	Waukesha
Wattsville	Milwaukee
Waubeck	Dunn
Waucousta	Fond du Lac
Waukau	Winnebago
<i>Waukesha (c. h. I.)</i>	Waukesha
Waumandee	Buffalo
Waunakee	Dane
<i>Waupaca (c. h.)</i>	Waupaca
<i>Waupun (I.)</i>	Fond du Lac
<i>Wausau (c. h. I.)</i>	Marathon
Wauseman	Green
<i>Wautoma (c. h.)</i>	Waushara
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee
<i>Wauzeka</i>	Crawford
Waverly	Pierce
Wayne	Washington
Wayside	Brown
Weber	Marathon
Wein	Marathon
Weiner	Waukesha
Wequiloc	Brown
Werley	Grant
<i>West Bend (c. h. I.)</i>	Washington
West Bloomfield	Waushara
Westboro	Taylor
<i>Westby</i>	Vernon
West Denmark	Polk
<i>West De Pere</i>	Brown
Western Union	Racine
Weston	Dunn
<i>Westfield (I.)</i>	Marquette
West Granville	Milwaukee
West Lima	Richland
West Middleton	Dane
West Point	Columbia
West Prairie	Vernon
West Rosendale	Fond du Lac
<i>West Salem</i>	La Crosse
West Superior	Douglas
West Sweden	Polk
<i>Weyauwega (I.)</i>	Waupaca
Weyerhaeuser	Chippewa

Wheatville.....	Crawford	Wood Lake.....	Burnett
Wheeler.....	Dunn	Woodland.....	Dodge
Whitcomb.....	Shawano	Woodman.....	Grant
White Birch.....	Douglas	Woodstock.....	Richland
White Creek.....	Adams	Woodville.....	St. Croix
Whitehall (c. h.).....	Trempealeau	Woodworth.....	Kenosha
White Mound.....	Sauk	Worcester.....	Price
White Oak.....	La Fayette	Wrightstown.....	Brown
White Water (I.).....	Walworth	Wrightsville.....	Jackson
Whittlesey.....	Taylor	Wuertsburg.....	Marathon
Wilcox.....	Clark	Wyalusing.....	Grant
Wild Rose.....	Wausara	Wyocena.....	Columbia
Wildwood.....	St. Croix	Wyoming.....	Iowa
Williamsburg (I.).....	Milwaukee		
Wilmot.....	Kenosha		
Wilson.....	St. Croix		
Wilton.....	Monroe		
Winchester.....	Winnebago		
Windsor.....	Dane		
Winnebago.....	Winnebago		
Winneconne.....	Winnebago		
Winooski.....	Sheboygan		
Wiota.....	La Fayette		
Withee.....	Clark		
Wittenberg.....	Shawano		
Wolf Creek.....	Polk		
Wonewoc.....	Juneau		
Woodford.....	La Fayette		
Woodhull.....	Fond du Lac		

Y.

Yellow Stone.....	La Fayette
York.....	Jackson
Yorkville.....	Racine
Young America.....	Washington
Yuba.....	Richland

Z.

Zittau.....	Winnebago
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POST-OFFICES,

JANUARY 1, 1889.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

The following is a list of the Post-offices in Wisconsin arranged alphabetically and corrected from official sources up to January 1, 1889. The county seats are designated by (c. h.) and the money order offices are printed in *italics*. Those which are included as money order offices in the treaties with Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Algeria, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Jamaica, Switzerland, Newfoundland, Greenland, the Cape Colony, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Belgium, Portugal, Tasmania, Hawaiian Kingdom, Sweden and Japan are also designated by the capital letter I, meaning International.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Adams Centre	Adams
Arkdale	Strong's Prairie
Big Flats	Big Flats
Big Spring	New Haven
Dell Prairie	Dell Prairie
Easton	Easton
Friendship (c. h. I.)	Adams
Grand Marsh	New Chester
Leola	Leola
Little Lake	Jackson
Monroe Centre	Monroe
New Chester	New Chester
New Rome	Rome
Niebull	Big Flats
Olin	Dell Prairie
Pilot Knob .....	.....
Plainville	Dell Prairie
Point Bluff	Springville
Quincy	Quincy
Roche-a-cri	Preston
Spring Bluff	Lincoln
Spring Creek	Monroe
Strong's Prairie	Strong's Prairie
White Creek	Easton

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Agenda	Butternut
Ashland (c. h. I.)	Ashland
Bad River	Jacobs
Butternut	Butternut
Glidden	Jacobs
High Bridge	Ashland
Iron Belt	Vaughn
Hurley	Vaughn
Mellen	Jacobs
Montreal	Vaughn
Odonah	Ashland
Pence	Vaughn
Saxon	Ashland
Upton	Ashland

BARRON COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Barron (c. h. I.)	Barron
Barronett	Cumberland
Cameron	Stanley
Canton	Sumner
Chetek	Chetek
Comstock	Cumberland
Cosgrove	Clinton
Cumberland (I.)	Cumberland
Dallas	Dallas
Ironwood	Cedar Lake

Perley	Turtle Lake
Poskin	Clinton
Prairie Farm	Prairie Farm
Rice Lake (I.)	Stanford
Sprague	Cumberland
Turtle Lake	Turtle Lake

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Bayfield (c. h. I.)	Bayfield
Benoitville	Washburn
Cable	Drummond
Drummond	Drummond
Houghton	Washburn
Mason	Mason
Pratt	Mason
Washburn	Washburn

BROWN COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Askeaton	Holland
Bay Settlement	Scott
Denmark	New Denmark
DePere (I.)	De Pere
Duck Creek	Howard
East Wrightstown	Wrightstown
Flintville	Suamico
Fontenoy	New Denmark
Fort Howard (I.)	City Ft. Howard
Glenmore	Glenmore
Green Bay (c. h. I.)	City Green Bay
Greenleaf	Wrightstown
Henryville	Eaton
Holland	Holland
Kolb	Town Depere
Ledgeville	Wrightstown
Little Rapids	Laurence
Mills Centre	Howard
Morrison	Morrison
New Franken	Green Bay
Oneida	Oneida Reservation
Pine Grove	De Pere
Robinson	Green Bay
Schiller	Humbold
Suamico	Suamico
Velp	Howard
Wayside	Morrison
Wequiloc	Scott
West Depere	City West Depere
Wrightstown	Wrightstown

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Alma (c. h. I.)	City of Alma
Anchorage	Waumandee

Beef Slough.....	City of Almu
Buffalo.....	Buffalo City
Cochran.....	Belvidere
Cross.....	Cross
Fountain City (I.).....	Village of Fountain City
Gilmanton.....	Gilmanton
Glencoe.....	Glencoe
Lookout.....	Dover
Marshland.....	Buffalo
Misha Mokwa.....	Nelson
Modena.....	Modena
Mondovi.....	Mondovi
Montana.....	Montana
Nelson.....	Nelson
Urne.....	Modena
Waumandee.....	Waumandee

BURNETT COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Altstad.....	Grantsburg
Bashaw.....	Trade Lake
Blading.....	Wood Lake
Bracy.....	Marshland
Grantsburg (c. A. L.).....	Grantsburg
Orange.....	Marshland
Randall.....	Grantsburg
Trade Lake.....	Trade Lake
Wood Lake.....	Wood Lake

CALUMET COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Brant.....	Chilton
Brillion (I.).....	Brillion
Brothertown.....	Brothertown
Charlesburg.....	Brothertown
Chilton (c. A. L.).....	Chilton
Darboy.....	Harrison
Dundas.....	Woodville
Forest Junction.....	Brillion
Gravesville.....	Charlestown
Hayton.....	Charlestown
Hilbert.....	Rantoul
New Holstein.....	New Holstein
Potter.....	Rantoul
St. John.....	Woodville
Sherwood.....	Harrison
Stockbridge (I.).....	Stockbridge

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Badger Mills.....	Lafayette
Birch.....	Cleveland
Bloomer.....	Bloomer
Bob Creek.....	Cleveland
Boyd.....	Edson
Bruce.....	Edson
Cadott.....	Sigel
Cartwright.....	Auburn
Chippewa City.....	Eagle Point
Chippewa Falls (c. A. L.).....	Eagle Point
Cooks Valley.....	Auburn
Corbett.....	Flambeau
Cox.....	Colburn
Craft.....	Wheaton
Dry Wood.....	Arthur
Eagle Point.....	Eagle Point
Eagleton.....	Eagle Point
Edson.....	Edson
Emmett.....	Big Bend
Estella.....	Arthur
Flambeau.....	Flambeau
Glen Flora.....	Lawrence
Hawkins.....	Lawrence
Huron.....	Colburn
Ingram.....	Lawrence
Kripe.....	Colburn
Stanley.....	Edson

Bloomer.....	Bloomer
Anburn.....	Anburn
Big Bend.....	Big Bend

CLARK COUNTY.

Towns.	
Mayville.....	Mayville
Weston.....	Weston
Colby.....	Colby
Mayville.....	Mayville
Levis.....	Levis
Mayville.....	Mayville
Thorp.....	Thorp
Green Grove.....	Green Grove
Eaton.....	Eaton
Mentor.....	Mentor
Hixon.....	Hixon
Loyal.....	Loyal
Lynn.....	Lynn
Grant.....	Grant
Pine Valley.....	Pine Valley
Sherwood Forest.....	Sherwood Forest
Grant.....	Grant
Washburn.....	Washburn
Lynn.....	Lynn
Loyal.....	Loyal
Wilcox.....	Wilcox
Thorpe.....	Thorpe
Beaver.....	Beaver
York.....	York
Hixon.....	Hixon

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Towns.	
Caledonia.....	Caledonia
Arlington.....	Arlington
Marcellon.....	Marcellon
Courtland.....	Courtland
Columbus.....	Columbus
Dekorra.....	Dekorra
Otsego.....	Otsego
Fountain Prairie.....	Fountain Prairie
Farr's Corners.....	West Point
Hartman.....	Dekorra
Keyser.....	Leeds
Kilbourn City.....	Newport
Leeds.....	Leeds
Leeds Center.....	Leeds
Levee.....	Lewiston
Lewiston.....	Lewiston
Lodi.....	Lodi
Lowville.....	Lowville
Marcellon.....	Marcellon
North Leeds.....	Leeds
Okee.....	Lodi
Otsego.....	Otsego
Pacific.....	Pacific
Pardeeville.....	Wyocena
Portage (c. A. L.).....	City
Port Hope.....	Ft. Winnebago
Poyntie.....	Dekorra
Randolph Center.....	Randolph
Rio.....	Otsego
Rocky Run.....	Lowville
West Point.....	West Point
Wyocena.....	Wyocena

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Belle Center.....	Haney
Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport
Eastman.....	Eastman
Ferryville.....	Freeman
Freeman.....	Freeman
Haney.....	Haney
Hurlbut.....	Scott

Knappa Creek.....	Clayton
Lansville.....	Seneca
Miller.....	Marquette
Mount Sterling.....	Uck
North Clayton.....	Clayton
North Star.....	Rams
Prairie du Chien (c. h. I.).....	Prairie du Chien
Rising Sun.....	Utic
Seneca.....	Seneca
Soldiers Grove.....	Clayton
Steuben.....	Marquette
Townsville.....	Utic
Wausau.....	Wausau
Wheatville.....	Scott

DANE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Acorn.....	Dan
Adair.....	Deerfield
Albion.....	Albion
Ammon.....	Springfield
Belleville.....	Montrose
Black Earth.....	Black Earth
Blue Mounds.....	Blue Mound
Bluff.....	Cross Plains
Burke.....	Burke
Cambridge.....	Christiana
Cottage Grove.....	Cottage Grove
Cross Plains.....	Cross Plains
Dana.....	Dana
Danville.....	Madison
Deerfield.....	Deerfield
De Forest.....	Windsor
Door Creek.....	Cottage Grove
East Bristol.....	Bristol
East Middleton.....	Middleton
Elvers.....	Vernon
Fitchburg.....	Fitchburg
Forward.....	Perry
Hanoverville.....	Dunkirk
Hope.....	Cottage Grove
Lake View.....	Fitchburg
London.....	Deerfield
Macfarland.....	Dunn
Madison (c. h. I.).....	City
Marshall.....	Madison
Marxville.....	Berry
Mazo Manis (I.).....	Masomauie
Mendota.....	Westport
Middleton.....	Middleton
Montrose.....	Montrose
Morrisonville.....	Windsor
Mount Horeb.....	Blue Mounds
Mount Vernon.....	Springdale
Nora.....	Deerfield
North Bristol.....	Bristol
Norway Grove.....	Windsor
Oregon (I.).....	Oregon
Paoli.....	Montrose
Perry.....	Perry
Pheasant Branch.....	Middleton
Pine Bluff.....	Cross Plains
Primrose.....	Primrose
Riley.....	Springdale
Rockdale.....	Christiana
Roxbury.....	Roxbury
Rutland.....	Rutland
Spring Dale.....	Springdale
Springfield Corners.....	Springfield
Stoughton.....	Dunkirk
Swan Prairie.....	Swan Prairie
Taken.....	Burke
Utica.....	Christiana
Verona.....	Verona
Vilas.....	Cottage Grove
Wausau.....	Westport
West Middleton.....	Middleton
Windsor.....	Windsor

DODGE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Alderly.....	Ashtippun
Ashtippun.....	Ashtippun
Atwater.....	Chester
Beaver Dam (I.).....	Beaver Dam
Brownsville.....	Lomira
Burnett.....	Burnett
Burnett Station.....	Burnett
Chester.....	Chester
Clyman.....	Clyman
Danville.....	Elba
Fox Lake (I.).....	Fox Lake
Herman.....	Herman
Horicon (I.).....	Hubbard
Hulsburgh.....	Herman
Hustisford.....	Hustisford
Iron Mountain.....	Hubbard
Iron Ridge.....	Hubbard
Juneau (c. h.).....	Oak Grove
Kelkokee.....	Williamstown
Knowles.....	Lomira
Lebanon.....	Lebanon
Le Roy.....	Le Roy
Lomira.....	Lomira
Lost Lake.....	Westford
Lowell.....	Lowell
Mogeville.....	Williamstown
Minnesota Junction.....	Oak Grove
Neosho.....	Rubicon
Oak Grove.....	Oak Grove
Randolph (I.).....	Westford
Seaside.....	Lowell
Richwood.....	Shields
Rolling Prairie.....	Oak Grove
Rubicon.....	Rubicon
Theresa.....	Theresa
Toland.....	Ashtippun
Woodland.....	Hubbard

DOOR COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Bayley's Harbor.....	Bayley's Harbor
Brussels.....	Brussels
Clay Banks.....	Clay Banks
Egg Harbor.....	Egg Harbor
Liberty Bay.....	Liberty Grove
Gibraltar.....	Gibraltar
Sturgeon Bay.....	Sturgeon Bay
Forestville.....	Forestville
Liberty Grove.....	Liberty Grove
Jacksonport.....	Jacksonport
Gardner.....	Gardner
Forestville.....	Forestville
Brussels.....	Brussels
Liberty Grove.....	Liberty Grove
Clay Banks.....	Clay Banks
Sturgeon Bay.....	Sturgeon Bay
Sevastopol.....	Sevastopol
Liberty Grove.....	Liberty Grove
Gardner.....	Gardner
Nasawaupee.....	Nasawaupee
Sturgeon Bay (c. h. I.).....	Sturgeon Bay
Brussels.....	Brussels
Sevastopol.....	Sevastopol
Washington Harbor.....	Washington

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Gordon.....	Gordon
Nebagamain.....	Nebagamain
Superior.....	Superior
Village of Superior.....	Village of Superior
Nebagamain.....	Nebagamain

DUNN COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Amy.....	Spring Brook
Boyceville.....	Tiffany
Caryville.....	Rock Creek
Cedar Falls.....	Red Cedar
Colfax.....	Colfax
Connersville.....	New Haven
Davis.....	Sherman
Downing.....	Tiffany
Downsville.....	Dunn
Dunnville.....	Dunn
Eau Galle.....	Eau Galle
Elk Mound.....	Elk Mound
Fall City.....	Spring Brook
Knapp.....	Stanton
Lochiel.....	Hay River
Louisville.....	Dunn
Lucas.....	Lucas
Menomonie (c. h. I.).....	Menomonie
Meridian.....	Rock Creek
North Menomonie.....	Menomonie City
Red Cedar.....	Peru
Rock Falls.....	Rock Creek
Rusk.....	Red Cedar
Sand Creek.....	Sand Creek
Tonnar.....	Wilson
Vanceburgh.....	Sheridan
Waneka.....	Spring Brook
Waubek.....	Dunn
Weston.....	Weston
Wheeler.....	Hay River

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Altoona.....	Washington
Anthony.....	Drammen
Augusta.....	Bridge Creek
Eau Claire (c. h. I.).....	Union
Fairchild.....	Fairchild
Fall Creek.....	Lincoln
Hadleyville.....	Pleasant Valley
Nixcorner.....	Clear Creek
Norseville.....	Pleasant Valley
Otter Creek.....	Otter Creek
Porter's Mills.....	Brunswick

FLORENCE COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Commonwealth.....	Commonwealth
Florence (c. h. I.).....	Florence

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Alto.....	Alto
Armstrong.....	Osceola
Ashford.....	Ashford
Banner.....	Forest
Brandon.....	Metomen
Byron.....	Byron
Calumet Harbor.....	Calumet
Calvary.....	Marshfield
Campbellsport.....	Ashford
Dotyville.....	Forest
Dundee.....	Osceola
Eden.....	Eden
El Dorado.....	El Dorado
Elmore.....	Ashford
Fair Water.....	Metomen
Fond du Lac (c. h. I.).....	Fond du Lac
Four Mile.....	Fond du Lac
Johnsburgh.....	Taycheedah
Ketcham.....	Byron
Kirkwood.....	El Dorado
Ladoga.....	Springville

Lamartine.....	Lamartine
Malone.....	Taycheedah
Marblehead.....	Eden
Marytown.....	Calumet
Metomen.....	Metomen
Mitchell.....	Osceola
Mount Calvary.....	Marshfield
New Cassel.....	Auburn
Newfane.....	Auburn
New Prospect.....	Auburn
Oak Centre.....	Oakfield
Oakfield.....	Oakfield
Peebles.....	Taycheedah
Ripon.....	Ripon
Rosendale.....	Rosendale
Saint Cloud.....	Marshfield
Saint Killian.....	Ashford
South Byron.....	Byron
Summit Station.....	Taycheedah
Taycheedah.....	Taycheedah
Van Dyne.....	Friendship
Waucousta.....	Osceola
Waupun.....	Waupun
West Rosendale.....	Rosendale
Woodhull.....	Lamartine

FOREST COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Cavour.....	Crandon
Crandon.....	Crandon
Gagen.....	Gagen
Monico.....	Gagen
Pelican Lake.....	Pelican
Pratt Junction.....	Pelican
Three Lakes.....	Gagen
Wall.....	Crandon

GRANT COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Anderson.....	Woodman
Annoton.....	Clifton
Arthur.....	Lima
Bagley.....	Wyalusing
Beetown.....	Beetown
Big Patch.....	Smelser
Bloomington.....	Bloomington
Blue River.....	Watterstown
Boscobel (I.).....	Boscobel
Bradtville.....	Wyalusing
British Hollow.....	Potosi
Burton.....	Waterloo
Cassville.....	Cassville
Castle Rock.....	Castle Rock
Cuba City.....	Smelser
Dickesville.....	Paris
Ellenboro.....	Ellenboro
Elmo.....	Smelser
Fair Play.....	Jamestown
Fennimore.....	Fennimore
Georgetown.....	Smelser
Glen Haven.....	Glen Haven
Hazel Green.....	Hazel Green
Hazleton.....	Wyalusing
Hurricane.....	Lancaster
Kieler.....	Jamestown
Lancaster (c. h. I.).....	Lancaster
Liberty Ridge.....	Liberty
Livingston.....	Clifton
Louisburgh.....	Jamestown
Millville.....	Millville
Montfort.....	Wingville
Mount Hope.....	Mount Hope
Mount Ida.....	Mount Ida
Muscoda.....	Muscoda
North Andover.....	Glen Haven
Patch Grove.....	Patch Grove
Platteville (I.).....	Platteville
Potosi.....	Potosi
Preston.....	Fennimore

Rockville	Potosi
Simsnawa	Jamestown
Stitzer	Liberty
Werley	Mount Ida
Woodman	Woodman
Wyalusing	Wyalusing

GREEN COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Albany	Albany
Attica	Brooklyn
Bear	New Glarus
Brookhead	Decatur
Brooklyn	Brooklyn
Brownstown	Cadiz
Cadiz	Cadiz
Clarno	Clarno
Dayton	Exeter
Farmer's Grove	Adams
Jordan	Jordan
Juda (I.)	Jefferson
Martin	Cadiz
Monroe (c. h. I.)	Monroe and Clarno
Monticello	Mount Pleasant
New Glarus	New Glarus
Oakley	Spring Grove
Pedee	Spring Grove
Stewart	York
Sylvester	Sylvester
Twain Grove	Jefferson
Wausemon	Cadiz

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Berlin (c. h. I.)	Berlin
Dartford	Brooklyn
Green Lake	Green Lake
Kingston	Kingston
Manchester	Manchester
Markesan	Mackford
Marquette	Marquette
Princeton	Princeton
Utley	Green Lake

IOWA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Adamsville	Moscow
Arena	Arena
Avoca	Pulaski
Barber	Ridgeway
Barneveld	Ridgeway
Cobb	Eden
Clyde	Clyde
Dodgeville (c. h. I.)	Dodgeville
Dry Bone	Highland
Edmund	Linden
Helena	Arena
Highland	Highland
Hollandsale	Moscow
Hydes Mills	Arena
Jonesdale	Waldwick
Linden	Linden
Miffin	Miffin
Middlebury	Ridgeway
Mineral Point (I.)	Mineral Point
Moscow	Moscow
Pine Knob	Highland
Rewey	Miffin
Ridgeway	Ridgeway
Standard	Dodgeville
Union Mills	Eden
Waldwick	Waldwick
Wyoming	Wyoming

JACKSON COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Alma Centre	Alma
Beaver Creek	Franklin
Black River Falls (c. h. I.)	Albion
City Point	Sullivan
Darrow	Garden Valley
Hatfield	Albion
Hixton	Hixton
Irving	Irving
Levis	Garfield
McKenna	Millston
Melrose	Melrose
Merrillan	Alma
Millston	Millston
North Bend	Melrose
North Branch	Garden Valley
Northfield	Northfield
Ox Bow	Melrose
Pine Hill	Manchester
Pray	Sullivan
Price	Garfield
Roaring Creek	Irving
Sechlerville	Hixton
Shamrock	Manchester
Spaulding	Sullivan
Sperbeck	Sullivan
Taylor Station	Springfield
Tindahl	Cleveland
Wrightsville	Alma
York	Northfield

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Axtalan	Axtalan
Busseyville	Sumner
Cold Spring	Cold Spring
Concord	Concord
Erfurt	Sullivan
Farmington	Farmington
Fort Atkinson (I.)	Koshkonong
Harvey	Axtalan
Hebron	Hebron
Hellenville	Jefferson
Hubbleton	Milford
Ixonia	Ixonia
Jefferson (c. h. I.)	Jefferson
Jefferson Junction	Axtalan
Johnson's Creek	Axtalan
Koshkonong	Koshkonong
Lake Mills	Lake Mills
Milford	Milford
N	Milford
O	Sullivan
Q	Oakland
F (I.)	Palmyra
P	Ixonia
R	Sullivan
S	Sullivan
H (I.)	Watertown
W (I.)	Watertown

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Camp Douglas	Orange
Deuster	Necedah
Elroy	Plymouth
Germantown	Germantown
Lynden Station	Kildare
Mathers	Kingston
Mauston (c. h. I.)	Lindora
Meadow Valley	Kingston
Necedah	Necedah
New Lisbon (I.)	Lisbon
Union Center	Woneewoc
Woneewoc	Woneewoc

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Bassett	Randall
Berryville	Somers
Brighton	Brighton
Bristol	Bristol
Camp Lake	Salem
Fox River	Wheatland
Kenosha (c. h. l.)	City Kenosha
New Munster	Wheatland
Paris	Paris
Pleasant Prairie	Pleasant Prairie
Ranney	Pleasant Prairie
Salem	Salem
Silver Lake	Salem
Slade's Corners	Wheatland
Somers	Somers
Trevor	Salem
Truesdell	Pleasant Prairie
Wilnot	Salem
Woodworth	Bristol

Benton	Benton
Blanchardville	Blanchard
Buncombe	Benton
Calamine	Willow Springs
Collins	Wayne
Darlington (c. h. l.)	Darlington
Dunbarton	Gratiot
Elk Grove	Elk Grove
Etna	New Diggings
Fayette	Fayette
Gratiot	Gratiot
Ipswich	Elk Grove
Lamont	Lamont
Leadmine	New Diggings
L	Belmont
M	Benton
N	New Diggings
Sh	Shullsburg
Ti	Kendall
W	White Oak Springs
W	Wlota
W	Wlota
Y	Fayette

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Ahnapee	Ahnapee
Alaska	Pierce
Bolt	Franklin
Carlton	Carlton
Casco	Casco
Dartellay	Red River
Dyckesville	Red River
Ellenville	Montpeller
Eurea	Lincoln
Foscoro	Ahnapee
Kewaunee City	West Kewaunee
Krok	West Kewaunee
Lincoln	Lincoln
Luxemburg	Luxemburg
Montpeller	Montpeller
Norman	Carlton
Pilsen	Montpeller
Rankin	Town of Ahnapee
Rio Creek	Lincoln
Rosiere	Lincoln
Ryan	Casco
Sandy Bay	Carlton
Slovaa	Pierce
Tonet	Luxemburg
Walhain	Luxemburg

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Bangor (l.)	re
Barre Mills	re
Bohemla	on
Burns	ns
Burr Oak	on
Holman	nd
La Crosse (c. h. l.)	ty
Station, North Side	ty
Middle Ridge	on
Midway	ka
Mindoro	on
New Amsterdam	nd
Newberg's Corners	on
Onalaska	ty
Rockland	or
St. Joseph	ld
Sigel	by
Stevenstown	on
West Salem	on

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Argyle	Argyle
Belmont	Belmont

LANGLADE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Antigo (c. h. l.)	Antigo
Bryant	Price
Deerbrook	Neva
D	Elton
E	Elcho
E	Rolling
E	Elton
L	Elton
M	Price
M	Vilaa
N	re
N	Polar
P	Langlade
Si	Norwood
Si	Norwood
Si	Summit

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Bloomville	Russell
Chat	Merrill
Corning	Corning
Dudley	Russell
Harrison	Harrison
Irtua	Merrill
Merrill (c. h. l.)	Merrill
Tomahawk	Rock Falls

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Alverno	Manitowoc Rapids
Branch	Manitowoc Rapids
Cato	Cato
Clarks Mills	Cato
Cooperstown	Manitowoc
East Gibson	
Eaton	
Francis Creek	
Greenstreet	
Grimm's	
Hika	
Kasson	
Kellnersville	
Kiel	
Kings Bridge	
Larsbee	
Louis' Corner	
Melnik	
Manitowoc (c. h. l.)	
Manitowoc Rapids	
Maple Grove	
Meams	

Meggors	Schleswig
Millhome	Schleswig
Mishkott	Mishkott
Nero	Two Rivers
Newtonburg	Newton
Niles	Eaton
Northelm	Newton
Osman	Meeme
Rangeline	Two Rivers
Reedsville	Rockland
Rosecrans	Cooperstown
Rube	Liberty
Saint Nazians	Eaton
Saint Wendel	Centerville
School Hill	Meeme
Stark	Cooperstown
Steinthal	Eaton
Taus	Franklin
Timothy	Newton
Teich Mills	Mishkott
Two Rivers	Two Rivers

MARATHON COUNTY.

Post-offices	Towns.
Black Creek Falls	Halsey
Dancy	Bergen
Elderon	Elderon
Halder	Emmet
Hamburg	Hamburg
Hatley	Norrie
Hogarty	Harrison
Kelley	Weston
Knowlton	Knowlton
Konets	Pike Lake
McMillan	McMillan
Maine	Maine
Mannville	Spencer
Marathon	Marathon
Mosinee	Mosinee
Naugart	Berlin
Norrie	Norrie
Pike Lake	Pike Lake
Poniatowski	Rietbrock
Rib Falls	Rib Falls
Rozzellville	Day
Schofield	Weston
Spencer	Spencer
Stettin	Stettin
Trapp	Texas
Unity	Brighton
Wausau (c. A. I.)	Wausau
Weber	Eau Claire
Wein	Wein
Wuerzburg	Johnson

MARINETTE COUNTY.

Post-offices	Towns.
Beaver	Peshigo
Big Wausaukee	Wausaukee
Coleman	Peshigo
Crivits	Peshigo
Marquette (c. A. I.)	City of Marquette
Menominee (I.)	East Marquette
Owen	Peshigo
Pembine	Peshigo
Peshigo (I.)	Peshigo
Pike	Wausaukee
Porterfield	Porterfield
Found	Peshigo

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Post-offices	Towns.
Briggsville	Douglas
Douglas Centre	Douglas
Germania	Shields
Grover	Buffalo
Hartsville	Harris

Jeddo	Buffalo
Liberty Bluff	Springfield
Merritt's Landing	Moundville
Midland	Buffalo
Montello (c. A. I.)	Montello
Moundville	Moundville
Neshkoro	Neshkoro
Oxford	Oxford
Packwaukee	Packwaukee
Roslin	Buffalo
Westfield (I.)	Westfield

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Post-offices	Towns.
Bay View Station (I.)	Lake
Brown Deer	Granville
Butler	Wauwatosa
Dillman	Milwaukee
Good Hope	Milwaukee
Granville	Granville
Granville Centre	Granville
Hale's Corners	Franklin
Howard's Prairie	Franklin
Lindwurm	Milwaukee
Milwaukee (c. A. I.)	City
Northwest cor. 12th and Walnut Sts.	City
South Side, cor. National Ave. and Reed St.	City
West Side, cor. 21st and Cedar Sts.	City
Williamsburg (I.)	Milwaukee
National Home	Wauwatosa
New Coeln	Lake
Northern Junction	Milwaukee
North Greenfield	Greenfield
Oak Creek	Oak Creek
Oakwood	Oak Creek
Paynesville	Franklin
Root Creek	Greenfield
St. Francis	Lake
Saint Martins	Franklin
Silver Springs	Milwaukee
Wattville	Granville
Wauwatosa	Wauwatosa
West Granville	Granville

MONROE COUNTY.

Post-offices	Towns.
Cashion	Jefferson
Cataract	Little Falls
Clifton	Clifton
Glendale	Glendale
Homewood	Clifton
Kendall	Glendale
Kirby	Lincoln
Leon	Leon
Matta	Sheldon
Melvina	Jefferson
Norwalk	Ridgeville
Norway Ridge	Byron
Oakdale	Oakdale
Oil City	Sheldon
Portland	Portland
Rapp	Ridgeville
Rudd's Mills	Lincoln
Sparta	Jefferson
Sparta	Sparta
Tomah	Tomah
Greenfield	Greenfield
Byron	Byron
Lincoln	Lincoln
Wilton	Wilton

OCONTO COUNTY.

Post-offices	Towns.
Abrams	Fennimore

Breed	How	East Pepin	Albany
Brookside	Pensaukee	Elm	Frankfort
Gillet	Gillet	Lund	Pepin
Hayes	How	Pepin	Pepin
Hickory	Maple Valley	Porcupine	Frankfort
Kelley Brook	Maple Valley	Stockholm	Stockholm
Lena	Little River		
Linwood	Gillet		
Little Susamico	Little Susamico		
Maple Valley	Little River		
Morgan	Chase		
Oconto (c. h. I.)	Oconto		
Oconto Falls	Oconto Falls		
Pensaukee	Pensaukee		
Saint Nathans	Chase		
Spruce	Maple Valley		
Stiles	Stiles		
Keegan	Oconto Falls		

ONEIDA COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Eagle River	Eagle River
Minocqua	Eagle River
Pennington	Pelican
Rhineland (c. h.)	Pelican
State Line	Eagle River

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Apple Creek	Grand Chute
Appleton (c. h. I.)	Appleton
Bea Creek	Deer Creek
Becker	Greenville
Binghamton	Black Creek
Black Creek	Black Creek
Bungert	Ellington
Dale	Dale
Greenville	Greenville
Hortonville	Hortonville
Kaukauna	Kaukauna
Leeman	Main
Little Chute	Buchanan
Mackville	Center
Medina (f.)	Dale
Sagole	Freedom
Seymour	Seymour
Shiocton	Bovina
Sudersville	Kaukauna
South Kaukauna	Kaukauna
South Osborn	Osborn
Stephensville	Ellington
Stinson	Maine
Sugar Bush	Maple Creek

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Belgium	Belgium
Cedarburgh	Cedarburgh
Druecker	Port Washington
Fredonia	Fredonia
Fredonia Station	Fredonia
Freistadt	Mequon
Grafton	Grafton
Holy Cross	Belgium
Horn's Corners	Cedarburgh
Kohler	
Mequon	Mequon
Port Washington (c. h. I.)	Port Washington
Saukville	Saukville
Thiensville	Mequon

PEPIN COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Arkansas	Waterville
Durand (c. h. I.)	Durand

PIERCE COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Isabelle	Isabelle
Trimbelle	Trimbelle
Oak Grove	Oak Grove
Ellsworth	Ellsworth
Diamond Bluff	Diamond Bluff
Ellsworth	Ellsworth
Spring Lake	Spring Lake
El Paso	El Paso
Hartland	Hartland
Gilman	Gilman
Trenton	Trenton
Salem	Salem
El Paso	El Paso
Malden Rock	Malden Rock
Martell	Martell
Gilman	Gilman
Union	Union
Trimbelle	Trimbelle
Union	Union
Oak Grove	Oak Grove
River Falls	River Falls
Rock Elm	Rock Elm
Spring Lake	Spring Lake
Trenton	Trenton
Trimbelle	Trimbelle
El Paso	El Paso

POLK COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Lincoln	Lincoln
Laketown	Laketown
Alden	Alden
Apple River	Apple River
Balsam Lake	Balsam Lake
Georgetown	Georgetown
Clam Falls	Clam Falls
Clayton	Clayton
Clear Lake	Clear Lake
Cushing	Sterling
Garfield	Garfield
Osceola	Osceola
Farmington	Farmington
Lincoln	Lincoln
Garfield	Garfield
Eureka	Eureka
Alden	Alden
Luck	Luck
Eureka	Eureka
Osceola	Osceola
Milltown	Milltown
Clear Lake	Clear Lake
Clayton	Clayton
Village Saint Croix Falls	Village Saint Croix Falls
Farmington	Farmington
Lincoln	Lincoln
Alden	Alden
Luck	Luck
West Sweden	West Sweden
Eureka	Eureka

PORTAGE COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Alban	Alban
Almond	Almond
Amherst	Amherst
Amherst Junction	Amherst
Stockholm	Stockholm
Le	Le

Bancroft.....	Pine Grove
Blaine.....	Belmont
Boyington.....	Sharon
Buena Vista.....	Buena Vista
Crocker's Landing.....	Eau Pleine
Custer.....	Stockton
Ellis.....	Sharon
Garfield.....	New Hope
Hull.....	Hull
Junction.....	Carson
Keene.....	Buena Vista
Lanark.....	Lanark
Lone Pine.....	Almond
McDill.....	Plover
Madely.....	Lanark
Meehan.....	Plover
Nelsonville.....	Amherst
New Hope.....	New Hope
Peru.....	Alban
Plover.....	Plover
Polonia.....	Sharon
Sherman.....	Belmont
Stevens Point (c. h. I.).....	Stevens Point
Stockton.....	Stockton
Surrey.....	Buena Vista
Towne.....	Belmont

PRICE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Coolidge.....	Fifield
Fifield.....	Fifield
Hollingshead.....	Georgetown
Ogema.....	Ogema
Phillips (c. h.).....	Worcester
Prentice.....	Prentice
Worcester.....	Hackett

RACINE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Burlington (I.).....	Burlington
Caldwell.....	Waterford
Caledonia.....	Caledonia
Dover.....	Dover
Franksville.....	Caledonia
Ives' Grove.....	Yorkville
Kansasville.....	Dover
Lamberton.....	Caledonia
North Cape.....	Raymond
Racine (c. h. I.).....	Mt. Pleasant
Raymond.....	Raymond
Rochester.....	Rochester
Sylvania.....	Yorkville
Tabor.....	Caledonia
Thompsonville.....	Caledonia
Union Church.....	Norway
Union Grove.....	Yorkville
Waterford.....	Waterford
Western Union.....	Mount Pleasant
Yorkville.....	Yorkville

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Ash Ridge.....	Marshall
Bass Wood.....	Eagle
Bear Valley.....	Ithaca
Bloom City.....	Bloom
Boaz.....	Dayton
Brady's.....	Akan
Buck Creek.....	Rockbridge
Cazenovia.....	Westford
Dixon.....	Buena Vista
Eagle Corners.....	Eagle
Excelsior.....	Richwood
Fancy Creek.....	Marshall
Gillingham.....	Marshall
Henrietta.....	Henrietta
Hub City.....	Henrietta

Ithaca.....	Ithaca
Keyesville.....	Ithaca
Lone Rock.....	Buena Vista
Loyd.....	Willow
Mill Creek.....	Marshall
Neptune.....	Ithaca
Orion.....	Orion
Port Andrew.....	Richwood
Richland Center (c. h. I.).....	Richland
Richland City.....	Buena Vista
Rockbridge.....	Rockbridge
Sabin.....	Sylvan
Sextonville.....	Ithaca
Sylvan.....	Sylvan
Twin Bluffs.....	Buena Vista
Viola.....	Forest
West Lima.....	Bloom
Woodstock.....	Henrietta
Yuba.....	Henrietta

ROCK COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Afton.....	Rock
Avon.....	Avon
Beloit (I.) (city).....	Beloit
Cainville.....	Magnolia
Center.....	Center
Clinton (I.).....	Clinton
Cooksville.....	Porter
Edgerton.....	Fulton
Emerald Grove.....	Bradford
Evansville.....	Union
Fairfield.....	Bradford
Fellows.....	Center
Footville.....	Plymouth
Fulton.....	Fulton
Hanover.....	Plymouth
Indian Ford.....	Fulton
Janesville (c. h. I.).....	City
Johnstown Center.....	Johnstown
Johnstown.....	Johnstown
Leyden.....	Janesville
Lima Centre.....	Lima
Magnolia.....	Magnolia
Milton.....	Milton
Milton Junction.....	Milton
Orfordville.....	Spring Valley
Rock Prairie.....	Harmony
Shopiere.....	Turtle
Tiffany.....	Turtle
Union.....	Union

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Baldwin.....	Baldwin
Boardman.....	Richmond
Brookville.....	Eau Galle
Burkhardt.....	St. Joseph
Cady Mills.....	Cady
Cylon.....	Cylon
Deer Park.....	Cylon
Emerald.....	Emerald
Erin.....	Erin Prairie
Glenwood.....	Glenwood
Hammond.....	Hammond
Hempel.....	Forest
Hersey.....	Springfield
Houlton.....	St. Joseph
Hudson (c. h. I.).....	Hudson
Inlet.....	Forest
Jewett Mills.....	Erin Prairie
New Centreville.....	Rush River
New Richmond.....	Richmond
North Hudson.....	Hudson
Pleasant Valley.....	Pleasant Valley
Roberts.....	Warren
Somerset.....	Somerset
Stanton.....	Stanton
Star Prairie.....	Star Prairie

Wildwood.....	Eau Galle
Wilson.....	Springfield
Woodville.....	Baldwin

SAUK COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Ableman.....	Excelsior
Baraboo (c. h. I.).....	Baraboo
Bessemer.....	Freedom
Black Hawk.....	Troy
Cassell.....	Troy
Delton.....	Delton
Ironton.....	Ironton
Kings Corners.....	Sumpter
La Valle.....	La Valle
Leland.....	Honey Creek
Lime Ridge.....	Ironton
Loganville.....	Westfield
Merrimack.....	Merrimack
Plain.....	Franklin
Prairie du Sac.....	Prairie du Sac
Reedsburg.....	Reedsburg
Sandusky.....	Washington
Sauk City (I.).....	Prairie du Sac
Spring Green.....	Spring Green
Valton.....	Woodland
White Mound.....	Franklin

SAWYER COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Hayward (c. h.).....	Hayward
Hubbard.....	Hayward
Reserve.....	Hayward
Wallace.....	Hayward

SHAWANO COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Angelica.....	Angelica
Anewa.....	Hutchins
Belle Plaine.....	Belle Plaine
Bellevue.....	Belle Plaine
Birnamwood.....	Birnamwood
Bonduel.....	Hartland
Briarton.....	Lessor
Caroline.....	Grant
Cecil.....	Washington
Eland.....	Birnamwood
Frazer.....	Lessor
Galesburgh.....	Navarino
Gresham.....	Herman
Hunting.....	Grant
Hutchins.....	Hutchins
Keshena.....	Richmond
Laney.....	Maple Grove
Leopolis.....	Herman
Pella.....	Pella
Plier.....	Green Valley
Pulcifer.....	Green Valley
Regina.....	Almon
Riverside.....	Waukechon
Rose Lawn.....	Maple Grove
Shawano (c. h.).....	Richmond
Stearns.....	Morris
Tigerton.....	Fairbanks
Tracy.....	Washington
Whitcomb.....	Wittenberg
Wittenberg.....	Wittenberg

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Ada.....	Herman
Adell.....	Sherman
Beechwood.....	Scott
Cascade.....	Lyndon
Cedar Grove.....	Holland

Dacada.....	Holland
Edwards.....	Herman
Elkhart.....	Rhine
Franklin.....	Herman
Gibbsville.....	Lima
Glenbeulah.....	Greenbush
Greenbush.....	Greenbush
Hingham.....	Lima
Howard's Grove.....	Herman
Johnsonville.....	Sheboygan Falls
Mosel.....	Mosel
Oostburgh.....	Holland
Parnell.....	Mitchell
Plus.....	Mitchell
Plymouth.....	Plymouth
Random Lake.....	Sherman
Rathbun.....	Mitchell
Rhine.....	Rhine
Saint Anna.....	Russell
Saint George.....	Lima
Scott.....	Scott
Sheboygan (c. h. I.).....	Sheboygan
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan Falls
Silver Creek.....	Sherman
Winooski.....	Lyndon

TAYLOR COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Chelsea.....	Chelsea
Gad.....	Deer Creek
Intervald.....	Greenwood
Little Black.....	Little Black
Medford (c. h. I.).....	Medford
Rib Lake.....	Rib Lake
Stetsonville.....	Little Black
Westboro.....	Westboro
Whittlesey.....	Chelsea

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Arcadia.....	Arcadia
Blair.....	Preston
Centerville.....	Trempealeau
Chimney Rock.....	Chimney Rock
Cortland.....	Arcadia
Decora Prairie.....	Gale
Dodge.....	Dodge
Eleva.....	Albion
Elk Creek.....	Burnside
Ettrick.....	Ettrick
Frenchville.....	Gale
Galesville.....	Gale
Glasgow.....	Gale
Hale.....	Hale
Hamlin.....	Albion
Hegg.....	Ettrick
Independence.....	Burnside
Osseo.....	Sumner
Pigeon Falls.....	Pigeon
Russell.....	Burnside
Tilden.....	Unity
Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau
Whitehall (c. h.).....	Lincoln

VERNON COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Avalanche.....	Webster
Bloomington.....	Clinton
Bristow.....	Sterling
Burr.....	Forest
Chaseburgh.....	Hamburg
Coon Valley.....	Coon
Debello.....	Greenwood
Dell.....	Clinton
De Soto.....	Wheatland
Esosca.....	Jefferson
Folsom.....	Franklin

Genoa.....	Genoa
Hillsborough.....	Hillsborough
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo
La Farge.....	Stark
Liberty.....	Liberty
Liberty Pole.....	Franklin
Lovass.....	Christiana
Manning.....	Kickapoo
Mount Tabor.....	Forest
Newry.....	Christiana
Newton.....	Harmony
Ontario.....	Whitestown
Otter Vale.....	Webster
Purdy.....	Sterling
Readstown.....	Kickapoo
Red Mound.....	Wheatland
Rest.....	Bergen
Retreat.....	Sterling
Rockton.....	Whitestown
Romance.....	Genoa
Springville.....	Jefferson
Star.....	Stark
Stoddard.....	Bergen
Sugar Grove.....	Kickapoo
Trippville.....	Hillsborough
Valley.....	Forest
Victory.....	Wheatland
Viroqua (c. h. I.).....	Viroqua
Westby.....	Christiana
West Prairie.....	Sterling

WALWORTH COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Adams.....	Troy
Allen's Grove.....	Sharon
Darien.....	Darien
Delavan.....	Delavan
East Delavan.....	Delavan
East Troy.....	East Troy
Elkhorn (c. h. I.).....	Elkhorn
Fayetteville.....	La Fayette
Fontana.....	Walworth
Genoa Junction.....	Bloomfield
Heart Prairie.....	La Grange
Honey Creek.....	Spring Prairie
La Grange.....	La Grange
Lake Geneva.....	Geneva
Little Prairie.....	La Grange
Lyons.....	Lyons
Mayhew.....	Troy
Millard.....	Sugar Creek
Richmond.....	Richmond
Sharon.....	Sharon
Springfield.....	Lyons
Spring Prairie.....	Spring Prairie
Tibbets.....	Sugar Creek
Troy.....	Troy
Troy Center.....	Troy
Vienna.....	Spring Prairie
Walworth.....	Walworth
White Water (I.).....	Whitewater

WASHBURN COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Minong.....	Veazie
Namekagon.....	Veazie
Shell Lake (c. h.).....	Bashaw
Spooner.....	Bashaw
Stinnett.....	Veazie
Veazie.....	Veazie

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Ackerville.....	Polk
Addison.....	Addison
Allenton.....	Addison
Aurora.....	Addison

Barton.....	Barton
Boltonville.....	Farmington
Cedar Creek.....	Polk
Filmore.....	Farmington
Hartford (I.).....	Hartford
Jackson.....	Jackson
Kewaskum.....	Kewaskum
Kirchhain.....	Jackson
Kohlsville.....	Wayne
Lake Five.....	Richfield
Mayfield.....	Polk
Meeker.....	Germantown
Myra.....	Trenton
Nenno.....	Addison
Newburg.....	Trenton
Riceville.....	Jackson
Richfield.....	Richfield
Rockfield.....	Germantown
St. Lawrence.....	Hartford
St. Michaels.....	Farmington
Salter.....	Jackson
Schleislingerville.....	Polk
South Germantown.....	Germantown
Thompson.....	Erin
Wayne.....	Wayne
West Bend (c. h. I.).....	West Bend
Young America.....	Barton

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Big Bend.....	Vernon
Blodgett.....	Brookfield
Brookfield.....	Brookfield
Calhoun.....	New Berlin
Colgate.....	Lisbon
Delafield.....	Delafield
Dodge's Corners.....	Vernon
Dousman.....	Ottawa
Duplainville.....	Pewaukee
Durham.....	Muskego
Eagle.....	Eagle
Elm Grove.....	Brookfield
Enos.....	Genesee
Fussville.....	Menomonie
Genesee.....	Genesee
Genesee Depot.....	Genesee
Golden Lake.....	Ottawa
Hartland.....	Delafield
Mapleton.....	Oconomowoc
Marcy.....	Brookfield
Menomonee Falls.....	Menomonie
Merton.....	Merton
Monches.....	Merton
Monterey.....	Oconomowoc
Mukwanago.....	Mukwanago
Muskego.....	Muskego
Nashotah.....	Delafield
New Berlin.....	New Berlin
North Lake.....	Merton
North Prairie.....	Genesee
Oconomowoc (I.).....	Oconomowoc
Ottawa.....	Ottawa
Pewaukee.....	Pewaukee
Prospect.....	Waukesha
Savannah.....	Vernon
Stone Bank.....	Merton
Summit Centre.....	Summit
Sussex.....	Lisbon
Tess Corners.....	Muskego
Vernon.....	Vernon
Waterville.....	Ottawa
Waukesha (c. h. I.).....	Waukesha
Weiner.....	Ottawa

WAUPACA COUNTY.

<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Baldwin's Mills.....	Royalton
Buckbee.....	Larabee
Clintonville.....	Larabee

Crystal Lake	Dayton
Dupont	Dupont
Embarras	Matteson
Fremont	Fremont
Hutton	Lind
Iola	Iola
Lind	Lind
Little Wolf	Little Wolf
Manawa	Little Wolf
Marble	Union
Marion	Dupont
New London (I.)	Mukwa
Nicholson	Bear Creek
Northport	Mukwa
Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence
Ostrander	Mukwa
Petersville	Iola
Rendfield	Caladonia
Royalton	Royalton
Rural	Dayton
Scandinavia	Scandinavia
Sheridan	Farmington
Symco	Union
Waupaca (c. h. I.)	Waupaca
Weyauwega (I.)	Weyauwega

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Aurora	Aurora
Brushville	Bloomfield
Cedar Lake	Saxeville
Colebrook	Mt. Morris
Coloma	Coloma
Coloma Station	Coloma
Dakota	Dakota
Hamilton	Warren
Hancock	Hancock
Mount Morris	Mount Morris
Oasis	Oasis
Pine River	Leon
Plainfield	Plainfield
Poyssippi	Poyssippi
Richford	Richford
Saxeville	Saxeville
Spring Lake	Marion
Springwater	Springwater
Terrill	Leon
Tuston	Bloomfield
Wautoma (c. h.)	Wautoma
West Bloomfield	Bloomfield
Wild Rose	Springwater

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Allenville	Vinland
Butte des Morts	Winneconne
Clemansville	Vinland
Crete	Winchester
Elo	Utica
Eureka	Rushford
Flak	Utica
Koro	Nepeuskun
Menasha (I.)	Menasha
Neenah	Neenah
Nekimi	Nekimi
O---	Omro
O	Wolf River
(c. h. I.)	
P	Utica
P	Poygan
R	Utica
is	Nepeuskun
V	Vinland
W	Rushford
ter	Winchester
W	Oshkosh
W	Winneconne
Winneconne	Winneconne
Zittau	Wolf River

WOOD COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Aldort	Seneca
Auburndale	Auburndale
Bakerville	Lincoln
Blenker	Milladore
Centralia	
Daly	Remington
Dexterville	Wood
Grand Rapids (c. h. I.)	Grand Rapids
Granite	Lincoln
Hansen	Seneca
Hewitt	Marshfield
Hogan	Rock
Marshfield	
Nasonville	Rock
Pittsville	Wood
Port Edwards	Port Edwards
Remington	Remington
Randolph	Randolph
Saratoga	Saratoga
Scranton	Wood
Sherry	Sherry
Vesper	Vesper

LIST OF POST-OFFICES

OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES IN WISCONSIN.

The Postmasters at these offices are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other Postmasters rank as fourth class, and are appointed by the Postmaster General.

Office.	County.	Class.	Salary.
Antigo	Langlade	3	\$1,500
Appleton	Outagamie.....	2	2,400
Ashland	Ashland	2	2,400
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.....	3	1,100
Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	3	1,800
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge	3	1,600
Beloit	Rock.....	2	2,200
Berlin	Green Lake.....	3	1,700
Black River Falls.....	Jackson	3	1,500
Boscobel	Grant.....	3	1,100
Brodhead.....	Green	3	1,200
Burlington	Racine.....	3	1,300
Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	2	2,200
Clinton	Rock.....	3	1,100
Columbus	Columbia.....	3	1,700
Cumberland.....	Barron.....	3	1,000
Darlington	La Fayette	3	1,400
Delavan	Walworth	3	1,500
De Pere.....	Brown	3	1,400
Dodgeville.....	Iowa.....	3	1,100
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	2	2,500
Edgerton.....	Rock.....	3	1,100
Elkhorn	Walworth	3	1,300
Evansville.....	Rock	3	1,800
Florence.....	Florence.....	3	1,100
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	2	2,400
Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson	3	1,700
Fort Howard.....	Brown	3	1,500
Grand Rapids	Wood	3	1,100
Green Bay.....	Brown	2	2,800
Hayward	Sawyer	3	1,300
Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	3	1,600
Hurley	Ashland	3	1,800
Janesville	Rock.....	2	2,500
Jefferson	Jefferson	3	1,500
Kenosha.....	Kenosha	3	1,800
Kilbourn City.....	Columbia	3	1,000
La Crosse	La Crosse.....	2	2,800
Lake Geneva	Walworth	3	1,600
Lancaster.....	Grant.....	3	1,300
Madison	Dane.....	2	2,800
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	3	1,900
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	2	2,000
Marshfield.....	Wood	3	1,300
Mauston.....	Juneau	3	1,500
Medford.....	Taylor	3	1,000
Menasha	Winnebago	3	1,400
Menomonee	Dunn	3	1,600
Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	3	1,800
Milwaukee	Milwaukee.....	1	3,700
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	3	1,400
Monroe.....	Green.....	3	1,700
Neenah.....	Winnebago	3	1,700
Neillsville	Clark	3	1,400
New London	Waupaca	3	1,100
New Richmond.....	St. Croix	3	1,800
Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha	3	1,500
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	3	1,600
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago	2	2,700
Platteville	Grant.....	3	1,500
Portage	Columbia	3	1,700
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford	3	1,300
Racine.....	Racine.....	2	2,700
Reedsburgh	Sauk.....	3	1,300
Rhinelanders	Oneida.....	3	1,400
Rice Lake	Barron.....	3	1,000
Richland Centre.....	Richland	3	1,300

POST OFFICES OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES—Continued.

Office.	County.	Class.	Salary.
Ripon	Fond du Lac	3	\$1,700
River Falls	Pierce	3	1,400
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	2	2,300
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	3	1,200
Sparta	Monroe	3	1,600
Stevens' Point	Portage	3	1,900
Stoughton	Dane	3	1,500
Sturgeon Bay	Door	3	1,100
Superior	Douglas	3	1,100
Tomah	Monroe	3	1,400
Viroqua	Vernon	3	1,200
Washburn	Bayfield	3	1,100
Watertown	Jefferson	2	2,000
Waukesha	Waukesha	2	2,100
Waupaca	Waupaca	3	1,500
Waupun	Fond du Lac	3	1,500
Wausau	Marathon	2	2,000
West Superior	Douglas	3	1,600
Whitewater	Walworth	3	1,900

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.

1. *First-Class*.— Letters, and all other written matter, whether sealed or unsealed, and all other matter, sealed, nailed, sewed, tied or fastened in any manner, so that it cannot be easily examined, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards one cent each. Postal cards are unmailable with any writing or printing on the address-side, except the direction, or with anything pasted upon or attached to them.

2. *Second-Class*.— Newspapers and periodical publications, when sent by publishers or news-agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. Newspapers and periodical publications sent by persons other than the publishers and news-agents, one cent for every four ounces or fraction thereof.

3. *Third-Class*.— Printed matter, in unsealed wrappers only (all matter inclosed in sealed envelopes notched on the sides or corners must pay letter rates), one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, which must be fully prepaid. This includes books, circulars, chromos, hand-bills, engravings, lithographs, magazines, music, pamphlets, proof-sheets and manuscripts accompanying the same, reproductions by the electric pen, hektograph, metallograph, papyrograph, photographs and "blue prints," and, in short, any reproduction upon paper by any process, except handwriting, type-writing, and the copying-press, not in the nature of a personal correspondence. Limit of weight four pounds, except for a single book, which may weigh more. Third-class matter must be fully prepaid, or it will not be forwarded.

4. *Fourth-Class*.— All mailable matter not included in the three preceding classes which is so prepared for mailing as to be easily withdrawn from the wrapper and examined. Rate, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof. Limit of weight four pounds. Full prepayment compulsory.

5. *Rates of Postage to Canada*.—(The Dominion of Canada embraces all the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland.)

Letters and Postal Cards.— Same rate and conditions of prepayment of postage as for domestic letters and postal cards.

Other Matter.— Same rates and conditions of transmission as for matter for delivery within the United States, except that merchandise is rigidly excluded. Samples of merchandise are mailable, but they must not exceed eight ounces in weight, and are subject to a postage of ten cents each. They must also be strictly specimens of goods for sale.

6. *Rates of Postage to Postal Union Countries*.— Letters, five cents per half ounce or fraction thereof (fifteen grams being the postal equivalent of half an ounce).

Postal cards two cents each. Registration fee ten cents. Printed matter and samples of merchandise, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Letter Sheet Envelopes.— Containing stamped envelope and letter sheet, are furnished by the department, on application to postmasters, at 3 cents each, or \$2.30 per 100, or \$23.00 per 1,000.

7. *Rates to Other Foreign Countries*.— For rates of postage, conditions of prepayment, limit of size and weight, and manner of wrapping matter addressed to other foreign countries, ask your postmaster, who is furnished with a monthly Official Postal Guide containing all necessary information on this subject.

8. *Unmailable Matter*.— Obscene books, letters, papers, pictures, and postal cards; lottery circulars and letters; liquids (except as permitted in the regulations); gunpowder, and other explosives; live reptiles, animals and insects (except queen bees); poisons; and any article liable to injure the mails or the persons of those handling them.

9. *Weighing Packages*.— If you have no scales, have all packages weighed at the post-office. Postage must be prepaid in full or the package will not be forwarded.

RE-FORWARDING.

10. Letters will be re-forwarded from one post-office to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage; but packages of third and fourth class matter cannot be forwarded or returned without a new payment of postage.

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The fees or charges for domestic money-orders will be as follows:

For orders not exceeding \$5.....	5 cents.
For orders exceeding \$5 and not exceeding \$10.....	8 cents.
For orders exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$15.....	10 cents.
For orders exceeding \$15 and not exceeding \$20.....	15 cents.
For orders exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$40.....	20 cents.
For orders exceeding \$40 and not exceeding \$50.....	25 cents.
For orders exceeding \$50 and not exceeding \$60.....	30 cents.
For orders exceeding \$60 and not exceeding \$70.....	35 cents.
For orders exceeding \$70 and not exceeding \$80.....	40 cents.
For orders exceeding \$80 and not exceeding \$100.....	45 cents.

Postal notes for sums less than five dollars, payable to bearer at any time within three months from the last day of the month of issue, are sold at all money-order offices. The fee for a postal note is three cents. No duplicate postal note can be issued.

FOREIGN MONEY-ORDERS.

There are now in operation postal conventions for the exchange of money-orders between the United States and the following foreign countries, viz : Switzerland, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, the Cape Colony, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Belgium, Portugal, Tasmania, the Hawaiian Kingdom, Sweden and Japan.

RATES OF COMMISSION OR FEES CHARGED FOR THE ISSUE OF ALL INTERNATIONAL MONEY-ORDERS.

For sums not exceeding \$10.....	10 cents.
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20.....	20 cents.
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30.....	30 cents.
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40.....	40 cents.
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50.....	50 cents.

POST OFFICES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

Table showing the whole number of post offices in each state and territory; number of presidential offices in each class; whole number of presidential offices; number of offices of the fourth class, and also number of money-order offices and stations December 10, 1898.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1880.

(BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total of United States	50,158,084	38,558,891	31,448,381	28,191,876	17,088,488
Alabama	1,222,844	996,993		771,028	590,730
Arkansas	802,564	484,471		289,897	97,574
California	789,617	589,247		92,587	
Colorado	104,649	89,604			
Connecticut	622,683	537,464		370,139	309,978
Delaware	146,854	126,015		91,522	78,025
Florida	266,566	187,743		87,445	54,477
Georgia	91,538,995	1,184,109	1,	906,185	691,399
Illinois	2,078,736	2,589,691	1,	821,470	476,188
Indiana	1,978,856	1,680,637	1,	968,416	685,665
Iowa	1,624,463	1,194,020	1,	122,214	43,112
Kansas	986,985	864,899			
Kentucky	1,648,599	1,821,011	1,	982,405	779,635
Louisiana	940,263	726,915		517,722	353,411
Maine	648,945	626,315		583,182	501,723
Maryland	826,189	780,694		583,034	470,019
Massachusetts	1,738,066	1,437,351	1,	994,514	787,699
Michigan	1,698,890	1,184,059		587,054	312,267
Minnesota	730,807	439,706		6,077	
Mississippi	1,145,869	627,323	791,805	308,536	375,651
Missouri	2,169,091	1,721,295	1,182,012	622,044	358,708
Nebraska	452,632	122,928	28,841		
Nevada	62,265	42,491	6,867		
New Hampshire	346,784	318,300	226,073	217,976	384,574
New Jersey	1,130,892	906,026	672,085	489,556	377,300
New York	5,062,992	4,882,769	3,890,735	3,087,894	2,428,021
North Carolina	1,400,000	1,071,361	922,622	869,089	768,419
Ohio	3,109,794	2,665,360	2,359,511	1,940,829	1,519,467
Oregon	174,767	90,929	52,465	13,224	
Pennsylvania	4,283,786	3,631,951	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,784,022
Rhode Island	279,523	217,353	174,620	147,645	108,890
South Carolina	596,706	703,606	703,708	668,500	594,226
Tennessee	1,242,468	1,258,520	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,210
Texas	1,597,609	618,579	504,215	212,662	
Vermont	832,296	290,551	215,028	214,120	251,948
Virginia	1,612,308	1,225,163	1,566,318	1,431,651	1,239,737
West Virginia	618,183	442,014			
Wisconsin	1,315,480	1,064,670	775,881	306,391	30,945
Alaska	40,411	9,683			
Arizona	184,508	14,151	4,837		
Dakota	177,638	131,700	76,080	51,667	43,718
District of Columbia	35,611	14,990			
Idaho	32,187	30,585			
Montana	119,480	91,874	98,516	61,547	
New Mexico	142,907	86,738	40,272	11,860	
Utah	76,120	23,655	91,594		
Washington	90,788	9,118			
Wyoming					

Milwaukee	2,833	3,131	5,605	9,565	15,925	22,791	31,077	46,935	62,518	72,830	89,936	122,937	138,523	159,680
Monroe								2,407	8,410	11,632	16,559	21,026	21,606	22,543
Oconto								1,501	3,592	4,853	8,323	13,812	9,849	13,305
Outagamie								4,914	9,587	11,852	18,440	25,558	28,716	33,659
Ozaukee								12,973	15,682	14,882	15,579	16,545	15,468	15,797
Pepin									2,393	3,002	4,659	5,816	6,226	6,792
Pierce								1,730	4,672	6,324	10,008	15,101	17,744	19,645
Polk								547	1,400	1,677	3,422	6,736	10,018	12,881
Portage			1,628	646	981	1,504	1,250	5,151	7,507	8,145	10,640	14,536	17,731	23,248
Price													785	8,071
Racine		2,054	3,475	6,818	17,983	19,539	14,973	20,673	21,380	22,884	26,742	28,702	30,921	35,398
Richland							9.3	5,584	9,732	12,186	15,736	17,353	18,174	19,308
Rock			1,701	2,867	12,405	14,729	20,750	31,364	36,690	36,088	39,080	39,089	38,828	42,620
St. Croix					1,419	1,614	624	2,040	5,392	7,255	11,089	14,956	18,956	22,379
Sauk			102	393	1,008	2,178	4,371	13,614	18,963	20,154	23,868	28,932	28,729	30,359
Sawyer														2,431
Shawano								254	819	1,369	3,165	6,635	10,371	16,629
Rheboygan			188	221	1,637	5,590	8,310	20,301	26,875	27,671	31,773	34,021	34,206	38,600
Taylor												849	2,311	5,708
Trempealeau														19,112
Vernon														24,423
Walworth		1,010	2,611	4,618	13,489	15,089	17,862	21,622	26,496	25,773	25,932	26,359	23,285	27,802
Washington														1,671
Waukegan		64	843	965	7,473	15,447	19,425	18,897	23,622	24,019	23,925	23,862	23,442	23,692
Waupaca					13,798	15,836	19,253	24,012	26,831	27,029	28,258	11,523	28,957	31,123
Waushara								4,437	8,851	11,208	15,583	19,646	20,954	25,340
Winnebago			185					5,541	8,770	9,002	11,379	29,425	12,688	18,921
Wood					782	2,747	10,167	17,439	23,770	29,767	37,325	45,083	42,741	50,396
Totals	11,633	18,139	30,945	44,478	155,277	210,516	305,391	552,109	775,881	868,325	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,315,480	1,553,413

Note—In 1830, the population of Wisconsin Territory was 3,245, and there were but two counties, Brown and Crawford.

**TABULAR STATEMENT, SHOWING TOTAL POPULATION AND NATIVITY BY COUNTIES —
CENSUS 1885.**

Counties.	White Male.	White Fem'le.	Colored Male.	Colored Fem'le.	Grand Total.	United States.	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	Bo- hemia.	All Others.
Adams	2,681	2,893	80	87	5,661	5,688	366	107	189	11	36	555	1	182			
Ashland.....	2,639	2,698	299	264	5,900	4,871	1,029	181	268	18	185	661	1	74			
Barron.....	2,507	2,078	9	9	4,593	4,244	349	58	108	104	20	2,461	2	40			
Bayfield.....	1,281	1,281	1	1	2,562	2,562	181	67	108	91	34	1,078	9	66			
Brown.....	16,874	17,857	48	48	34,779	34,779	284	284	1,044	164	164	1,587	1,748	1,098			
Buffalo.....	8,897	9,256	1	1	18,154	18,154	101	101	348	101	101	1,587	26	26			
Burnett.....	2,011	1,874	1	1	3,886	3,886	27	27	104	8	45	1,070	7	48			
Calumet.....	14,070	14,571	188	188	29,026	29,026	101	101	348	101	101	1,587	26	26			
Chippewa.....	18,891	17,029	94	94	36,014	36,014	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Clark.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Columbia.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Crawford.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Dane.....	28,828	28,828	94	94	57,656	57,656	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Dodge.....	28,828	28,828	94	94	57,656	57,656	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Douglas.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Dunn.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
East Claire.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Forest.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Franklin.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Grant.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Green.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Green Lake.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Iowa.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Jackson.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Jensen.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Kenosha.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Kewaunee.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Lake.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
La Crosse.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Lafayette.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Lewis.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Lincoln.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Manitowish.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Manitowish.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			
Marquette.....	18,845	17,471	94	94	36,410	36,410	2,574	2,574	1,044	20	185	661	1	74			

1. 1890 census; 2, 1900 census; 3. Estimated 1,700 Swedes; 4. Estimated 6,700 Scandinavians; 5. Estimated 100 Scandinavians; 6. Estimated.

POPULATION AND AREA.

showing for the several States and Territories of the United States, the number of persons; the area in square miles; the number of families; the number of dwellings; the number of persons, of families, and of dwellings to the square mile; the number of acres to a person and to a family, and the number of persons to a dwelling and to a family, as shown at the census of 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Persons.	Area, square miles.	Families.	Dwellings.	Persons to a square mile.	Families to a square mile.	Dwellings to a square mile.	Acres to a person.	Acres to a family.	Persons to a dwelling.	Persons to a family.
The United States	50,155,788	2,900,170	9,954,916	8,955,812	17.29	3.43	3.03	37.01	186.62	5.60	5.04
Alabama	1,202,505	51,540	248,961	240,227	24.50	4.88	4.66	26.13	182.49	5.26	5.07
Arizona	40,440	112,920	9,536	9,083	0.36	0.08	0.08	1,787.06	7,578.52	4.48	4.24
Arkansas	802,525	53,045	154,272	149,877	15.13	2.91	2.82	42.80	220.06	5.37	5.20
California	864,004	155,980	177,508	161,037	5.54	1.14	1.08	115.45	562.88	5.37	4.87
Colorado	104,327	103,645	41,280	39,019	1.87	0.40	0.38	841.35	1,607.68	4.96	4.71
Connecticut	622,700	4,845	136,885	108,454	128.52	28.25	22.89	4.96	22.66	5.74	4.56
Dakota	135,177	147,700	81,202	29,324	0.92	0.21	0.20	699.29	8,029.55	4.61	4.38
Delaware	146,008	1,960	28,253	27,215	74.80	14.41	13.89	8.56	44.40	5.39	5.19
District of Columbia	177,624	60	34,896	28,687	2,980.40	531.60	473.12	0.22	1.10	6.19	5.09
Florida	269,498	54,240	54,691	52,864	4.97	1.01	0.97	128.81	684.73	5.10	4.93
Georgia	1,542,180	58,960	308,060	289,474	26.15	5.14	4.91	24.48	124.55	5.33	5.09
Idaho	32,610	84,200	7,774	7,700	0.39	0.09	0.09	1,654.27	6,989.23	4.24	4.19
Illinois	2,077,871	56,000	591,984	538,231	54.96	10.57	9.61	11.64	60.55	5.72	5.20
Indiana	1,978,801	35,910	391,908	375,225	55.09	10.89	10.45	11.62	58.76	5.27	5.06
Iowa	1,624,615	55,475	310,894	301,597	29.29	5.60	5.44	21.86	114.20	5.39	5.28
Kansas	996,096	81,700	197,679	189,432	12.19	2.43	2.32	52.49	204.51	5.26	5.04
Kentucky	1,648,690	40,000	302,631	236,640	41.22	7.57	7.17	15.53	84.59	5.75	5.45
Louisiana	989,946	45,490	192,833	174,807	20.69	4.25	3.85	30.98	150.75	5.38	4.87
Maine	648,986	29,896	141,848	124,959	21.71	4.74	4.18	29.48	134.89	5.19	5.53
Maryland	984,943	9,860	175,818	155,070	94.82	17.78	15.78	6.76	35.99	6.08	5.33
Massachusetts	1,733,085	8,040	379,710	281,188	221.78	47.23	34.97	2.89	13.55	6.34	4.70
Michigan	1,686,987	57,430	336,973	321,514	28.50	5.87	5.60	22.45	109.07	5.09	4.86
Minnesota	790,773	79,205	143,874	136,458	9.86	1.81	1.72	64.92	358.66	5.73	5.45
Mississippi	1,131,597	46,240	215,055	208,297	24.42	4.64	4.49	26.21	137.91	5.48	5.26
Missouri	2,168,380	68,735	403,186	369,180	31.55	5.87	5.37	20.29	109.11	5.87	5.38
Montana	39,159	145,310	9,981	9,205	0.27	0.07	0.06	2,374.89	9,364.45	4.26	3.94
Nebraska	462,403	76,185	89,185	86,848	5.94	1.17	1.13	107.78	547.08	5.37	5.06

Nevada.....	63,266	109,740	15,158	14,557	0.57	0.14	0.13	1,127.96	4,633.43	4.28	4.11
New Hampshire.....	346,991	9,005	80,296	68,381	38.53	8.92	7.59	16.61	71.78	5.07	4.83
New Jersey.....	1,131,116	7,455	232,309	190,403	151.78	31.16	25.54	4.92	20.54	5.94	4.87
New Mexico.....	119,565	122,460	98,265	26,311	0.98	0.23	0.21	655.50	2,773.82	4.54	4.23
New York.....	5,032,871	47,630	1,078,905	772,512	106.74	22.66	16.22	6.00	28.25	6.58	4.71
North Carolina.....	1,809,760	46,580	270,994	264,305	28.81	5.58	5.44	22.21	114.73	5.30	5.17
Ohio.....	3,193,063	40,760	641,907	586,664	78.46	15.75	14.39	8.16	40.64	5.45	4.93
Oregon.....	174,768	94,560	33,468	32,374	1.85	0.85	0.34	346.23	1,808.25	5.40	5.33
Pennsylvania.....	4,232,891	44,985	840,452	776,124	95.21	18.68	17.25	6.72	34.28	5.52	5.10
Rhode Island.....	276,531	1,085	60,259	41,388	254.87	55.54	38.15	2.51	11.52	6.63	4.59
South Carolina.....	905,577	30,170	202,062	191,914	33.00	6.70	6.36	19.39	25.56	5.19	4.98
Tennessee.....	1,543,859	41,760	286,599	276,734	36.94	6.86	6.63	17.33	93.25	5.57	5.33
Texas.....	1,591,749	262,230	297,259	287,562	6.07	1.13	1.10	105.46	564.71	5.54	5.35
Utah.....	143,963	82,190	28,373	26,710	1.75	0.35	0.32	365.38	1,853.93	5.39	5.07
Vermont.....	333,236	9,135	73,092	66,769	36.34	8.00	7.31	17.59	79.99	4.98	4.55
Virginia.....	1,512,565	40,125	282,355	265,611	37.70	7.04	6.62	16.98	90.35	5.69	5.36
Washington.....	76,116	66,880	16,880	15,512	1.12	0.24	0.23	569.83	2,613.14	4.84	4.59
West Virginia.....	618,457	24,645	111,732	108,349	25.09	4.53	4.40	25.50	141.17	5.71	5.54
Wisconsin.....	1,315,497	54,450	251,530	239,361	24.16	4.62	4.40	26.49	133.54	5.50	5.23
Wyoming.....	20,789	97,575	4,604	4,262	0.21	0.05	0.04	3,003.90	13,563.86	4.85	4.53

1 Land surface only. The total given for the United States is exclusive of the Indian territory and tracts of unorganized territory, aggregating 69,530 square miles.

POPULATION AND MALES OF VOTING AGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES OF 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.				
	Total.	WHITE.			Colored. ¹
		Native.	Foreign.	Total.	
The United States.....	12,880,349	8,270,518	2,072,487	11,343,005	1,487,344
The States.....	12,571,437	8,129,877	2,084,309	11,114,186	1,457,251
Alabama.....	229,972	136,058	5,403	141,461	112,423
Arkansas.....	129,971	129,673	2,473	132,146	46,827
California.....	322,982	135,239	127,974	263,213	66,769
Colorado.....	122,981	65,216	22,373	87,589	1,392
Connecticut.....	112,981	112,747	55,912	178,659	2,322
Delaware.....	82,983	57,447	4,455	61,902	6,081
Florida.....	67,989	30,351	2,466	32,817	27,080
Georgia.....	222,497	122,244	5,833	128,077	157,421
Illinois.....	222,477	555,822	271,469	827,291	12,926
Indiana.....	472,433	414,182	32,446	446,628	12,805
Iowa.....	416,938	287,322	128,123	415,445	2,493
Kansas.....	222,714	221,272	53,268	274,540	10,263
Kentucky.....	322,121	187,972	99,477	287,449	54,672
Louisiana.....	216,241	71,111	27,633	98,744	107,497
Maine.....	122,123	164,173	12,477	176,650	2,024
Maryland.....	222,123	144,276	27,655	171,931	4,192
Massachusetts.....	222,247	222,222	122,222	344,444	5,868
Michigan.....	422,977	222,222	122,222	344,444	6,133
Minnesota.....	222,222	222,222	122,222	344,444	1,222
Mississippi.....	222,222	222,222	5,222	227,444	122,222
Missouri.....	222,222	222,222	111,473	333,695	22,222
Nebraska.....	122,222	22,222	4,474	26,696	2,222
Nevada.....	22,222	11,474	14,197	25,671	2,222
New Hampshire.....	122,222	22,222	16,111	38,333	2,222
New Jersey.....	222,222	122,222	22,222	144,444	12,222
New York.....	1,222,222	222,222	222,222	444,444	22,222
North Carolina.....	222,222	122,222	2,222	124,444	10,222
Ohio.....	222,222	612,478	191,226	803,704	21,226
Oregon.....	22,222	22,222	13,222	35,444	2,222
Pennsylvania.....	1,222,222	222,222	222,222	444,444	22,222
Rhode Island.....	22,222	22,222	27,122	49,344	1,222
South Carolina.....	222,222	22,222	3,222	25,444	112,222
Tennessee.....	222,222	222,222	9,116	231,338	22,222
Texas.....	222,222	222,222	55,719	277,941	22,222
Vermont.....	22,222	22,222	17,533	39,755	2,222
Virginia.....	222,222	122,222	7,571	129,793	122,222
West Virginia.....	122,161	122,222	9,222	131,444	6,222
Wisconsin.....	222,222	142,468	122,469	264,937	1,222
The Territories.....	222,912	140,641	22,178	162,819	20,093
Arizona.....	20,222	2,222	2,222	4,444	2,222
Dakota.....	51,603	22,476	22,476	44,952	641
District of Columbia.....	45,873	22,764	2,191	24,955	12,918
Idaho.....	14,222	7,222	4,222	11,444	2,222
Montana.....	21,544	12,122	7,474	19,596	1,922
New Mexico.....	24,076	22,422	4,558	26,980	2,055
Utah.....	22,222	13,222	18,222	31,444	2,222
Washington.....	27,672	15,858	2,222	18,080	2,419
Wyoming.....	10,122	6,022	2,122	8,144	222

¹ Including Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

POPULATION AND MALES OF VOTING AGE IN EACH COUNTY OF WISCONSIN, CENSUS 1880.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.			MALES OF 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			Area in square miles.
	Total.	White.	Colored.	White.		Colored.	
				Native.	For- eign.		
The State.....	1,315,497	1,309,618	5,879	149,463	189,469	1,550	54,450
Adams	6,741	6,714	27	1,114	620	6	680
Ashland..	1,559	1,380	179	220	263	43	1,600
Barron	7,024	6,948	76	900	1,093	18	900
Bayfield	564	309	255	69	39	57	1,400
Brown	84,078	83,897	181	2,527	5,300	46	540
Buffalo	15,528	15,519	9	1,184	2,696	1	600
Burnett.....	3,140	2,874	266	239	828	43	1,600
Calumet.....	16,632	15,900	732	1,173	2,562	187	290
Chippewa	15,491	15,295	196	1,785	2,949	40	3,600
Clark.....	10,715	10,700	15	1,740	1,488	7	1,200
Columbia.....	23,065	23,024	41	3,655	3,494	18	730
Crawford.....	15,644	15,597	47	2,073	1,655	10	500
Dane	53,233	53,145	88	6,276	7,601	41	1,200
Dodge.....	45,931	45,810	121	4,491	7,074	40	900
Door.....	11,645	11,628	17	875	2,181	4	470
Douglas	655	612	43	79	92	7	1,300
Dunn	16,817	16,802	15	2,167	2,472	8	860
Eau Claire	19,933	19,668	25	2,856	3,361	8	650
Fond du Lac.....	46,859	46,635	224	5,773	6,084	55	720
Grant..	37,852	37,771	81	5,130	3,894	22	1,200
Green.....	21,729	21,697	32	3,524	1,980	14	540
Green Lake	14,483	14,438	45	1,740	1,907	11	360
Iowa....	23,628	23,588	40	2,330	3,267	14	740
Jackson	13,285	13,198	87	1,828	1,720	20	1,000
Jefferson	22,156	22,062	94	3,409	4,595	25	570
Juneau	15,562	14,479	108	2,349	1,700	30	800
Kenosha	13,550	13,527	23	1,810	1,791	6	280
Kewaunee	15,807	17,779	28	506	3,038	7	330
La Crosse	27,073	27,000	73	2,881	4,590	25	450
La Fayette.....	21,279	21,270	9	2,771	2,526	4	630
Langlade.....	685	650	35	147	123	4	4,000
Lincoln.....	2,011	1,921	90	819	849	16	590
Manitowoc	37,505	37,496	9	1,784	6,812	3	1,500
Marathon	17,121	17,012	109	1,726	3,233	19	1,600
Marinette.....	8,929	8,897	32	933	2,233	53	450
Marquette	8,908	8,885	23	929	1,238	5	240
Milwaukee.....	138,537	138,214	323	10,782	24,661	126	900
Monroe	21,607	21,579	28	2,984	2,472	14	1,500
Oconto	9,848	9,740	108	893	1,726	23	1,600
Outagamie	28,716	28,646	70	2,809	4,168	18	640
Ozaukee.....	15,461	15,461	.....	968	2,663	.....	240
Pepin.....	6,226	6,225	1	788	880	.....	280
Pierce	17,744	17,663	81	2,259	2,324	27	570
Polk	10,018	9,775	243	1,044	1,691	44	940
Portage.....	17,731	17,720	11	2,041	2,518	4	800
Price.....	785	777	8	129	217	3	1,000
Racine.....	30,922	30,761	161	3,349	4,936	56	840
Richland.....	18,174	18,143	31	3,527	910	10	570
Rock	38,823	38,607	216	7,400	3,476	68	720
St. Croix.....	18,956	18,928	28	2,266	2,853	9	740
Sauk.....	28,729	28,688	41	4,092	3,401	14	800
Shawano	10,371	10,079	292	833	1,757	82	1,200
Sheboygan	34,206	34,203	3	3,008	5,270	1	500
Taylor	2,311	2,296	15	318	388	8	900
Trempealeau.....	17,189	17,169	20	1,317	2,949	4	740
Vernon	23,235	23,105	130	3,071	2,562	28	800
Walworth	26,249	26,104	55	5,082	2,291	17	570
Washington	23,442	23,440	2	1,969	3,726	1	480
Waukesha.....	23,957	23,893	64	3,524	4,103	15	580
Waupaca	20,955	20,935	20	2,705	2,681	11	730
Waushara	12,687	12,655	32	1,894	1,801	5	640
Winnebago.....	42,740	42,562	178	5,763	5,631	53	460
Wood.....	8,981	8,961	20	1,166	1,275	7	820

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS WITH POPULATION — CENSUS 1885.

FIRST DISTRICT —			EIGHTH DISTRICT —		
Jefferson	84,256	.....	Barron	18,594	.....
Kenosha	14,137	.....	Bayfield	8,431	.....
Racine	85,808	.....	Buffalo	16,483	.....
Rock	42,620	.....	Burnett	4,607	.....
Walworth	27,802	.....	Clark	15,433	.....
		154,213	Douglas	2,704	.....
SECOND DISTRICT —			Dunn	21,931	.....
Dodge	46,838	.....	Eau Claire	84,789	.....
Fond du Lac	46,822	.....	Jackson	15,902	.....
Washington	23,602	.....	Pepin	6,972	.....
Waukesha	81,123	.....	Pierce	19,645	.....
		147,970	Polk	12,881	.....
THIRD DISTRICT —			St. Croix	22,379	.....
Dane	58,400	.....	Trempealeau	19,112	.....
Grant	87,277	.....	Washburn	1,671	.....
Green	23,071	.....			211,546
Iowa ..	22,872	.....		
La Fayette	20,467	.....		
		162,087			
FOURTH DISTRICT —					
Milwaukee	187,660	.....		
		187,660			
FIFTH DISTRICT —					
Brown ..	33,921	.....	NINTH DISTRICT —		
Calumet	17,607	.....	Ashland	6,941	.....
Kewaunee	17,278	.....	Chippewa ..	25,133	.....
Manitowoc	88,602	.....	Door	15,552	.....
Ozaukee	15,797	.....	Florence	1,720	.....
Sheboygan	88,600	.....	Forest	435	.....
		164,955	Langlade	5,912	.....
SIXTH DISTRICT —			Lincoln	6,989	.....
Adams	6,921	.....	Marathon	27,053	.....
Columbia	29,853	.....	Marinette	13,494	.....
Green Lake	16,008	.....	Oconto	13,205	.....
Marquette	9,487	.....	Oneida ¹ .....		.....
Outagamie	35,559	.....	Portage	23,248	.....
Waushara	13,921	.....	Price	3,071	.....
Winnebago	50,395	.....	Sawyer	2,431	.....
		162,146	Shawano	16,629	.....
SEVENTH DISTRICT —			Taylor	5,703	.....
Crawford	16,181	.....	Waupaca	25,840	.....
Juneau	17,024	.....	Wood	14,358	.....
La Crosse	34,791	.....			207,206
Monroe	23,549	.....		
Richland	19,303	.....		
Sauk	30,359	.....		
Vernon	24,423	.....		
		165,630			

¹ Organized January 1, 1887.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

¹In 1882. ²In graded schools. ³In ungraded schools. ⁴For the winter term. ⁵Estimated.
⁶Not including colored children in Wilmington. ⁷For white schools only. ⁸No report from
three counties. ⁹State Census for 1882. ¹⁰In the counties. ¹¹In the cities. ¹²U. S. Census
of 1880. ¹³In 1881. ¹⁴Inclusive. ¹⁵Outside of New Orleans. ¹⁶In 1882-83. ¹⁷For white
schools. ¹⁸For colored schools. ¹⁹Includes evening school reports. ²⁰In the five civilized
tribes. ²¹For the civilized tribes, excluding Choctaws. ²²Includes salaries of superinten-
dents. ²³Amount of tuition revenue only. ²⁴In 1882. ²⁵In 1881. ²⁶Includes some miscel-
laneous expenditure. ²⁷In 1882-83. ²⁸School expenditure for the civilized tribes, excluding
Choctaws. ²⁹U. S. Census of 1880. ³⁰In the cities.

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.	Form of Government.	Ad- min- ist.
China.	371,180,000	4,419,160	Peking	Absolute Despotism.	Emperor
British Empire.	815,965,000	8,919,274	London		Queen
Russian Empire.	102,088,124	8,458,228	St. Petersburg		Emperor
France and Colonies.	183,072,018	970,477	Paris		President
United States.	157,500,000	3,602,960	Washington		President
German Empire.	45,231,061	395,068	Berlin		Emperor
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	89,304,052	391,591	Vienna		Emperor
Japan.	89,700,114	147,669	Tokyo		Emperor
Holland and Colonies.	88,044,258	178,187	The Hague		King
Turkish Empire.	82,000,000	1,731,280	Constantinople.		Sultan
Italy.	34,459,451	111,410	Rome		King
Spain and Colonies.	24,873,821	811,568	Madrid		King
Tokyo.	12,901,000	178,000	Sokoto		King
China.	10,519,000	91,490	Beul		King
Brazil.	10,200,000	8,219,000	Rio de Janeiro		Emperor
Mexico.	10,007,000	751,177	Mexico		President
Congo State.	8,000,000	686,000	Tsharan		President
Peru.	7,653,000	940,691	Lisbon		President
Portugal and Colonies.	7,219,000	940,691	Lisbon		President
Egypt.	6,801,381	464,000	Cairo		Sovereign
Sweden and Norway.	6,553,438	245,714	Stockholm		King
Morocco.	6,500,000	814,000	Fes		King
Belgium.	5,780,877	11,878	Brussels		King
Spain.	5,700,000	380,556	Madrid		King
Roumania.	6,275,000	43,314	Bucharest		King
Columbia.	4,000,000	381,439	Bogota		President
Argentina.	4,000,000	279,000	Buenos Ayres		President
Argentine Republic.	2,021,010	102,618	Buenos Ayres		President
Madagascar.	2,000,000	228,870	Antananarivo		President
Abysinia.	2,000,000	120,000	Dresden		King
Saxony.	2,972,848	6,794	Dresden		King
Peru.	2,970,000	807,000	Lima		President
Switzerland.	2,847,107	15,841	Berne		President
Bolivia.	2,825,000	461,000	La Paz		President
Paraguay.	2,191,000	93,800	Asuncion		President
Venezuela.	2,121,988	266,156	Caracas		President
Chile.	2,116,840	307,836	Santiago		President
Denmark.	2,065,179	14,868	Copenhagen		King
Bulgaria.	2,000,000	84,700	Sofia		King
Greece.	1,979,458	94,977	Athens		King
China.	371,180,000	4,419,160	Peking	Absolute Despotism.	Emperor
British Empire.	815,965,000	8,919,274	London		Queen
Russian Empire.	102,088,124	8,458,228	St. Petersburg		Emperor
France and Colonies.	183,072,018	970,477	Paris		President
United States.	157,500,000	3,602,960	Washington		President
German Empire.	45,231,061	395,068	Berlin		Emperor
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	89,304,052	391,591	Vienna		Emperor
Japan.	89,700,114	147,669	Tokyo		Emperor
Holland and Colonies.	88,044,258	178,187	The Hague		King
Turkish Empire.	82,000,000	1,731,280	Constantinople.		Sultan
Italy.	34,459,451	111,410	Rome		King
Spain and Colonies.	24,873,821	811,568	Madrid		King
Tokyo.	12,901,000	178,000	Sokoto		King
China.	10,519,000	91,490	Beul		King
Brazil.	10,200,000	8,219,000	Rio de Janeiro		Emperor
Mexico.	10,007,000	751,177	Mexico		President
Congo State.	8,000,000	686,000	Tsharan		President
Peru.	7,653,000	940,691	Lisbon		President
Portugal and Colonies.	7,219,000	940,691	Lisbon		President
Egypt.	6,801,381	464,000	Cairo		Sovereign
Sweden and Norway.	6,553,438	245,714	Stockholm		King
Morocco.	6,500,000	814,000	Fes		King
Belgium.	5,780,877	11,878	Brussels		King
Spain.	5,700,000	380,556	Madrid		King
Roumania.	6,275,000	43,314	Bucharest		King
Columbia.	4,000,000	381,439	Bogota		President
Argentina.	4,000,000	279,000	Buenos Ayres		President
Argentine Republic.	2,021,010	102,618	Buenos Ayres		President
Madagascar.	2,000,000	228,870	Antananarivo		President
Abysinia.	2,000,000	120,000	Dresden		King
Saxony.	2,972,848	6,794	Dresden		King
Peru.	2,970,000	807,000	Lima		President
Switzerland.	2,847,107	15,841	Berne		President
Bolivia.	2,825,000	461,000	La Paz		President
Paraguay.	2,191,000	93,800	Asuncion		President
Venezuela.	2,121,988	266,156	Caracas		President
Chile.	2,116,840	307,836	Santiago		President
Denmark.	2,065,179	14,868	Copenhagen		King
Bulgaria.	2,000,000	84,700	Sofia		King
Greece.	1,979,458	94,977	Athens		King

Württemberg ¹	1,971,118	7,531	Stuttgart.	Limited Monarchy ..	Charles	King	1864
Serbia	1,830,000	18,767	Belgrade	Limited Monarchy ..	Milan	King	1868
Oman	1,600,000	81,000	Muscat	Absolute Monarchy ..	Seyyed Toorkoo ..	Sultan	1871
Guatemala	1,276,811	46,774	New Guatemala ..	Republic	M. L. Barillas	President	1885
Ecuador	1,146,000	248,312	Quito	Republic	J. M. P. Caamano ..	President	1883
Tripoli ²	1,010,000	899,000	Tripoli	Absolute Monarchy ..	Ahmed Rassin ..	Governor Gen ..	1881
Transvaal	800,000	110,193	Pretoria	Republic	Kruger	President	1881
Salvador	554,000	7,228	San Salvador	Republic	Francisco Menendez ..	President	1885
Uruguay	520,536	72,112	Montevideo	Republic	Mazimo Santos	Pres d-nt	1883
Paraguay	476,000	92,000	Asuncion	Republic	Gen. Caballero	President	1880
Honduras	458,000	42,658	Tegucigalpa	Republic	Luiz Bogran	President	1883
Nicaragua	400,000	51,660	Managua	Republic	Adan Cardenas	President	1883
Dominica	300,000	20,526	San Domingo	Republic	Gen. Bellini	President	1884
Montenegro	245,380	3,486	Cetigno	Absolute Monarchy ..	Nicholas ..	Prince	1860
Costa Rica	180,000	19,945	San Jose	Republic	Bernardo Soto	President	1885
Orange Free State	138,518	41,484	Bloemfontein	Republic	I. H. Brand	President ..	.....
Hayti	93,000	49,830	Port au Prince	Republic	Gen. Salomon	President	1879
Hawaii	66,397	6,587	Honolulu	Limited Monarchy ..	David Kalakaua	King	1874

1 Estimated population, 1886.

2 Also enumerated with the Turkish Empire.

3 Also enumerated with the German Empire.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING IN EACH STATE OF THE UNION.

States.	Voters must be Males, 21 years old, and	Previous Residence Required.			Persons Excluded from suffrage.
		State.	County.	Precinct.	
Alabama.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year.....	3 months.	1 month.	
Arkansas.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year.....	3 months.	1 month.	
California.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year.....	30 days.	30 days.	
Colorado.....	declared intentions	6 months.	6 months.	6 months.	
Connecticut.....	declared intentions	1 year.....	1 month.	1 month.	
Delaware.....	taxpayers	1 year.....	6 months.	6 months.	
Florida.....	declared intentions	1 year.....	6 months.	6 months.	
Georgia.....	declared intentions	1 year.....	30 days.	30 days.	
Illinois.....	Actual citizens	6 months.	60 days.	60 days.	
Indiana.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	6 months.	60 days.	60 days.	
Iowa.....	Actual citizens	6 months.	60 days.	60 days.	
Kansas.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	2 years.....	2 years.	30 days.	election, dualists.
Kentucky.....	Free white male citizens	1 year.....	6 months.	30 days.	taxpayers.
Louisiana.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year.....	6 months.	30 days.	
Maine.....	Actual citizens	3 months.	6 months.	30 days.	etc.
Maryland.....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	6 months.	6 months.	bery.
Massachusetts.....	Citizens.....	1 year.....	6 months.	6 months.	taxpayers, and persons unable
Michigan.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	3 months.	10 days.	10 days.	
Minnesota.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	4 months.	10 days.	10 days.	
Mississippi.....	Actual citizens	6 months.	1 month.	1 month.	
Missouri.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year.....	60 days.	60 days.	u. soldiers of U. S. army.
Nebraska.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	6 months.	30 days.	30 days.	
Nevada.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	6 months.	30 days.	30 days.	ors, convicts.
New Hampshire.....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	5 months.	4 months.	
New Jersey.....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	4 months.	30 days.	
New York.....	Actual citizens	15 months.	30 days.	30 days.	
North Carolina.....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	30 days.	30 days.	U. S. army, Chinese
Ohio.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	6 months.	1 year.	1 year.	St.
Oregon.....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	6 months.	3 months.	houses and prisons, soldiers
Pennsylvania.....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	6 months.	6 months.	
Rhode Island.....	Actual taxpayers	1 year.....	60 days.	60 days.	of U. S. army.
South Carolina.....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	6 months.	6 months.	
Tennessee.....	Actual citizens	12 months.	6 months.	6 months.	
Texas.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year.....	6 months.	6 months.	

Number of pension claims filed and allowed each year since July, 1951, and the number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of each year, together with the amount paid on account of pensioners since July 1, 1950.

In the total number of applications filed in 1880 are included 5,045 survivors and 2,806 widows of the war with Mexico. In the total number of claims allowed in that year are included 9,948 survivors and 4,201 widows of war with Mexico.

In the number of pensioners on the roll under the head of "Invalids" and "Widows," etc., are included survivors and widows of the war of 1812, respectively, commencing with the year 1871, and survivors and widows of the war with Mexico, commencing with the year 1887.

List of pension agencies, with location, geographical limits, and names of pension agents, June 30, 1908.

LOCATION.		Name of Agent.	GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS.
City.	State.		
Augusta.....	Maine.....	John D. Anderson	
Boston.....	Massachusetts	Benj. F. Peach, Jr.	
Buffalo.....	New York....	J. Schenkelberger	
Chicago.....	Illinois.....	Marian A. Mulligan	
Columbus.....	Ohio.....	Gilbert H. Bargar.	
Concord.....	New Hampshire	W. H. D. Cochrane	
Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	C. S. Lake.....	
Detroit.....	Michigan.....	Robert McKinstry	
Indianapolis.....	Indiana.....	Chas. A. Zollinger	
Knoxville.....	Tennessee....	Daniel A. Carpenter	
Louisville.....	Kentucky.....	Don Carlos Buell	
Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	Alfred B. Judd....	
New York.....	New York.....	Franz Sigel.....	
Philadelphia ..	Pennsylvania.	W. W. H. Davis....	
Pittsburg.....	Pennsylvania.	Wm. H. Barclay	
San Francisco.	California....	Truman H. Allen.	
Topeka.....	Kansas.....	George W. Glick..	
Washington....	District of Columbia.	Sidney L. Wilson.	

Table showing the number of pensioners in each county, and the amount paid as current pension for the quarter ending June 3, 1893.

COUNTY.	Number.	Amount.	COUNTY.	Number.	Amount.
Adams	123	\$3,783 26	Marathon	117	3,773 69
Ashland	86	1,736 73	Marinette	48	1,633 26
Barron	168	4,397 73	Marquette	139	4,013 73
Bayfield	26	703 26	Milwaukee	1,402	43,000 25
Brown	277	5,730 50	Monroe	444	10,200 25
Buffalo	113	2,936 25	Oconto	97	2,856 75
Burnett	87	634 25	Outagamie	223	6,275 75
Calumet	140	4,611 25	Oneida	14	280 00
Chippewa	263	7,051 50	Ozaukee	53	1,504 25
Clark	216	6,207 25	Pepin	97	8,090 00
Columbia	307	9,716 75	Pierce	192	5,408 25
Crawford	192	5,206 75	Polk	94	2,612 50
Dane	464	17,198 25	Portage	202	9,983 75
Dodge	251	8,029 00	Price	86	905 25
Door	72	1,970 00	Racine	128	4,701 75
Douglas	27	671 75	Richland	400	13,654 50
Dunn	240	6,470 50	Rock	365	11,326 75
Eau Claire	206	5,798 50	St. Croix	168	4,635 25
Florence	17	423 25	Sauk	500	15,525 00
Fond du Lac	297	9,217 25	Sawyer	34	530 50
Forest	14	438 25	Shawano	91	2,322 25
Grant	263	17,394 25	Sheboygan	227	7,163 00
Green	225	9,875 50	Taylor	43	1,590 25
Green Lake	148	4,599 00	Trempealeau	162	5,262 75
Iowa	141	4,936 75	Vernon	312	9,802 50
Jackson	201	6,127 00	Walworth	316	9,545 00
Jefferson	273	9,406 00	Washburn	31	879 25
Juneau	340	11,279 50	Washington	92	2,038 75
Kenosha	74	2,400 25	Waukegan	194	5,768 00
Kewaunee	74	1,977 25	Waupaca	351	10,321 50
La Crosse	240	8,245 00	Waushara	299	9,099 00
La Fayette	164	5,673 25	Winnebago	399	12,227 00
Lancaster	64	1,969 25	Wood	161	4,543 50
Lincoln	62	1,962 25			
Manitowoc	143	3,677 50	Total	13,962	\$426,247 30

THE FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The annual report of the division of forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates the acreage of forest lands in the states and territories as follows:

Maine	20,000,000	Iowa	2,200,000
New Hampshire..	17,000,000	Dakota	3,000,000
Massachusetts...	13,000,000	Nebraska	1,550,000
Rhode Island	13,000,000	Kansas	2,840,000
Connecticut	40,000,000	Wyoming	7,800,000
Vermont	14,000,000	Colorado	10,630,000
New York	17,000,000	New Mexico	8,000,000
New Jersey	20,000,000	Idaho	10,224,000
Pennsylvania	4,353,767	Nevada	2,000,000
Delaware	4,300,806	Utah	4,000,000
Maryland	2,500,000	Arizona	10,000,000
Virginia	9,000,000	Washington Ter..	20,000,000
North Carolina	12,800,000	Oregon	20,000,000
South Carolina	16,000,000	California	20,000,000
Georgia	23,000,000		
Arkansas	23,000,000		

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN U. S. MONEY.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Value in U. S. Mon	Standard Coin.
Argentine Rep.	Peso	Gold and silver.	.96, 5	1-20, 1-10, 1-5, 1-2, and 1 peso, 1-2, Argentine and Argentine.
Austria	Florin	Silver .....	.87, 1	
Belgium	Franc	Gold and silver.	.19, 8	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Silver .....	.75, 1	Boliviano.
Brazil	Milreis of 1000 reis	Gold .....	.54, 6	
Canada	Dollar	Gold	\$1.00	
Chile	Peso	Gold and silver.	.91, 2	Condor, doubloon, and escudo.
Cuba	Peso	Gold and silver.	.93, 2	1-16, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2, and 1 doubloon.
Denmark	Crown	Gold .....	.26, 8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Peso	Silver .....	.75, 1	Peso.
Egypt	Piaster	Gold .....	.04, 9	5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 piasters.
France	Franc	Gold and silver.	.19, 8	5, 10, and 20 francs.
German Emp. ..	Mark ..	Gold .....	.23, 8	5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain ..	Pound sterling	Gold	4.86, 6 1/2	1-2 sovereign and sovereign.
Greece	Drachma	Gold and silver.	.19, 3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas.
Haiti	Gourde	Gold and silver.	.96, 5	1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes.
India	Rupree of 16 annas	Silver .....	.85, 7	
Italy	Lira	Gold and silver.	.19, 8	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire.
Japan	Yen	Silver .....	.81, 9	1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen, gold, and silver yen.
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1.00	
Mexico	Dollar	Silver .....	.81, 6	Peso or dollar, 5, 10, 25, and 50 centavo.
Netherlands ...	Florin	Gold and silver.	.40, 2	
Norway	Crown	Gold .....	.26, 8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Sol	Silver .....	.75, 1	Sol.
Portugal	Milreis of 1000 reis	Gold	1.08	2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Rouble of 100 copecks	Silver .....	.60, 1	1-4, 1-2, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Peseta of 100 centimes	Gold and silver.	.19, 8	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas.
Sweden	Crown	Gold .....	.26, 8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland ...	Franc	Gold and silver.	.19, 8	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 piasters	Silver .....	.67, 7	
Turkey	Piaster	Gold .....	.04, 4	25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
U. S. Columbia	Peso	Silver .....	.75, 1	Peso.
Venezuela	Bolivar	Gold and silver.	.19, 8	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivar.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

STATISTICS OF ILLITERACY.

(Census of 1880.)

Persons of ten years of age and upwards.		Unable to read.	Per cent.	Unable to write.	Per cent.
Whole population ..	36,781,607	4,222,451	11.4	6,220,596	17.0
Native whites	25,795,789	.....	.....	2,355,460	9.1
Foreign-born whites ..	6,574,611	.....	.....	708,630	10.8
Colored	4,411,207	.....	.....	3,156,506	71.6

RATIO OF ADULTS UNABLE TO WRITE TO TOTAL POPULATION (1881): England, 15 per cent. Scotland, 12; Ireland, 33; France, 23; Germany, 6; Russia, 89; Austria, 51; Italy, 69; Spain and Portugal, 66; Switzerland, 12; Belgium and Holland, 14; Scandinavia, 12.

RATIO OF SCHOOL CHILDREN TO POPULATION (1881): England, 15 per cent.; Scotland, 16; Ireland, 16; France, 12; Germany, 17; Russia, 2; Austria, 9; Italy, 8; Spain and Portugal, 6; Switzerland, 16; Belgium and Holland, 15; Scandinavia, 15.

PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States on January 1 of each year from 1791 to 1812, inclusive; and on July 1 of each year from 1813 to 1886, inclusive, and December 1, 1888.

1791 Jan 1.....	\$75,403,478 62	1834 Jan 1.....	\$20,269,777 77	1857 July 1..	
1792 Jan 1.....	77,217,924 66	1835 Jan 1.....	29,788,432 71	1858 July 1..	
1793 Jan 1.....	80,352,634 04	1836 Jan 1.....	31,054,059 90	1859 July 1..	
1794 Jan 1.....	78,437,404 77	1837 Jan 1.....	73,267,357 20	1860 July 1..	
1795 Jan 1.....	80,747,547 39	1838 Jan 1.....	67,475,043 87	1861 July 1..	
1796 Jan 1.....	83,702,173 07	1839 Jan 1.....	55,421,418 67	1862 July 1..	
1797 Jan 1.....	82,064,479 33	1840 Jan 1.....	48,503,406 50	1863 July 1..	1
1798 Jan 1.....	79,228,529 13	1841 Jan 1.....	31 68	1864 July 1..	1
1799 Jan 1.....	78,406,666 77	1842 Jan 1.....	25 18	1865 July 1..	2
1800 Jan 1.....	84,976,294 35	1843 Jan 1.....	38 83	1866 July 1..	2
1801 Jan 1.....	83,038,060 80	1844 Jan 1.....	39 08	1867 July 1..	2
1802 Jan 1.....	86,712,632 25	1845 Jan 1.....	13 05	1868 July 1..	2
1803 Jan 1.....	77,054,686 80	1846 Jan 1.....	57 63	1869 July 1..	2
1804 Jan 1.....	85,427,130 88	1847 Jan 1.....	34 07	1870 July 1..	2
1805 Jan 1.....	82,312,150 50	1848 Jan 1.....	21 14	1871 July 1..	2
1806 Jan 1.....	75,723,270 66	1849 Jan 1.....	42 82	1872 July 1..	2
1807 Jan 1.....	69,218,398 04	1850 Jan 1.....	75 54	1873 July 1..	2
1808 Jan 1.....	65,196,317 97	1851 Jan 1.....	29 73	1874 July 1..	2
1809 Jan 1.....	57,023,192 09	1852 Jan 1.....	26 28	1875 July 1..	2
1810 Jan 1.....	53,173,217 52	1853 July 1.....	22 00	1876 July 1..	2
1811 Jan 1.....	48,005,587 76	1854 July 1.....	68 50	1877 July 1..	2
1812 Jan 1.....	45,309,737 90	1855 July 1.....	03 01	1878 July 1..	2
1813 Jan 1.....	55,962,827 57	1856 July 1.....	02 37	1879 July 1..	2
1814 Jan 1.....	81,487,846 24	1857 July 1.....	34 77	1880 July 1..	2
1815 Jan 1.....	99,893,660 15	1858 July 1.....	62 23	1881 July 1..	2
1816 Jan 1.....	127,334,933 74	1859 July 1.....	56 89	1882 July 1..	1
1817 Jan 1.....	123,491,965 16	1860 July 1.....	78 55	1883 July 1..	1
1818 Jan 1.....	103,466,638 89	1861 July 1.....	26 02	1884 July 1..	1
1819 Jan 1.....	95,529,443 26	1862 July 1.....	41 71	1885 July 1..	1
1820 Jan 1.....	91,015,666 15	1863 July 1.....	17 70	1886 July 1..	1
1821 Jan 1.....	82,967,427 66	1864 July 1.....	23 42	1867 July 1..	1
1822 Jan 1.....	93,545,676 96	1865 July 1.....	58 56	1868 Dec 1..	1
1823 Jan 1.....	90,876,877 26	1866 July 1.....	37 90		

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN VARIOUS STATES.

JANUARY 1. NEW YEAR'S DAY, in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

JANUARY 8. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, in Louisiana.

FEBRUARY 14, 1889. MARDI-GRAZ, in Louisiana, and the cities of Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Ala.

FEBRUARY 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

MARCH 2. ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAN INDEPENDENCE, in Texas.

MARCH 4. FIREMAN'S ANNIVERSARY, in New Orleans, La.

APRIL 21. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO, in Texas.

APRIL 19, 1889. GOOD FRIDAY, in Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

APRIL 26. MEMORIAL DAY, in Georgia.

MAY 30. DECORATION DAY, in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin.

JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY, in all the states.

NOVEMBER 5, 1889. GENERAL ELECTION DAY, in California, Florida, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina and Texas.

NOVEMBER 28, 1889. THANKSGIVING DAY, in all the states.

DECEMBER 25. CHRISTMAS DAY, in all the states.

SUNDAYS, AND FAST DAYS (whenever appointed), are legal holidays in all the states.

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of the number of United States troops engaged.

WARS.	DATE.		TROOPS ENGAGED.		
	From	To.	Regulars	Militia Volun- teers.	Total.
War of the Revolution.....	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	180,711	58,750	.....
Estimated additional.....				105,880	309,791
Northwestern Indian wars.....	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 8, 1795			8,983
War with France.....	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800			*4,598
War with Tripoli.....	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805			*3,830
Northwestern Indian War: Gen. Harrison.....	Sept. 11, 1811	Nov. 11, 1811	250	600	910
Creek Indian war.....	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,788
War of 1812 with Great Britain..	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian war.....	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian war.....	April 21, 1831	Sept. 21, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal	1836	1837		9,491	9,494
Creek Indian war or disturbance	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian war.....	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance.....	1838	1839		1,500	1,500
War with Mexico.....	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo and Utah war..	1849	1855	1,500	1,051	2,551
Comanche Indian war.....	1854	1854		503	503
Seminole Indian war....	1856	1858		2,687	2,687
Civil war.....	1861	1865			2,859,182

*Naval forces engaged. The number of troops on the Confederate side during the Civil War was about 600,000.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, was reported by the Provost-Marshal General in 1866: Killed in battle, 61,362; died of wounds, 34,727; died of disease, 183,247; total died, 279,376; total deserted, 196,135. Number of soldiers in the confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821. Deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 29,725; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 26,774.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The public lands of the United States were acquired as follows:

	Acres.
Cession from the original states.....	259,171,787
Louisiana purchase, April 30, 1803.....	756,961,280
Florida, February 22, 1819.....	37,931,530
Mexican treaty, February 2, 1848.....	334,443,530
Texas purchase, November 25, 1850.....	61,832,480
Mexican treaty, December 30, 1853.....	29,142,400
Alaska, March 30, 1867.....	369,529,600
Total	1,849,072,587

THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861-65.

NUMBER OF MEN IN THE UNION ARMY FURNISHED BY EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, FROM
APRIL 15, 1861, TO CLOSE OF WAR.

STATES AND TER- RITORIES.	Number of men fur- nished.	Aggregate reduced to a three years' standing.	STATES AND TER- RITORIES.	Number of men fur- nished.	Aggregate reduced to a three years' standing.
Alabama.....	2,556	1,611	New York.....	448,850	392,270
Arkansas.....	8,289	7,836	North Carolina....	3,156	3,156
California.....	15,725	15,725	Ohio	313,180	240,514
Colorado.....	4,908	3,697	Oregon.....	1,810	1,773
Connecticut.....	55,864	50,623	Pennsylvania	337,936	265,517
Delaware.....	12,284	10,322	Rhode Island.....	23,236	17,866
Florida.....	1,290	1,290	South Carolina.....		
Georgia.....			Tennessee....	31,092	26,394
Illinois	259,092	214,183	Texas	1,965	1,632
Indiana	196,363	153,576	Vermont.....	33,288	29,068
Iowa	76,242	68,630	Virginia.....		
Kansas.....	20,149	18,706	West Virginia.....	32,068	27,714
Kentucky	75,760	70,832	Wisconsin.....	91,327	79,260
Louisiana	5,224	4,654	Dakota	206	206
Maine.....	70,107	56,776	Dist. of Columbia.	16,534	11,506
Maryland.....	46,638	41,275	Indian Territory ..	3,530	3,530
Massachusetts.....	146,730	124,104	Montana.....		
Michigan.....	87,364	80,111	New Mexico.....	6,561	4,432
Minnesota.....	24,020	19,693	Utah		
Mississippi.....	545	545	Washington Ter'y.	964	964
Missouri.....	109,111	86,530	U. S. Army.....		
Nebraska.....	3,157	2,175	U. S. Volunteers...		
Nevada.....	1,080	1,080	U. S. Col'd Troops.	93,441	91,789
New Hampshire	33,937	30,849	Total.....	2,772,408	2,320,272
New Jersey	76,814	57,908			

LAND GRANTS.

The following grants of public lands to states for railroads and wagon roads and to rail-
road corporations have been made by congress:

	<i>Acres.</i>
Grants to states for railroads prior to March 4, 1861.....	30,470,950
Grants to states for wagon roads prior to March 4, 1861.....	251,853
Grants to states for railroads since March 4, 1861.....	17,775,624
Grants to states for wagon roads since March 4, 1861.....	2,530,379
Grants to railroad corporations from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1875.....	163,643,944
Total.....	183,949,940

CHIEF GRANTS TO CORPORATIONS.

	<i>Acres.</i>
Northern Pacific Railroad, July 2, 1864.....	47,000,000
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, July 27, 1866.....	42,000,000
Texas Pacific Railroad, March 3, 1871	18,000,000
Union Pacific Railroad (July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864).....	12,000,000
Central Pacific Railroad (July 1, 1861; July 2, 1864).....	9,000,000
Southern Pacific Railroad, July 27, 1866.....	9,520,000
Total six corporations.....	137,520,000

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN WISCONSIN

Having 2,000 Volumes or Over.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	WHEN FOUNDED.
Appleton	Appleton Library of Lawrence University	1853
Ashland	Vaughn Library	1886
Beaver Dam	Free Public Library	1884
Beaver Dam	Wayland University .....	.....
Beloit	Beloit College	1848
Eau Claire	Free Library	1875
Fond du Lac	Free Library	1877
Fox Lake	Wisconsin Female College .....	.....
Franklin	Mission House Library	1862
Galesville	Galesville University	1859
Hudson	Ladies' Library Association	1874
Janesville	Institution for the Blind .....	.....
Janesville	Public Library .....	.....
La Crosse	Young Men's Library Association	1868
La Crosse	Washburn Library	1868
Madison	Department of Public Instruction .....	.....
Madison	Free Library	1875
Madison	State Historical Society (practically the miscellaneous state library)	1849
Madison	State Library (exclusively law books)	1839
Madison	University of Wisconsin, General Library	1849
Madison	Woodman Astronomical Library (Washburn Observa- tory)	1863
Manitowoc	Jones Library	1868
Marshfield	St. Lawrence College .....	.....
Mendota	State Hospital for the Insane	1860
Milton	Milton College, Daniel Babcock Library	1870
Milwaukee	Grand Lodge Library	1843
Milwaukee	Milwaukee College .....	.....
Milwaukee	Mayer's Commercial College .....	.....
Milwaukee	Milwaukee Law Library Association	1862
Milwaukee	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (North- western Branch)	1866
Milwaukee	Public Library	1878
Milwaukee	Public School Libraries (6) .....	.....
Milwaukee	St. Mary's Institute .....	.....
Milwaukee	Turnverein Milwaukee	1855
Nashota	Nashota Theological Seminary	1842
Neenah	Public Library	1887
Oshkosh	Public Library	1868
Oshkosh	State Normal School	1872
Platteville	Young Men's Library Association	1868
Prairie du Chien	Sacred Heart College	1880
Racine	The Home School .....	.....
Racine	Public School Library	1857
Racine	Racine College	1852
Ripon	Ripon College	1863
River Falls	State Normal School	1875
Saint Francis	Seminary of St. Francis of Sales	1850
Sheboygan	Business Men's Association	1885
Sparta	Free Library	1874
Stevens Point	Library Association	1868
Watertown	College Library, University of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart	1875
Watertown	Northwestern University	1865
Waupun	Library Association	1858
Whitewater	State Normal School .....	.....
Winnebago	Northern Hospital for the Insane	1873

RAILROAD MILEAGE IN WISCONSIN.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Mileage in Wisconsin, Dec. 31, '88.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,810.00
Chicago & Northwestern	946.56
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	553.86
Chicago, Burlington & Northern	224.37
Chicago, Fairchild & Eau Claire River	16.00
Chicago, Madison & Northern	91.11
Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota (W. C.)	65.93
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	25.00
Freeport, Dodgeville & Northern (C., M. & N.)* .....	.....
Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul	224.80
Menomonie	5.02
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western	517.90
Milwaukee & Northern	242.50
Milwaukee, Dexterville & Northern	17.50
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	266.86
Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin (W. C.)	90.30
Northern Pacific	84.00
Penokee & Gogebic (W. C.) .....	.....
Prairie du Chien & McGregor	1.75
Sault Ste. Marie & Southwestern	14.00
St. Cloud, Grantsburg & Ashland	12.00
Wisconsin Central Railroad (W. C.)†	220.54
Wisconsin & Minnesota (W. C.) .....	.....
Wisconsin, Pittsville & Superior	20.20
Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago (W. C.)	63.91
Pewaukee & Montello	7.66
Wisconsin Central Company (W. C.)	174.43
Total	5,805.34

* Included in C. M., & N.

† Total mileage of 641.47. (W. C.) included in Wisconsin Central.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BANKS OF WISCONSIN ON THE MORNING OF MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1900.

LOCATION.	NAMES OF BANK.	RESOURCES.								
		Loans and Discounts.	Due from Directors or Stockholders.	Due from Brokers or Call Loans.	Overdrafts.	U. S. or other Bonds on hand.	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Estate and Bank Fixtures.	Loss and Expense Account.
Antigo.	Bank of Antigo.	\$24,005 75	\$15,000 00		\$ 00		\$4,875 86	\$1,533 08	\$1,081 87	
Antigo.	Langlade County Bank.	40,116 18			694 35		3,974 11	8,748 44	2,015 61	
Baraboo.	Bank of Baraboo.	184,683 78	18,750 00		89 15	\$62,000 00	10,108 05	227 08	8,315 79	
Baldwin.	Bank of Baldwin.	46,590 85	80,000 00		199 60	1,000 00	1,169 11	1,584 94	9,116 79	\$945 85
Barron.	Bank of Barron.	41,044 85			184 25		684 82	1,017 35	3,496 71	1,011 02
Black River Falls.	Washington County Bank.	62,016 86			972 72		2,912 60	17 22	7,178 91	4,455 87
Broadhead.		73,411 25			229 37		3,840 80		5,000 00	25
Clinton.		63,067 54	10,000 00		10,638 86		3,908 74	791 82	5,000 00	1,903 91
Delavan.		64,031 72	10,000 00		59 07		6,127 94	8,804 85	5,000 00	889 51
Durand.		25,624 49	8,698 00		29 07		6,496 60	2,641 57	4,366 91	515 00
Eau Claire.		268,503 38	5,510 38		1,911 54		20,864 61	1,774 68		
Eau Claire.		173,297 07	30,000 00		3,164 50		7,035 25	4,731 19	700 00	
Edgerton.		183,759 42	30,000 00	\$189 49	903 66		6,453 61	510 93	8,795 00	
Ellsworth.		22,070 91	15,000 00		80	19,475 00	1,174 19	2,554 00	3,928 38	4 85
Evansville.		70,008 42	30,000 00				873 77	508 45	21,387 15	3 75
Fitch.		45,513 73	10,000 00		684 92	6,000 00	1,063 41	445 50	2,500 00	1,145 18
Fort Atkinson.		40,665 99	8,800 00		47 62		8,906 10	305 69	908 91	1,066 11
Galesville.	Citizens' State Bank.	453,103 37	7,000 00	8,500 00	43 62		8,600 00	3,306 41	7,000 00	
Hudson.	Bank of Galesville.	28,340 27	8,700 00		8,173 67		6,085 86		8,048 42	2,182 39
Hurley.	Madison County Bank.									
Janesville.		240,342 05	15,019 44	4,000 00	309 45		12,233 62	679 80	4,910 80	3,869 31
Jefferson.	Bank.	73,001 61		30,937 69	1,447 09	500 00	7,386 70	248 85	6,000 00	3,927 90
Jefferson.	Jefferson County Bank.	79,495 97			3,256 37	2,000 00	9,460 02	464 15	21,380 25	865 26
Kaukauna.	Bank of Kaukauna.	84,915 08					1,111 41	389 34	3,737 54	712 92
Kewaunee.	Bank of Kewaunee.	54,238 87	16,500 00		1,339 39		2,085 11	6,948 89		
La Crosse.	State Bank.	327,060 80	38,500 00		166 26	1,000 00	38,578 75	74,749 97	74,749 97	
La Crosse.	State Bank.	327,404 22			863 14	3,154 00	15,135 85	8,165 32	10,000 00	
Lancaster.	State Bank of Grant County.	30,180 17	20,000 00		1,182 72	9,000 00	2,140 65	1,959 74	4,764 78	
Lancaster.	Capital City Bank.	128,249 34	65,200 00		449 69		4,805 73		2,488 87	
Madison.	German American Bank.	85,969 53	9,900 00		385 78		30,857 15		1,000 00	
Madison.	State Bank.	510,221 87		25,000 00	654 81	27,494 34	8,032 87		10,000 00	
Manitowish.	Manitowish Savings Bank.	186,471 85			4,053 67	79,180 33	6,502 89		1,298 50	
Manitowish.	T. C. Shore Banking Co.	305,680 57	330 00	36,105 78	4,086 04	10,400 00	8,302 69	377 50	1,500 00	

CONDITION OF STATE BANKS.

359

Marquette	202,675 96	8,400 00	57,276 40	1,000 46	17,675 57	16,478 80	964 06	2,130 11	13 00
Macdon	84,777 56	12,870 00	.....	15 96	.....	3,194 61	135 74	5,700 00	.....
Milton	19,660 50	29,000 00	.....	380 89	.....	8,800 00	.....	5,000 00	400 04
Bank of Milton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400 00	.....
Commercial Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000 00	.....
Milwaukee	519,328 06	.....	.....	990 31	.....	2,797 60	54,040 26	60,556 82	.....
Milwaukee	1,254,175 92	.....	.....	6,588 18	.....	268,758 14	60,556 82	131,950 82	.....
Milwaukee	1,046,263 79	.....	.....	28,354 43	.....	9,841 80	18,970 00	67,150 51	80 30
Milwaukee	1,016,756 14	.....	.....	11,604 79	.....	18,970 00	55,803 55	39,643 51	.....
Milwaukee	2,067,490 66	.....	.....	30,910 54	.....	515,050 00	19,735 14	157,064 90	.....
Milwaukee	507,615 19	.....	.....	7,529 40	.....	20,000 00	.....	4,373 61	.....
B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	8,537,754 24	.....	.....	8,301 01	.....	849,331 71	157,061 42	3,430 41	3,000 46
Neillsville	105,919 72	9,186 40	.....	4,315 36	.....	.....	115 55	3,400 80	.....
Neillsville	46,261 26	7,725 00	.....	2,385 17	.....	.....	394 21	6,010 15	.....
Neillsville	95,770 13	.....	.....	127 92	.....	5,100 00	.....	12,549 50	21 50
New Richmond	120,593 89	.....	.....	405 10	.....	.....	3,004 79	12,807 15	3,038 76
New Richmond	87,941 29	.....	.....	135 59	.....	.....	1,294 11	7,830 78	.....
Oakton	479,893 77	.....	.....	4,547 14	.....	3,007 50	4,415 01	8,300 00	112 58
Portage	143,837 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,380 77	8,822 53	1,030 62
River Falls	160,054 20	.....	.....	79 64	.....	5,300 00	9,044 35	9,112 75	.....
Shawano	36,949 18	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	479 00	15,549 50	.....
Shelbygan	296,945 54	.....	.....	565 74	.....	.....	1,323 53	3,030 49	286 00
Shelbygan	621,727 01	.....	207,056 87	5,834 04	.....	27,000 00	.....	10,000 00	1,034 34
Shullsburg	103,291 29	.....	.....	6,502 19	.....	.....	.....	22,339 00	.....
Shullsburg	83,794 42	.....	.....	134 07	.....	.....	56 87	2,400 73	133 30
Sparta	124,839 18	4,700 00	.....	17 25	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
St Croix Falls	46,081 69	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
St Croix Falls	285,736 47	.....	.....	11,734 79	.....	3,000 00	14,194 07	2,000 00	.....
Stoughton	100,111 11	30,000 00	.....	1,064 29	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Stoughton	121,308 70	.....	.....	6,132 21	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Stoughton	67,160 17	.....	.....	119 87	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Superior	181,370 20	.....	.....	1,293 24	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Superior	210,488 36	.....	.....	904 91	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Watertown	46,094 73	.....	.....	141 43	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Wausau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
West Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
West Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Bank of West Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Total	\$19,150,715 63	\$454,215 37	\$750,939 66	\$176,346 82	\$1,057,369 60	\$936,076 09	\$978,864 22	\$937,458 06	\$24,512 57

CONDITION OF STATE BANKS.

361

Marquette	12,055 00	64,590 66	494,778 74	60,000 00	15,000 00	341,488 80	78,384 88	494,778 74
Stephenson Banking Co.	1,000 00	8,391 86	54,714 26	25,000 00	1,111 51	38,000 74	.....	54,714 26
Juniper County Bank	2,000 18	3,084 57	53,333 01	20,000 00	1,728 36	32,233 65	.....	53,333 01
Bank of Milton	23,500 00	47,984 70	449,840 51	100,000 00	80,850 46	313,433 05	.....	449,840 51
Commercial Bank	210,825 00	413,244 14	2,925,897 51	300,000 00	25,000 00	2,820,220 15	50,540 36	2,925,897 51
Marshall & Haley Bank	251,825 00	734,635 98	3,843,897 91	300,000 00	302,297 56	3,284,600 05	.....	3,843,897 91
Merchants' Exchange Bank	87,381 00	201,695 98	1,302,003 74	300,000 00	128,460 11	970,174 80	4,930 08	1,302,003 74
Plantation Bank	269,756 00	380,741 02	8,882,393 67	300,000 00	220,888 67	8,405,623 30	5,369 80	8,882,393 67
Second Ward Savings Bank	53,732 00	28,419 93	988,617 14	25,000 00	35,000 00	538,617 14	10,000 00	988,617 14
South Side Savings Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Bank	178,657 00	1,058,783 77	6,015,113 85	500,000 00	.....	5,145,651 85	298,530 80	6,015,113 85
Citizens' Bank	9,174 00	15,464 44	155,832 46	25,000 00	21,673 35	61,146 12	10,443 96	155,832 46
Clark County Bank	12,604 00	11,595 24	180,067 80	25,000 00	17,028 30	46,454 66	.....	180,067 80
Nellville	16,487 00	62,427 58	191,643 96	25,000 00	26,328 48	140,259 02	.....	191,643 96
Bank of New Richmond	4,041 00	18,041 20	180,401 66	25,000 00	9,288 64	108,983 02	12,750 00	180,401 66
New Richmond	2,335 00	25,330 83	138,157 13	100,000 00	8,075 08	61,882 11	16,400 00	138,157 13
Manufacturers' Bank	26,590 00	79,537 68	634,156 23	100,000 00	125,118 23	412,040 00	.....	634,156 23
Commercial Bank	20,415 00	30,971 30	216,503 82	25,000 00	28,841 27	151,957 48	3 18	216,503 82
City Bank	4,000 00	38,473 59	297,039 96	30,000 00	12,390 04	159,004 98	.....	297,039 96
Bank of Watertown	.....	.....	64,824 40	30,000 00	10,077 37	44,226 83	.....	64,824 40
Shawano	30,000 00	71,611 86	498,126 19	50,000 00	10,000 00	113,106 11	283,016 06	498,126 19
Sheshoygan	30,858 00	157,108 96	1,314,018 85	50,000 00	70,000 00	1,094,018 85	.....	1,314,018 85
Shullsburg	5,498 02	9,083 00	130,168 92	50,000 00	5,285 81	74,888 26	.....	130,168 92
Shullsburg	12,000 00	9,091 28	139,073 70	50,000 00	8,964 63	81,404 27	60 00	139,073 70
St. Croix Falls	12,629 00	26,643 70	204,246 81	25,000 00	41,595 50	66,773 47	187,461 77	204,246 81
St. Croix Falls	2,141 80	3,547 14	72,386 41	25,000 00	014 84	46,773 47	.....	72,386 41
Stevens Point	6,000 00	41,438 06	377,087 55	60,000 00	85,459 40	225,608 35	.....	377,087 55
Stroughton	5,585 00	10,569 04	153,113 70	60,000 00	.....	82,700 61	10,814 15	153,113 70
Superior	6,928 00	7,977 14	155,146 23	25,000 00	17,500 00	112,648 23	.....	155,146 23
Bank of Watertown	.....	.....	111,459 96	25,000 00	2,507 27	83,552 69	.....	111,459 96
Marathon County Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189,430 00	.....	.....
Bank of Commerce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238,864 30	.....	.....
Bank of West Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,797 71	.....	.....
West Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,225 10	589 64	.....
West Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
MADISON, WIS., JAN. 22, 1888.

H. B. HARBRAW, State Treasurer.

SUMMARY
Of the items of capital, deposits, specie, cash items and U. S. currency, on the morning of Monday, Jan. 7, 1888, and comparison with the last report, July 3, 1888.

Items	Jan. 7, 1888.	July 3, 1888.
Capital	\$3,282,800 00	\$3,381,100 00
Deposits	24,514,549 74	25,439,480 46
Specie	995,075 09	574,739 89
Cash items	673,884 23	287,610 51
U. S. Currency	1,915,860 28	1,652,494 05

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES — 1889.

WISCONSIN.

Dis- trict.	REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
	Headquarters — MILWAUKEE. Chairman — HENRY C. PAYNE. Secretary — W. A. NOWELL.		Headquarters — MILWAUKEE. Ch'n — ELLIS B. USHER La Crosse. Secretary — J. E. WRIGHT, Baraboo.	
	Members.	Address.	Members.	Address.
1st...	F. W. Starbuck.....	Racine	J. E. Dodge	Racine.
	George Grimm	Jefferson	R. B. Kirkland	Jefferson.
2d....	James T. Green.....	Fond du Lac ...	H. W. Sawyer	Hartford.
	E. D. R. Thompson...	Oconomowoc...	F. B. Hoskins	Fond du Lac.
3d....	W. S. Main	Madison	J. S. Gallagher	Gratiot.
	C. H. Baxter.....	Lancaster	J. L. O'Connor	Madison.
4th...	Ernst Demin	Milwaukee	G. W. Porth.....	Milwaukee.
	John Toohey	Milwaukee	Ed. Keogh.....	Milwaukee.
5th...	G. Kuestermann	Green Bay	H. B. Schwinn.....	Port Washingt'n
	George D. Breed	Chilton	Theo. Kersten	Chilton.
6th...	A. B. Whitman	Appleton	Rush Winslow	Appleton.
	R. L. D. Potter.....	Wautoma	W. S. Stroud.....	Portage.
7th...	Nels R. Nelson	La Crosse.....	Joseph Tuteur.....	La Crosse.
	John Kellogg.....	Reedsburg.....	W. C. Brawley.....	Mauston.
8th...	T. B. Mills	Millston.....	V. W. James	Eau Claire.
	H. E. Tickner.....	West Superior..	S. Richmond	Arcadia.
9th...	Ole R. Olson	Waupaca	L. Marchetti.....	Wausau.
	W. H. Mylrea.....	Wausau.....	J. A. Taylor	Chippewa Falls.

Dis- trict.	PROHIBITION.		UNION LABOR.	
	Headquarters — MADISON. Chairman — T. C. RICHMOND. Secretary — J. B. SMITH.		Headquarters — MILWAUKEE. Chairman — ROBERT SCHILLING. Secretary — F. W. BOCK.	
	Members.	Address.	Members.	Address.
1st...	Robert Fargo	Lake Mills.....	William Paul..	Racine.
	C. M. Blackman.....	Whitewater.....		
2d....	O. H. Crowe.....	Beaver Dam ...	Spencer Palmer	Fond du Lac.
	Canfield Marsh.....	Rosendale		
3d....	Warren Howard.....	Albany	George E. Ward.....	Lancaster.
	L. Abrams.....	Bloomington ...		
4th ..	E. W. Drake.....	Milwaukee.....	Robert Schilling.....	Milwaukee.
	W. R. Nethercutt.....	Milwaukee.....		
5th ..	C. W. Lomas	Fort Howard...	George W. Stickles....	Wrightstown.
	H. McDonald.....	Fort Howard...		
6th ..	L. M. Squire.....	Poynette.....	L. G. Arnold	Menasha.
	W. W. Race	Omro		
7th ..	G. Freeman.....	Richland Center	M. M. Haley.....	La Crosse.
	R. B. Griggs.....	Baraboo		
8th ..	G. I. Constance.....	Cumberland	George L. Lloyd.....	Neillsville.
	Charles Alexander....	Eau Claire.....		
9th ..	Rev. W. P. Sutherland.	Marinette.....	Alex. D. Colburn	Marinette.
	R. H. Churchill.....	Marinette.....		

NATIONAL AND STATE PLATFORMS—1888.

REPUBLICAN.

Adopted unanimously, by a standing vote, at Chicago June 21, 1888.

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln; and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conklin. May their memories be faithfully cherished.

We also recall with our greetings, and with prayers for his recovery, the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the Republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil on their great act of emancipation, which completes the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents.

We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution, and the indissoluble union of the states; to the autonomy reserved to the states under the Constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign-born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry throughout the United States.

The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue, by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries), the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whiskey trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized as trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve legislation by congress, to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between states.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress.

The reservation of the unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of the republicans and democrats about 50,000,000 acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to the public domain in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants.

We stigmatize the democratic administration with failure to execute laws securing to settlers the title to their homestead, and with using the appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions, under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

Government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity, only to the end that they may become states in the union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted as a right inherent, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments, and to be admitted into the union. Pending preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily indorse the action of the republican senate in twice passing a bill for her admission. The refusal of the democratic house of representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men.

The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states — such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become qualified.

The political power of the Mormons in the territories as exercised in the past is a menace to free institutions, and too dangerous to be long suffered; therefore we pledge the republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all the territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand a reduction of the letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is sovereign and the official a servant, where no power is exerted except by the people, it is important that the sovereign, the people, should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence, which is to preserve us as a free nation; therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by congress, in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine and we protest against the passage by congress of the free ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship yards.

We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of our harbors

and the channels of internal waterways; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of our foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by the republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead.

Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific ocean.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports, under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the courtesy of nations which the Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

The name "American" applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws; at the same time citizenship is and must be the panoply and the safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the republican party in 1884, and continue to adhere to the democratic party, have deserted, not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of the freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have they deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We, therefore, repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: The reform of the civil service so auspiciously begun under a republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of the existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions, which lurk in the power of official patronage, may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by the loyal people and be so large and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an alms house, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury, it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government.

We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of the measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even the consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enumerated, we invite the co-operation of the patriotic men of all parties and especially of all working men, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTION.

The following was adopted just before the convention adjourned:

The first concern of all good governments is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM,

Adopted at Madison, May 9, 1888.

The republicans of Wisconsin, by their representatives in this convention, reaffirm their adherence to the principles set forth in the platforms adopted by the national convention of the republican party.

On the subject of protection their views are expressed in the platform which Abraham Lincoln approved, and on which he was elected, viz.: That while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such adjustment of these imports as to encourage the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend the policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

While in favor of such a revision of the tariff and reduction of the revenue as will avoid accumulating a surplus in the treasury, after meeting the current expenses of the government and paying the national debt as rapidly as it matures, they demand that the revision shall be made by those friendly to the principle of protection and not by its enemies.

They denounce the last annual message of President Cleveland as an attack upon American industries in the interest of free trade. They oppose the tariff bill now pending in congress, reported by a majority of the committee on ways and means, as an unjust, dishonest and sectional measure, shaped to meet the exigencies of a party instead of being designed to promote the general interests and unfairly aiming a blow at the industries of one section of the country, while shielding those of the other.

They protest against the methods by which, in several states of the Union, large bodies of voters are practically disfranchised in order to promote the election of the democratic presidents, congressmen and other officials. These practices pervert and poison the very sources of the nation's political life, and make a mockery of a republican form of government. Every friend of free institutions should sternly oppose the party which practices, tolerates or consents to profit by these crimes, that outrage the rights of the citizens of the whole republic. The evil complained of is an evil of the present time. To protest against it and to demand that it be corrected, is not an appeal to sectional prejudices or by-gone issues, as is falsely alleged by those who profit by it. The republicans of Wisconsin desire the prosperity of all sections of the country, and friendly relations with all.

They further condemn, as tending to bring a salutary and needed reform into disrepute and contempt, the sweeping changes in the subordinate officials of the government made by the present national administration, to reward and encourage partisan services, in flagrant disregard of the pledges which the president voluntarily gave when a candidate for election, and of the professions which, from time to time, he has since submitted to the credulity of the public.

Justice and precedent alike demand, and have for years demanded, the admission of Dakota, with its population of more than 600,000 intelligent, industrious, and prosperous people, as a state of the union. Its exclusion, on partisan grounds solely by the democratic majority of the house of representatives, deserves the condemnation of all good citizens, and is an extreme example of a narrow, violent and unpatriotic party spirit.

It is the duty of congress to pass, and of the president to approve a wise, just and comprehensive pension bill, giving relief to disabled veteran soldiers and subsistence to the helpless widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, without regard to the time when disability was incurred or the cause of death. Our great and prosperous country can well afford to show our grateful appreciation by making liberal provisions for these purposes.

The republicans of Wisconsin, represented in this convention, present the name of Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk to the national republican convention which meets in Chicago on the 19th of June next, as a candidate in every respect worthy to receive its nomination for the presidency. Governor Rusk's character and capacity have been proved by long and varied service in public life, both military and civil. He was one of the most gallant soldiers who fought in the war to preserve the Union. In the various positions he has occupied in civil life, as a representative in congress for many years, and as governor of this state for three successive terms, he has shown a fidelity to republican principles, an honesty, courage and wise judgment, such as eminently fit him for the duties of chief magistrate of the republic.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted unanimously at St. Louis, June 7, 1888.

The democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to the democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last earnest message to congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also indorses the efforts of our democratic representatives in congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible states, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown, devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the states or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance, directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice.

The democratic party welcome an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, but it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people during a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over-taxation, the anomalous condition of our currency, and a public debt unmaturing. It has, by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only avoided disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of our people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people, nearly one hundred millions of acres of land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interest of the people consistent with the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period. It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations, while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government, and the people at home and abroad. The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provision of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a republican majority in the senate.

In every branch and department of the government under democratic control, the rights and welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained. Upon its record, thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of democracy, it invokes a renewal of public trust by the re-election of a chief magistrate who has been faithful, able, and prudent, and invokes, in addition to that trust, the transfer also to the democracy of the entire legislative power.

The republican party controlling the senate and resisting in both houses of congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the necessities of war, and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law, and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Then the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretense, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is discouraged with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended or repealed.

The democratic party will continue with all the power confided to it the struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its last platform, indorsed at the ballot-box by the suffrages of the people. Of all the industrious freemen of our land, the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

It is repugnant to the creed of democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessities of life should be unjustifiably increased to all our people. Judged by democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed, when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted to exist, which, while unduly enriching the few that com-

denning the democratic and republican parties for denying the right of self-government to the 600,000 people of Dakota, and upon motion of a colored delegate from North Carolina, a resolution declaring "that we hold that all men are born free and equal and should be secured in their rights."

PROHIBITION STATE PLATFORM.

[Adopted at Madison, May 24, 1893.]

The prohibition party of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, adopt the following platform:

1. Reverently recognizing the Divine Providence and guidance in human affairs, we invoke the aid of Almighty God in securing righteous civil government.
2. We believe the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a great and constant source of crime, of immorality, of destruction of body and of imbecility of mind, of poverty and pauperism, the arch-enemy of labor and the great fountain of social and political corruption.
3. We insist on state and national prohibition and the enforcement thereof through a party whose officers are thoroughly in sympathy with the same as the only and immediate remedy for this great and most urgent evil.
4. We regard all forms of license, high or low, as a fresh acceptance of an insufferable traffic, and its readoption into our social life and civil policy; and we hold that all political parties which favor license, and all men who vote for such parties, or in other ways aid in the continuance of the liquor traffic, do make themselves accessory to the evils which flow from this traffic and equally responsible in effect with the man who carries it on.
5. We sincerely sympathize with all lawful efforts on the part of workingmen to improve their condition and to make themselves more equal partakers in the general prosperity; but we declare that total abstinence for the individual and prohibition of the liquor traffic by the state lie at the threshold of labor reform.
6. In securing political and economic and social ends, we rely only upon sound reason and public assent, on free discussion and a conscientious use of our rights as citizens.
7. We favor thorough, liberal and complete public education; a more careful and just imposition of taxes; and a vigilant supervision of the uses to which the franchises entrusted to corporations are put. In all public measures we insist on the common welfare as the only criterion of sound legislation and wise social policy.
8. We are opposed to the issuing of free passes by any and all railroads for use in this state, except to their employees, and we are in favor of the passage of a law making it a crime for any state officer or member of the legislature or any judge of any court in this state, to accept or use such pass.
9. We favor the enactment of a law which will render liable for damages any railroad corporation whose employees may suffer injuries resulting from negligence of a co-employee.
10. We recognize in the work of the members of the W. C. T. U., and in the work of all other temperance women an effective and powerful ally in temperance reform, and bid them God-speed in their efforts for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

UNION LABOR.

Adopted at Cincinnati, May 16, 1888.

1. While we believe that the proper solution of the financial system will greatly relieve those now in danger of losing their homes by mortgage foreclosure and enable all industrious persons to secure a home as the highest result of civilization, we oppose land monopoly in every form, demand the forfeiture of unearned grants, the limitation of land-ownership, and such other legislation as will stop speculation in land and holding it unused from those whose necessities require it. We believe the earth was made for the people, and not to enable an idle aristocracy to subsist through rents upon the toil of the industrious, and that "corners" in land are as bad as "corners" in food, and that those who are not residents or citizens should not be allowed to own land in the United States. A homestead should be exempt to a limited extent from execution or taxation.

2. The means of communication and transportation should be owned by the people, as is the United States postal system.

3. The establishing of a national monetary system in the interest of the producers instead of the speculators and usurers, by which the circulating medium in necessary quantity and full legal tender should be issued directly to the people without the intervention of banks, or loaned to citizens upon land security at a low rate of interest. To relieve them from extortions of usury and enable them to control the money supply, postal savings banks should be established. While we have free coinage of gold we should have free coinage of silver. We demand the immediate application of all the idle money in the United States treasury to the payment of the bonded debt, and condemn the further issue of interest-bearing bonds either by the national government or by states, territories, or municipalities.

4. Arbitration should take the place of strikes and other injurious methods of settling labor disputes. The letting of convict labor to contractors should be prohibited, the contract system be abolished in public works, the hours of labor in industrial establishments reduced commensurate with the increased production by labor-saving machinery, employees protected from bodily injury, equal pay given for equal work for both sexes, and labor, agricultural and co-operative associations be fostered and encouraged by law. The foundation of a republic is in the intelligence of its citizens, and children who are drawn into workshops, mines and factories are deprived of the education which should be secured to all by proper legislation.

5. We demand the passage of a service pension bill to pension every honorably discharged soldier and sailor of the United States.

6. A graduated income tax is the most equitable system of taxation, placing the burden of government upon those who are best able to pay, instead of laying it on the farmers and exempting millionaire bondholders and corporations.

7. We demand a constitutional amendment making United States senators elective by a direct vote of the people.

8. We demand a strict enforcement of laws prohibiting the importation of subjects of foreign countries under contracts.

9. We demand the passage and enforcement of such legislation as will absolutely exclude the Chinese from the United States.

10. The right to vote is inherent in citizenship, irrespective of sex, and is properly within the province of state legislation.

11. The paramount issues to be solved in the interests of humanity are the abolition of usury, monopoly, and trusts; and we denounce the democratic and republican parties for creating and perpetuating these monstrous evils.

STATE LABOR PLATFORM.

Adopted in State Convention at Oshkosh, July 23d, 1888.

PREAMBLE.

The state convention of the union labor party, representing the business men, farmers and workingmen of Wisconsin, heartily endorse the national platform of the union labor party as adopted in Cincinnati, May 16, 1888, and in addition demand the following laws and regulations for the state of Wisconsin:

1. The taxation of all notes and mortgages. No mortgage or note shall be collected by law unless taxes have been fully paid upon it by the owner at the place where the mortgaged property is located or the party issuing the note resides.
2. All laws should be simplified, so that there is but one law on one subject, and that worded in plain language, which will enable the people to understand the law without paying enormous fees to lawyers.
3. The one-man power has no place in a republic, hence all public officials, as far as practicable, should be elected by a direct vote of the people and the voters be allowed to recall all unfaithful, inefficient and dishonest officials.
4. The bureau of labor statistics should be conducted in the interest of the whole people and not serve to furnish sinecures for political hacks.
5. A bureau of agricultural statistics should be established.
6. Congress should revise the patent laws, giving inventors a premium for their inventions and then giving the free use of such inventions to all the people, which will prevent the system of monopoly now existing, and stop the robbery of both inventors and the people by heartless and greedy capitalists.

CONCLUSION.

The politicians of the republican and democratic parties have proved by their action that they have no sympathies in common with the masses of the people, but are either monopolists themselves or the tools of monopolists. The state conventions of both pledged themselves to abolish the contractor's ring in convict labor, yet voted down every measure looking to that end in the state legislature.

The union labor party is progressive in its nature and will further any measure that will aid in the elevation of man and secure the universal co-operation in place of our present system of competition.

PART VI.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Wisconsin, though one of the youngest states in the Union, already ranks among the foremost in its public institutions. Both in its educational advantages and in its reformatory and charitable institutions it is surpassed by few of the states, and especially so in the west.

For its educational advantages it is largely indebted to the munificence of Congress in donating lands for the support of public schools, a state university, normal schools and an agricultural college. There are now in successful operation in this State, a University, comprising several colleges, and five normal schools. The general government, when the State was first organized, and since, bestowed large tracts of land to it for educational purposes. This liberality has enabled Wisconsin to adopt a system of district, graded and high schools, normal schools and university which has placed the State in the front rank in the matter of education. The legislature has supplemented this wise liberality of the general government by more or less generous appropriations, until there are now over 6,000 common school districts and 150 free high schools in the State, the number of school houses being 6,000. There are 12,000 teachers employed. It is certainly not an exaggeration to say that the public schools of Wisconsin are, as a whole, in most excellent condition. Much good has resulted in the past from the enlightened views of our legislators as to education in general, and the common schools in particular. Besides, the people themselves are thoroughly imbued with the idea that popular education is the great safeguard of our liberties and the chief corner-stone of our advanced civilization.

Toward its unfortunate and criminal classes the State has pursued an even more liberal policy. By direct appropriations from the treasury, the people of Wisconsin have contributed for the upbuilding and support of penal and charitable institutions, the following sums: For the State Prison, \$1,147,655.49; for the Industrial School for Boys, \$1,248,903.79; for the Industrial School for Girls, \$60,000.00; for the Institute for the Blind, \$974,840.78; for the Deaf and Dumb, \$1,110,692.47; for the State Hospital for the Insane, \$2,898,563.02; for the Northern Hospital, \$2,890,865.35; for the State Public School, \$142,369.23; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$367,256.47; — making a total of \$10,240,651.66. Whether these appropriations were wise, or whether they have been judiciously applied, are not proper subjects for inquiry and discussion in a work which aims only to furnish statistics. These expenditures for charitable and correctional purposes may not be too large, but they present a contrast to the amount expended by the State on its higher institutions of learning, and suggest a comparison between the number who have been directly benefited by these two classes of appropriations. The one is for a noble charity from which the State can expect but little return; the other is a prudent investment for which society receives a full equivalent in a more intelligent, virtuous and useful citizenship.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The site of the present State Capitol was selected by the Hon. James D. Doty, October 27, 1836, and in December of the same year the territorial legislature, in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capital at Madison. Messrs. James D. Doty, A. A. Bird and John F. O'Neill were appointed by the general government commissioners for constructing the capitol, and work was commenced on the building in the month of June following, under the direction of Mr. Bird. On the 4th of July, 1837, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The legislature met for the first time in Madison, November 26, 1838. The capitol building was not then in a suitable condition for the sessions of that body, so it assembled in the basement of the old American House, where Governor Dodge delivered his annual message. Here the Legislature met and adjourned from day to day, until temporary arrangements could be made for the reception of members in the Assembly Hall. During 1836 and 1837, the national government appropriated \$40,000 for the capitol building, Dane county, \$4,000, and the territorial legislature about \$16,000; making the complete cost of the old capitol \$60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which, in architectural design and convenience of arrangement, compared favorably with capitols of adjacent and older states.

The warranty deed of the capitol square was given to the Territory, in consideration of \$1.00 received, and the benefits and advantages to be derived from the location, by Stevens T. Mason, Julia G. Mason and Kintzing Prichett, of Detroit, and through their attorney, Moses M. Strong. It is dated Mineral Point, 16th January, 1830; and the square is described as sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. This interesting document is now on file in the office of the State Treasurer.

On the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state, in 1848, the constitutional convention then permanently located the capital at Madison. The capitol building proving inadequate to the growing wants of the State, the legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement. By this act, the commissioners of school and university lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by congress "for the completion of public buildings," and apply the proceeds toward enlarging and improving the state capitol. The state also appropriated \$80,000 for the same object, and \$50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made commissioners for conducting the work, which was begun in the fall of 1857, and continued from year to year until 1869, when the dome was completed.

The legislature of 1882 appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of two transverse wings to the capitol building, one on the north and the other on the south sides thereof, in order to provide additional room for the State Historical Society, the Supreme Court, the State Library, and for the increasing work of the state offices. The Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, with N. B. Van Slyke and John Winans, representing the Supreme Court, and E. W. Keyes, representing the Historical Society, were made commissioners for carrying out the work. The plans of architect D. R. Jones were adopted, and the bid of Bentleys & Nowlan, contractors, was accepted.

The work is now completed and the additional wings ready for occupancy. The picture of the building, elsewhere in this book, is an excellent representation of the State Capitol as it now appears.

The total appropriations for the enlargement of the capitol and for the improvement of the park to the present time are \$829,992.54. This does not include the sum of \$6,500 appropriated, in 1875, for macadamizing to the center of the streets around the park.

The capitol park is nine hundred and fourteen feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is situated on an elevation commanding a view of the Third and Fourth lakes and the surrounding country. In the center of the square stands the capitol, one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the United States. The height of the building from the basement to the top of the flag staff is $225\frac{1}{2}$ feet, while the total length of its north and south wings, exclusive of steps and porticoes, with the addition of the new wings, is 396 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet. The completeness of the arrangements on the inside fully correspond with the fine external appearance of the capitol.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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_____, Professor of Geology. (Instruction given by Pres. Chamberlin and Prof. Van Hise.)

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THERESE FAVILL, B. L., Library Attendant.

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Modern Classical Course	90
General Science Course	86
English Course	167
Civil Engineering Course	43
Mechanical Engineering Course	43
Mining and Metallurgical Courses	4
Long Agricultural Course	5
Short Agricultural Course	49
Law Course	122
Pharmacy Course	47
Total	<hr/> 722

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1. To provide amply for disciplinary training, (a) by presenting a varied group of college courses, each rendered capable of modification through elective studies, and (b) by offering carefully considered adaptations of these suited to afford a broad groundwork for subsequent professional training.
2. To provide trustworthy technical training in the leading professions.
3. To contribute to the advancement of knowledge, and to train students in investigation
4. To contribute directly to the higher education of the people.

It offers the following thirteen courses:

- I. The Ancient Classical Course.
- II. The Modern Classical Course.
- III. The General Science Course.
- IV. The English Course.
- V. The Special Civic-Historical Course Antecedent to Law and Journalism.
- VI. The Special Science Course Antecedent to Medicine.
- VII. The Special Courses for Normal School Graduates.
- VIII. The Law Course.
- IX. The Agricultural Courses.
- X. The Civil Engineering Course.
- XI. The Mechanical Engineering Course.
- XII. The Mining Engineering Course.
- XIII. The Metallurgical Engineering Course.
- XIV. The Pharmacy Course.

These courses together embrace the following branches of study:

MENTAL SCIENCE.

General Psychology — Experimental Psychology; History of Greek Philosophy; History of English Philosophy; Ethics; Aesthetics; Logic; Pedagogy.

CIVIC SCIENCE.

Civics — Elementary Law; English Constitutional Law; American Constitutional Law; International Law; Roman Law; Political Economy.

History — History of Ancient Institutions; of Modern Institutions and Civilization; Dynastic and Territorial History; American History; English History.

LINGUISTIC SCIENCE.

Greek — Reading and writing Greek; study of select Greek historians, poets, orators and dramatists; Derivation of technical terms.

Latin — Reading and writing Latin; study of select Roman historians, orators, poets; seminar work in text criticism and interpretation; Teachers' course in Latin.

German — Reading, speaking and writing German; study of the German classics; seminar work in German; pedagogical work in German.

French — Reading, writing and speaking French; study of French classics; lectures on French literature.

Spanish — Studied with reference to acquiring a reading knowledge.

Italian — Studied with reference to acquiring a reading knowledge.

Scandinavian Languages—Modern Norse, studied with reference to acquiring an easy reading knowledge of Norwegian, Danish and Swedish authors; old Norse and Icelandic, studied for historical and literary ends; lectures on Scandinavian literature and mythology.

Sanskrit—Studied for philological purposes.

Hebrew—Studied for philological and critical purposes.

Anglo-Saxon—Studied as the foundation of English.

Early and Later English—Studied etymologically and critically with reference to securing a mastery of our own tongue.

LINGUISTIC ART.

English Literature—General survey; English Masterpieces; American Masterpieces.

Rhetoric—Principles; Practical Rhetoric; Philosophy of Rhetoric; Rhetorical exercises.

Elocution—Lectures, criticism and practice.

Music—Vocal Culture; Piano Playing; Harmony; Solo and Chorus Practice.

MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE.

Pure Mathematics—Advanced Algebra; Solid Geometry; Trigonometry; Descriptive Geometry; Analytical Geometry; Differential Calculus; Differential and Integral Calculus; Method of Least Squares; Modern Analytical Geometry; Higher Plane Curves; Geometry of Three Dimensions; Differential Equations; Spherical Harmonics; Elliptic Functions; Theory of Functions; Quantics; Quaternions.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Astronomy—Descriptive, Theoretical and Practical; Instrumental work.

Physics—Experimental lectures; Mathematical physics; Laboratory work.

Chemistry—Descriptive and Analytical; Lectures and Laboratory Practice; Qualitative and Quantitative; Inorganic, Organic, Metallurgical and Toxicological; Urinalysis; Teachers' Course.

Mineralogy—Descriptive, determinative, optical and microscopical Mineralogy; Blow-pipe Analysis; Crystallography.

Geology—General, Special and Applied; General and Microscopic Petrography; Palaeontology.

Zoology—General and Descriptive; Vertebrate Anatomy; Histology; Physiology; Embryology; Original Investigation.

Bacteriology—Study of Bacteria by culture and other methods.

Botany—Descriptive and Analytical; Vegetable Histology, Embryology and Physiology; Special and Original Work.

MILITARY SCIENCE.

Tactics and Drill—Infantry and Artillery; Military Drill.

APPLIED SCIENCE AND ART,

Agriculture—Farm Management; Stock Raising; History and Condition of Improved Breeds; Theory of Stock Breeding; Study of Pedigrees; Care and Management of Stock; Dairying; Laws of Growth; Feeding Standards; Feeding for Milk, for Meat, for Growth.

Agricultural Chemistry—Chemical Relations of soil, water and air to plant development; Fertilizers, Commercial and Manurial; Composition and Feeding Value of crops and fodders; Chemistry of the Dairy; Composition of Milk and its manufactured products; Detection of Adulterations; Fermentation and Decay.

Agricultural Botany—Relation of plants to soil, moisture and atmosphere; Development of useful plants; Dependence of Growth on external conditions; How plant food is manufactured and stored; Reproduction by cuttings, grafts, buds, spores and seeds; Testing seeds; Diseases of plants.

Agricultural Physics—Capillary and Osmotic Action in relation to soils, plants and animal tissues; Mechanical Principles applied to farming; Pressure and Flow of Water in soils, drains, pipes and tanks; Drainage; Relations of Heat, to soil, to animal and plant growth; Farm Structures; Ventilation of farm buildings.

Veterinary Science—Animal Diseases; Animal Surgery.

Horticulture—(Course to be remodeled under the professor just elected).

Mechanics—Elementary Mechanics; Analytical Mechanics; Graphic Statics; Mechanics of Materials; Mechanics of Machinery; Theory of Structures; Thermodynamics.

Practical Mechanics — Bench and Machine Work in Wood; Pattern Work and Moulding; Hand Work in Iron; Forge Work; Machine Work in Iron; Machine Construction; Model Designing; Construction and Testing.

Surveying — Elementary Surveying; Railroad Surveying; Topographical Surveying; Geodesy.

Engineering — Steam Engineering; Hydraulic Engineering; Mine Engineering; Sanitary Engineering; Building Construction; Machine Construction; Hydraulic Motors.

Engineering Draughting — Elementary Drawing; Descriptive Geometry Problems; Working Drawings of Machines; Stereotomy; Topographical Draughting and Platting; Working Drawings of Framed Structures; Working Drawings of Mine Structures and Mine Timbers; Drawings of Metallurgical Structures.

Metallurgy, Ore Concentration, Assaying — Metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Gold, Silver, etc.; Fuel; Refractory Materials; Treatment of Ores; Assays by different methods.

Pharmacy — Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Practical Pharmacy; Materia Medica; Pharmaceutical Botany.

LEGAL SCIENCE AND ART.

Law — Equity; Constitutional Law; Admiralty; Estoppel; Municipal Corporations; Commercial Corporations; Contracts; Negligence; Common Carriers; Torts; Damages; Sales; Taxes and Tax-titles; Juries; Pleadings and Practice; Evidence; Justice Court Procedure; Criminal Law; Wills; Domestic Relations; Personal Property; Real Estate.

The foregoing branches are arranged in definite courses of study the general nature of which may be judged from the required studies in each given below. In most of the courses considerable opportunity is afforded for electing studies in addition to those required, and a certain amount of such electives is necessary to make up the full course of study. The students are thereby enabled to modify and adopt their courses in some measure to their own tastes and prospective professions.

ANCIENT CLASSICAL COURSE.

Required Studies — Greek, Latin, mathematics, Anglo Saxon, early English, rhetoric, English literature, psychology (followed by two terms of philosophical study), political economy, constitutional law, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology.

Elective Studies — Sufficient to make up four full years' work. These may be selected from any of the studies offered in the Colleges of Arts and Letters which the student can advantageously take.

MODERN CLASSICAL COURSE.

Required Studies — Latin, German, French, Anglo Saxon, mathematics, rhetoric, English literature, psychology (followed by two terms of philosophical study), political economy, constitutional law, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology.

Elective Studies — Sufficient to make up four full years' work. These may be selected from any of the studies offered in the Colleges of Arts and Letters which the student can advantageously take.

GENERAL SCIENCE COURSE.

Required Studies — Mathematics, botany, zoology, physics, chemistry, psychology, civics, German, French or English, rhetoric and at least two "Long Courses" in science, embracing astronomy, physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, mineralogy and geology.

Elective Studies — Sufficient to make a total of thirty-nine terms' work during the course.

ENGLISH COURSE.

Required Studies — Early English, English literature, rhetoric, German, French or Latin, American, dynastic, territorial and English history, psychology (followed by two terms of philosophical study), political economy, constitutional law, physics, chemistry and zoology.

Elective Studies — Sufficient to make up a total of thirty-nine terms' work during the course. These may be selected from any studies in the Colleges of Arts and Letters which the student can take to advantage.

CIVIC-HISTORICAL COURSE ANTECEDENT TO THE STUDY OF LAW AND JOURNALISM.

For the accommodation of those contemplating the study of law or journalism, extended courses in civil polity, economics and historical science, together with literary and philosophical branches, have been arranged so as to constitute the work of the Junior and

Senior years of the collegiate course. Students are thus enabled to profit by an adaptation of their college course to their future work without essential deviation from the general purposes of collegiate training.

SPECIAL SCIENCE COURSE ANTECEDENT TO THE STUDY OF MEDICINE.

In response to a request from the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the University offers a special course in science adapted to those contemplating the study of medicine and surgery. It embraces long thorough courses in chemistry, physics, vertebrate anatomy, histology, zoology, botany and kindred branches, which are intended to give a broad and solid foundation for the professional medical course, while at the same time they give a large measure of collegiate culture.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATES.

To afford graduates of the State Normal Schools facilities for extending their studies advantageously, and at the same time to attain a recognized standing leading to a degree, without loss of time or inconvenience arising from the want of adjustment of their previous studies to the standard college courses, special courses have been adopted by the University by which two additional years of successful study will enable graduates from the advanced Normal courses to graduate from the University with a degree.

ELEMENTARY GREEK CLASS.

For the accommodation of those who are unable to secure a preparation in Greek elsewhere, a course in elementary Greek is provided for those who are otherwise prepared for admission to the University (see requirements for admission following) enabling them to take the Ancient Classical Course. Five years are usually required for the completion of the full course.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

Required Studies.—Mathematics, draughting, theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, practical mechanics, topographical engineering, constructive engineering, sanitary engineering, hydraulic engineering, astronomy, mineralogy, metallurgy, petrography, geodesy, physics, chemistry, German or French, rhetoric.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

Required Studies—Mathematics, draughting, theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, practical mechanics, machine construction, mineralogy, metallurgy, petrography, physics, chemistry, German or French, rhetoric.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING COURSES.

Required Studies—Mathematics, draughting, theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, practical mechanics, topographical engineering, constructive engineering, mine engineering, astronomy, mineralogy, metallurgy, microscopic petrography, geology, assaying, concentration of ores, botany, zoology, mineralogy (Long Course), physics, chemistry, German or French, rhetoric.

AGRICULTURAL COURSES.

Long Course—*Required Studies*—Vegetable morphology, animal morphology, vegetable physiology, vertebrate anatomy, embryology, botany, forestry, horticulture, human physiology, agriculture, agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, veterinary science, entomology, practical mechanics, chemistry, physics, geology, political economy, constitutional law, mathematics, surveying, rhetoric, English, French or German. Special investigations in agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, horticulture and botany.

Short Course—Sixty lectures upon agriculture, sixty lectures upon agricultural chemistry, sixty lectures on agricultural physics, twenty-four lectures on agricultural botany, thirty-six lectures upon veterinary science, twenty lectures on the surface features, climate, meteorology of Wisconsin and the United States, practical mechanics, 120 hours' shop work; laboratory work in agricultural physics, chemistry and botany.

COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Required Studies—Practical pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry, inorganic, organic, qualitative and quantitative chemistry, pharmaceutical laboratory work, materia medica. Special work in advanced chemistry, botany and pharmacy; Thesis work.

LAW COURSE.

Required Studies — Equity, constitutional law, admiralty, estoppel, municipal corporations, commercial corporations, contracts, common carriers, negligence, torts, damages, sales, tax and tax-titles, juries, pleadings and practice, evidence, justice court procedure, criminal law, wills, domestic relations, personal property, real estate.

METHODS OF ADMISSION.

- I. By examinations at the University.
- II. By special local examinations under the supervision of an authorized agent of the University.
- III. By presentation of a proper certificate from an accredited school.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All courses of the University are open to women on precisely the same terms as men.

1. *General examination for all candidates for the Freshman Class*; Orthography, grammar, sentential analysis, arithmetic, algebra through quadratics, plane geometry, civil and physical geography, U. S. history.

(2). *For the Ancient Classical Course*, the above (1), and ancient and English history; Latin grammar and composition, Caesar (four books), Cicero (six orations), Virgil (six books), Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Greek grammar and composition, Xenophon's Anabasis (three books), Homer's Iliad (two books).

(3). *For the Modern Classical Course*, all the above (1) and (2) except Greek, instead of which German grammar and twenty lessons in any Standard German reader, and solid geometry are required.

(4). *For the English Course*, the general examination required of all (1), and English literature, ancient and English history, botany, physiology, natural philosophy and solid geometry.

(5). *For the General Science, Special Science (pre-medical), Long Agricultural and all Engineering Courses*, the general examination required of all (1), and German grammar, twenty lessons in the German reader, botany, physiology, natural philosophy and solid geometry.

(6). *For the Civic-Historic Course*, the same as for the English or classical courses.

(7). *For the Elementary Greek Class* (Greek not required), Latin grammar and composition, Caesar (four books), Cicero (two orations), Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline, ancient and English history, and the general examination required of all (1).

(8). *For Special Students*, the English branches required for the General Science Course including the general examination (1).

(9). *For Law and Pharmacy*, evidence of sufficient education to profitably pursue the courses.

Persons desiring specific details will find the President, Secretary and Registrar ready to give any required information, either of whom may be addressed by title simply.

BUILDINGS.

The University buildings are eleven in number: University Hall, devoted to the literary, mathematical, historical, philosophical, and civic departments; North Hall, devoted to German and Scandinavian; Agricultural Hall, occupied by the Experiment Station and the agricultural department; Science Hall, devoted to physics, zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology and the engineering departments; the Chemical Laboratory, devoted to chemistry, metallurgy and assaying; the Machine Shop, devoted to mechanical practice and the necessary mechanical work of the University; Library Hall, embracing the library and the general assembly hall; Ladies' Hall, occupied by the musical and ladies' literary rooms, besides ladies' boarding rooms; two Observatories, devoted to astronomy; the Gymnasium, occupied also as an armory and drill hall. The Machine Shops, the Chemical Laboratory and Science Hall are new buildings of the most approved construction and appointments. The latter is pronounced the best building of its kind in this country.

LABORATORIES.

The University is unusually well furnished with laboratories whose equipment is of the highest order. They are twenty in number, devoted to the following purposes: agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, assaying, bacteriology, elementary botany, advanced botany, organic chemistry, qualitative chemistry, quantitative chemistry, engineering, geology, histology, mineralogy, petrography, pharmacy, photography, physics (embracing several sub-laboratories), psychology, elementary zoology, advanced zoology.

VASUBURN OBSERVATORY.

THE MOUNTAIN VIEW LITERARY SOCIETY

LIBRARIES.

The University has a general library containing about 17,000 volumes, and is developing a series of special libraries devoted to the technical work of the several departments, among which the law library, the Woodman Astronomical Library and the agricultural library are the more considerable. Smaller libraries are being formed relating to pharmacy, engineering, zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, physics, German, chemistry and other subjects.

Besides these, which belong to the University, there are accessible to students the State Historical Library, 180,000 volumes, including pamphlets; the State Law Library, 20,000 volumes, and the City Library, 9,000 volumes, altogether, constituting library facilities surpassed at only a few places in this country.

GENERAL POLICY.

It is the general policy of the Institution to foster the higher educational interests of the state, broadly and generously interpreted. It is its aim to make ample provision for the demands of advanced scholarship in as many of the lines of intellectual development as its means will permit. By prescribing the larger portion of the studies of the regular courses in the earlier years, and by leaving the larger number in the later portion of the course to the selection of the student, it endeavors to give a judicious measure of direction together with sufficient room for choice to permit individual adaptation and special development.

The University endeavors to avoid all that is sectarian or partisan, without withdrawing its sympathy and influence from whatever contributes to good citizenship and high character.

Subjects which constitute party questions will be avoided in the courses of study. The subject of tariff having come to be a definite party issue will be omitted from instruction, in all partisan phases of the subject.

The University recognizes no distinction of race, color or sex. All who conform to its intellectual and moral requirements are equally entitled to its privileges.

METHODS OF WORK.

The methods of work embrace nearly or quite all of those that have proved efficient in the experience of similar institutions. Recitations, emancipated from servile text-book work, still hold a large place. Lectures, especially in the departments admitting of experimental and objective illustration, also occupy a large place. Freedom of discussion and questioning by the student accompany both methods. The laboratory system in all the departments in which it is practicable is fully employed. The German *seminar* system is being introduced.

DEPARTMENTS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION.

Knowledge being the foundation of all true education, the University of Wisconsin recognizes the search for new knowledge and the crucial testing of the old to be an important function of a University. Two departments of the University are devoted almost exclusively to original research, the Washburn Observatory and the Agricultural Experiment Station. A limited but increasing amount of original investigation is being done in other departments in immediate connection with instructional work.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES.

Through special legislative provision, a carefully conducted system of Farmers' Institutes is maintained under the auspices of the University. It is placed in the immediate charge of a Superintendent, who carefully elaborates and judiciously controls the organization and execution of all the institutes. He is aided by special conductors who assist in perfecting the details and carrying the whole into effect.

The director of the Experiment Station renders as much assistance as is consistent with his other duties, directing his efforts chiefly to the discussion of the practical problems affected by the experimental work of the Station, and the educational work of the University. Experts from different states and from Canada are engaged to present special important themes. State and local talent is freely used, and not the least of the educational benefits is the development of latent ability in writing, speaking and experimenting which has followed as an incidental result.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE LECTURESHIP.

An admirable system of Teachers' Institutes is maintained in Wisconsin under the supervision of the Regents of the State Normal Schools. By a special act of the Legislature of 1883 the Professor of Pedagogy of the University was appointed lecturer to these institutes,

and a special appropriation made to meet the necessary expenses. Through this provision about forty lectures are given annually at as many different institutes held in various portions of the state. These lectures are directed in part toward the promotion of advanced professional work, and in part toward fostering higher and broader educational views among the people.

CALENDAR FOR ACADEMIC YEAR, 1888-89.

Fall Term began Wednesday, September 5.
Fall Term closed Wednesday, December 19—15 weeks.
Winter Term began Wednesday, January 2.
Winter Term closes Wednesday, March 27—12 weeks.
Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 3.
Examination of candidates for admission, June 13 and 14.
Commencement, Wednesday, June 19, 9 A. M.
Examination of candidates for admission, September 3 and 4.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The following are the acts of the legislature providing for the establishing of Farmers' Institutes, in connection with the State University:

[No. 52, A.]

[Published February 21, 1885.]

CHAPTER 9.

AN ACT to provide for holding Agricultural Institutes.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Regents of the State University is hereby authorized to hold institutes for the instruction of citizens of this state in the various branches of agriculture. Such institutes shall be held at such times in the months of November, December, January, February, March and April in each year, and at such places as said Board may direct. The said Board shall make such rules and regulations as it may deem proper for organizing and conducting such institutes, and may employ an agent or agents to perform such work in connection therewith as they deem best. The course of instruction at such institutes shall be so arranged as to present to those in attendance the results of the most recent investigations in theoretical and practical agriculture.

SECTION 2. For the purposes mentioned in the preceding section, the said Board may use such sum as it may deem proper, not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars in any one year, from the general fund, and such amount is hereby annually appropriated for that purpose.

SECTION 3. This act shall be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved February 19, 1885.

[No. 1, A.]

[Published March 21, 1887.]

CHAPTER 62.

AN ACT relating to Agricultural Institutes, and amendatory of chapter 9, laws of 1885.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1, chapter 9, laws of 1885, is hereby amended, by omitting from said section the words, "in the months of November, December, January, February, March and April in each year," where they occur in the fifth, sixth and seventh lines thereof, so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 1. The Board of Regents, of the State University, is hereby authorized to hold institutes for the instruction of citizens of this state in the various branches of agriculture. Such institutes shall be held at such times, and at such places as the board may direct. The said board shall make such rules and regulations as it may deem proper for organizing and conducting such institutes, and may employ an agent or agents to perform such work in connection therewith, as they deem best. The course of instruction at such institutes, shall be so arranged as to present to those in attendance, the results of the most recent investigations in theoretical and practical agriculture.

SECTION 2. Section 2, chapter 9, laws of 1885, is hereby amended, by striking out the words, "five thousand dollars, where they occur in the fourth line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "twelve thousand dollars," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 2. For the purposes mentioned in the preceding

section, the said Board may use such sum as it may deem proper, not exceeding the sum of twelve thousand dollars in any one year, from the general fund, and such amount is hereby annually appropriated for that purpose.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 16, 1887.

The following were the Institutes held during the winter of 1888-89, under the superintendency of W. H. Morrison:

Places.	Counties.	Dates.
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	November 18, 14
Friendship.....	Adams.....	November 20, 21
Amherst.....	Portage.....	November 23, 24
Mondovi.....	Buffalo.....	November 27, 28
Bloomington.....	Grant.....	November 27, 28
Mt. Sterling.....	Crawford.....	November 30, 1
Platteville.....	Grant.....	December 4, 5
Dodgeville.....	Iowa.....	December 6, 7
Darlington.....	La Fayette.....	December 11, 12
Brodhead.....	Green.....	December 13, 14
Plainfield.....	Waushara.....	December 18, 19
Westfield.....	Marquette.....	December 20, 21
Berlin.....	Green Lake.....	December 26, 27
Hortonville.....	Outagamie.....	December 28, 29
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	January 9, 10
Egleton.....	Chippewa.....	January 11, 12
Baldwin.....	St. Croix.....	January 11, 12
Osceola Mills.....	Polk.....	January 14, 15
River Falls.....	Pierce.....	January 15, 16
Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	January 17, 18
Durand.....	Pepin.....	January 17, 18
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.....	January 22, 23
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	January 22, 23
Fountain City.....	Buffalo.....	January 24, 25
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	January 24, 25
West Salem.....	La Crosse.....	January 29, 30
Reedsburg.....	Sauk.....	January 31, 1
Oregon.....	Dane.....	February 5, 6
Delavan.....	Walworth.....	February 5, 6
Janesville.....	Rock.....	February 7, 8
Union Grove.....	Racine.....	February 7, 8
Port Washington.....	Ozaukee.....	February 11, 12
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	February 13, 14
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	February 15, 16
Black River Falls.....	Jackson.....	February 18, 19
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	February 20, 21
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	February 26, 27
West Bend.....	Washington.....	February 26, 27
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	February 28, 1
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	February 28, 1
Portage.....	Columbia.....	March 5, 6
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	March 7, 8
Phillips.....	Price.....	March 11, 12
Medford.....	Taylor.....	March 12, 13
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	March 12, 13
Colby.....	Clark.....	March 14, 15
Grand Rapids.....	Wood.....	March 14, 15
Green Bay.....	Brown.....	March 19, 20
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	March 19, 20
Chilton.....	Calumet.....	March 21, 22
Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.....	March 21, 22
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	March 26, 28

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF REGENTS.**EX-OFFICIO.**

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR.
THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

APPOINTED.

Term ending February, 1890.

J. H. EVANS, Platteville.

WM. E. ANDERSON, Milwaukee.

C. A. HUTCHINS, Fond du Lac.

Term ending February, 1891.

S. M. HAY, Oshkosh.

EMIL WALLBER, Milwaukee.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Stevens Point.

Term ending February, 1892.

W. H. CHANDLER, Madison.

E. M. JOHNSON, Whitewater.

CHARLES V. GUY, River Falls.

OFFICERS.

J. H. EVANS,

PRESIDENT.

S. M. HAY,

VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. H. CHANDLER,

SECRETARY.

STATE TREASURER.

EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

Committees.

Executive—Regents Evans, Chandler, Johnson.

Finance—Regents Hay, Phillips, Wallber.

Teachers—Regents Chandler, Thayer, Wallber.

Institutes—Regents Thayer, Chandler, Hoard.

Examination of Graduating Classes—Regents Hutchins, Chandler, Thayer.

Course of Study and Text-Books—Regents Thayer, Hutchins, Guy.

Inspection of Schools and Grounds—Regents Phillips, Guy, Evans, Johnson.

Boards of Visitors to Normal Schools, 1888-89.

Platteville—Rev. S. D. Pulford, Lancaster; Supt. E. C. Wiswall, Prairie du Sac; Wm. Hooper, Esq., Darlington.

Whitewater—Rev. Judson Titsworth, Milwaukee; Supt. John T. Flavin, Watertown; Prof. George S. Parker, Janesville.

Oshkosh—Hon. Michael Kirwan, Manitowoc; Supt. A. W. Millard, Markesan; Rev. Mary J. De Long, Menasha.

River Falls—Rev. J. L. Dudley, Eau Claire; Hon. J. C. Bartholf, Milton; Supt. W. L. Cummings, Trempealeau.

Milwaukee—Prof. J. C. Freeman, Madison; Supt. Chas. L. Harper, Lancaster; Supt. I. N. Mitchell, Fond du Lac.

HISTORY OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Constitution of the State, adopted 1848, provides, "that the revenue of the School Fund shall be exclusively applied to the following objects:

"1st. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor "

"2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund shall be appropriated to the support of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor."

No effort was made to take advantage of this provision of the Constitution for the endowment of normal schools until 1857, when an act was passed providing "that the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands should be appropriated to normal institutions and academies, under the supervision and direction of a Board of Regents of Normal Schools," who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act. Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed satisfactory examinations conducted by an agent of the Board.

In 1865, the Legislature divided the swamp lands and Swamp Land Fund into two equal parts, one for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School Fund. The income of the latter was to be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining normal schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the Common School Fund, until the annual income of that fund should reach \$200,000. During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, and propositions were received from various places.

In 1866, the Board of Regents was incorporated by the Legislature. In February, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site for a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about \$600,000, with a net income of over \$30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in different parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May, in the same year, the Board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, where a building was subsequently erected, and on the 16th permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building at that place having been donated for that purpose.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. Charles H. Allen, previously agent of the Board, and professor in charge of the normal department of the State University. Prof. Allen resigned at the close of four years' service, and the school was placed in charge of E. A. Charleton, from Lockport, N. Y. After a service of more than eight years, President Charleton also resigned, his resignation taking effect at the close of 1878, and D. McGregor, long connected with the school as a professor, took his place.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the twenty-first of April, 1868, under Oliver Arey, A. M., formerly connected with the normal schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building was on the same day dedicated to its uses with appropriate ceremonies. On the resignation of President Arey, in 1877, Wm. F. Phelps, A. M., an educator of large experience and of wide reputation, was chosen by the Board to take charge of the school. He was succeeded at the end of two years, by J. W. Stearns, A. M., who resigned in January, 1885, to take the professorship of theory and art of teaching in the University of Wisconsin. Prof. T. B. Pray acted as president for the remainder of the school year, when Prof. Albert Salisbury assumed the presidency, having been elected at the meeting of the Board of Regents held in February, 1885. President Salisbury formerly taught in the school, but for two years had been engaged in supervisory educational work in the south.

A building was completed during the year 1870, for a third Normal school at Oshkosh, but owing to a lack of funds, it was not opened for the admission of pupils during the year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 19, 1871. The president of the school is George S. Albee, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools at Racine.

A fourth Normal School was opened in September, 1875, at River Falls, Pierce county, under the charge of Warren D. Parker, A. M., formerly superintendent and principal of public schools in Janesville. It supplied a want long felt in the northwest part of the state.

September 14, 1885, a fifth Normal School was opened in the city of Milwaukee, Prof. J. J. Mapel, formerly principal of the Milwaukee high school, was elected president. This school was located and established pursuant to action of the Legislature, directing the Board of Regents to establish and open the school when the city of Milwaukee should have furnished a site and building satisfactory to the Board of Regents, costing not less than \$50,000, if the income at the disposal of the Board was sufficient to maintain the same. Upon the completion of the building, and the conveyance of the same to the state, the

Legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 to aid in the immediate opening and maintenance of the school.

The law under which these schools are organized provides that "The exclusive purpose of each normal school shall be the instruction and training of persons both male and female in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education, and in all subjects needful to qualify for teaching in the public schools; also to give instruction in the fundamental laws of the United States and of this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Tuition is free to all students who are admitted to these normal schools under the following regulations of the Board of Regents.

1. Each assembly district in the State shall be entitled to eight representatives in the normal schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the president and secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the superintendent of the county (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent), in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth the name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the president of a normal school, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of said president in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history, theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the normal school in respect to learning, he may be admitted after furnishing such evidence as the president may require of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing to the following declaration:

I, — — —, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering this State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the State.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the president of a normal school to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment, such certificate is deserved.

As an addition to the work of the normal schools, the Board of Regents are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$5,000 annually, to sustain teacher's institutes, and may employ an agent for that purpose. Institutes are regarded as important auxiliaries and feeders to the normal schools. At present one professor from each normal school is employed in conducting institutes every spring and fall.

The productive Normal School Fund now amounts to \$1,458,698.58, and yielded an income of \$111,140.81 in 1888. It will be increased by the further sale of swamp lands, and will prove ample for the objects for which it is set apart. The fund for the support of normal schools is further increased by amount received for tuition in model schools and preparatory departments, and for book rents (\$13,000.55 in 1888), and by annual appropriation (\$10,000) to aid in maintaining the school in city of Milwaukee.

ENROLLMENT.

The number of pupils in attendance during the past year at all of the normal schools in the State is as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Oshkosh	471	Oshkosh	189
River Falls	167	River Falls	153
Platteville	303	Platteville	137
Whitewater	338	Whitewater	111
Milwaukee	215	Milwaukee .....	...
Total in all departments		2,081	

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLANTVILLE.

PLATTEVILLE SCHOOL.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR,

PRESIDENT.

This school was established by the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by virtue of power conferred by Chapter 216, General Laws of 1866. On the 28th of February, 1866, the Board, after considering the several proposals for the establishment of the Normal Schools voted to locate one of them at Platteville. Accordingly the building and grounds of the Platteville Academy having been donated to the State and accepted by the Board, the school was opened on the 9th day of October, in the same year. As the capacity of the building proved insufficient to meet the wants of the school, the Board proceeded to the erection of a new and commodious structure, which was dedicated on the 9th day of September, 1868.

Since the opening of the school about 1,800 students have been enrolled in the Normal Department. The Graduates in the full course number 169, a large proportion of whom are teachers.

Platteville is a city of about 3,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the rolling ground between the Platte and Sinsinawa Mounds, in the midst of a fine agricultural region. The location is eminently healthful, the community is an enterprising and moral one, and is deeply interested in the success and prosperity of the school. Students will find but few temptations to idleness or dissipation, but on the other hand will meet with every encouragement to faithful work and upright conduct.

Platteville is the terminus of the Platteville branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, connecting with the Illinois Central railroad at Warren. It is reached from the north and south by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. It has also connection with all points on the new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Stages run daily to and from Lancaster and East Dubuque.

The building is a spacious stone edifice, centrally located, and on the highest ground within the city limits. A very important addition to the building has lately been erected. This gives six additional recitation rooms, and a room for a Kindergarten Department. The appliances for heating and ventilation have also been recently re-arranged and improved.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Post Graduates.....	4	Grammar Grade	63
Fourth year.....	16	Intermediate Grade.....	20
Third year.....	82	Primary Grade.....	45
Second year.....	63		<hr/>
First year	151		187
Preparatory.....	80		
Special students.....	7		
	<hr/>		
	803		
Total enrollment			440

CALENDAR, 1888-89.

Fall Term, 1888 — From Wednesday, August 20, to Friday, November 30.

Winter Term, 1888 — From Tuesday, December 4, to Friday, March 23, 1889.

Spring Term, 1889 — From Tuesday, April 2, to Thursday, June 30.

WHITEWATER SCHOOL.

ALBERT SALISBURY,
PRESIDENT.

This institution is located at Whitewater, on the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, fifty miles southwest of Milwaukee, and forty-five south-east of Madison, the capital of Wisconsin. Whitewater is but thirteen miles from the junction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway with the Prairie du Chien division. It is easy of access, and is one of the most pleasant and healthful towns in the Northwest.

The school edifice is of cream-colored brick and of a pleasing style of architecture. The main building is 108 by 67 feet, with an extension, or wing, 89 by 48 feet. The entire structure is three stories high above the basement, and is heated with eleven hot air furnaces, with liberal provision for ventilation.

The grounds embrace an area of ten acres in an elevated position, overlooking the surrounding country for many miles. They have been handsomely laid out with walks and lawns, and are ornamented with trees, shrubbery and flowers.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Senior year.....	12	Grammar.....	27
Junior year.....	2	Intermediate.....	38
Elementary.....	26	Primary.....	46
Second year.....	64		
First year.....	169		111
Special.....	13		
Preparatory.....	47		
	833		
Total enrollment.....			444

CALENDAR FOR 1888-89.

The school year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and new classes are formed at the commencement and middle of each term.

First Term — Examination for admission begins Tuesday, August 28, 1888. Term begins Wednesday, August 29. Second half term begins Monday, November 5. Holiday recess begins Saturday, December 22. Session resumed Wednesday, January 2, 1889. First term ends Friday, January 18.

Second Term — Examination for admission begins Monday, January 21, 1889. Term begins Tuesday, January 22. Spring recess begins Saturday, March 30. Session begins Tuesday, April 9. Commencement Day, Wednesday June 19.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

First term begins Wednesday, August 29, 1888. Second term begins Tuesday, January 22, 1889.

First term of 1888-89 — Examination for admission begins Tuesday, August 28, 1888. Term begins Wednesday, August 29, 1888.

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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OSHKOSH SCHOOL.

GEORGE S. ALBEE,

PRESIDENT.

This school, established as third in the State system of Normal Instruction, was formally dedicated to its work, and classes organized, in September, 1871.

The school building, spacious and tasteful in its proportions, is built with careful regard for comfort and convenience. Whatever could be done to gratify and cultivate taste has been observed in the decorations of the rooms, and the adornment of the spacious grounds.

Oshkosh is one of the most conveniently accessible points in the State, since many of the lines of railroad and river steamers intersect at or near the city. The counties containing three-fourths of the population of the State are within six hours' ride.

The healthful and invigorating climate enables the student to endure severe study with comparative ease.

The thoroughly organized school system of the city, together with the extensive and varied manufactures, afford ample opportunity for the practical observation which the student so much needs and rarely obtains.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Post graduate.....	1	Grammar grade.....	84
Fourth year.....	8	Intermediate grade.....	55
Third year.....	8	Primary grade.....	50
Elementary class.....	19		
Second year.....	95	Total	189
First year.....	223		
Special students.....	10		
Preparatory.....	108		
Total	471		
Total enrollment.....		660	

CALENDAR, 1888-89.

First Quarter — Entrance examination, Tuesday, September 4, 1888. School opens Wednesday, September 5, 1888.

Second Quarter — Entrance examination, Monday, November 5, 1888.

Third Quarter — Extra examination Monday, February 1, 1889. School closes April 2.

Fourth Quarter — Entrance examination, Tuesday, April 6. School organized Wednesday, April 7. School year closes June 25.

RIVER FALLS SCHOOL.

W. D. PARKER,

PRESIDENT.

This school was established in 1875 at River Falls, Pierce county, on a branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, twelve miles southeast of Hudson. By railway there is daily communication with Ellsworth, the county seat of Pierce county, and by state tri-weekly with Prescott, at the junction of the St. Croix with the Mississippi river. The valley of the St. Croix is noted for its fertility of soil, picturesque scenery and salubrity of climate. River Falls is situated upon the Kinnickinnick river, at a point where successive and large falls occur in the stream as it passes between high banks, affording extensive natural water power, rapidly being utilized for manufacturing purposes. The natural features, combined with the intelligence, thrift and character of the population, make it an unusually desirable location for a school of this kind.

The school building is large, admirably designed for the purpose of a Normal school, with the reputation of having the most perfect heating and ventilating apparatus of any school building in the State.

The school is organized with normal and preparatory departments, and a model department of three grades. Extensive illustrative apparatus, literary societies, and text, reference and miscellaneous book libraries, together with professional instruction, and practice teaching under careful supervision, combine to confer rare facilities for successfully prosecuting the work of a training school for teachers.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT, 1888-89.

Normal	107
Preparatory	46
Grammar	28
Intermediate	31
Primary	50
Total enrollment	222

CALENDAR, 1888-89.

First term, 1888, from August 20 to December 21.

Second term, 1889, from January 7 to March 22.

Third term, 1889, from April 1 to June 14.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE SCHOOL.

J. J. MAPEL,

PRESIDENT.

The Wisconsin State Normal School located in Milwaukee was authorized by an act of the legislature passed in 1880. The grounds and building, provided by the city of Milwaukee at an expense of fifty-three thousand dollars, were presented to the state in May, 1885, and were accepted by the Board of Regents June 4th of the same year. The school was formally opened the 14th day of September following. The attendance during the year reached forty-six in the normal and one hundred and twelve in the model school. By action of the Board of Regents, the course of study was fixed for two years, corresponding with the last two years of the full course in other Normal schools, except that the professional work must equal that provided in the four years at other Normal schools. The terms of admission prescribed are:

a. By certificate of having completed the first three years of one of the existing courses of study in the high school at Milwaukee, excepting trigonometry; b, by elementary certificate from any Normal school in Wisconsin; c, by diploma from such free high schools in Wisconsin as have adopted the four years' English and scientific course of study prescribed by the State Superintendent for such schools; d, by examination in the branches in the last mentioned course, except that English history be substituted for Theory and Art of Teaching.

Credit is given for the work done in colleges or State University, provided on examination the applicant is found qualified to undertake the strictly professional work of the school. The character of the work done is such as to offer special aid to teachers who desire to review the common branches, or to study the theories and the philosophy of education.

There is no preparatory department connected with the school, nor can persons here obtain what is called the *elementary* training of other Normal schools. In establishing this school it was thought such training could be obtained in the high schools of the state; and, in cutting off the elementary course now existing in the other normal schools, it was the intention to encourage the high schools to prepare for the Normal schools and at the same time to emphasize the importance of sound academic training before beginning professional work.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

Normal	58
Grammar	66
Intermediate	45
Primary	51
Total enrollment	215

CALENDAR, 1888-89.

FIRST SEMESTER.—Entrance examination, Tuesday, September 4, 1888. School organized Wednesday, September 5. Holiday vacation begins Friday, December 21. Session resumed Wednesday, January 2, 1889.

SECOND SEMESTER.—Opens Monday, January 28, 1889. Vacation one week at Easter. Closes with graduating exercises June 18.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

FIRST TERM.—Begins Tuesday, September 4, 1888.

SECOND TERM.—Begins Monday, January 28, 1889.

CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

<i>Term expires April 1, 1889.</i>	
JOHN H. VIVIAN.....	Mineral Point
<i>Term expires April 1, 1890.</i>	
HIRAM H. GILES	Madison
<i>Term expires April 1, 1890.</i>	
ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS.....	Milwaukee
<i>Term expires April 1, 1892.</i>	
WILLIAM W. REED.....	Jefferson
<i>Term expires April 1, 1893.</i>	
ANDREW E. ELMORE.....	Ft. Howard

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

- ANDREW E. ELMORE,
PRESIDENT.
- WILLIAM W. REED,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
- ALBERT O. WRIGHT,
SECRETARY.
- JAMES FIELDING,
MESSENGER.

The State Board of Charities and Reform have general supervision of the subjects of insanity, pauperism, crime, and the defective classes. All the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions in Wisconsin whether state, county, municipal or private, and all other methods used to distribute charity are under the general supervision of this board. The general powers of the board over these institutions may be expressed in these words: inspection, recommendation, report. For these purposes they have full power, but changes recommended by them can only be made by the officer or board in charge of the several institutions, or by the legislature.

In the case of the chronic insane, however, the State Board of Charities and Reform possess two additional powers, which give them almost complete control of this subject. One is their power of authorizing county asylums for the chronic insane, and certifying or refusing to certify to the annual bills from counties for their care of chronic insane, according as they have been properly cared for or not. The other is the power of transferring insane, who are improperly treated in any institution to one where they will be well treated. These powers have not been allowed to become a dead letter. There are now

seventeen county asylums for the chronic insane, with a capacity of 1,465, including one just opened.

The State Board of Charities and Reform also have power to condemn jails in certain cases; and all plans for jails, poorhouses and county asylums must be submitted to them.

The board are required by law to visit each of the seventeen county asylums for the chronic insane at least once in every three months, and in many cases do visit them much oftener. They visit each of the seven state institutions, and three semi-state institutions as often as possible; usually several times each year, and each of the forty-eight poorhouses and sixty-seven jails at least once a year. They also visit once a year the forty-six private benevolent institutions. They also visit each year as many as possible of the police stations and lockups in the state, of which there are over one hundred and fifty

NUMBER OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE.

September 30, in each of the following years.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
In State Hospital	487	463	469	537	508	531	507	478
In Northern Hospital	512	564	596	614	622	609	652	609
In Milwaukee Asylum	255	285	320	298	287	324	334	338
In other county asylums .....	.....	197	498	608	780	928	1,193	1,389
Total in hospitals and asylums	1,254	1,509	1,883	2,047	2,197	2,452	2,686	2,814
In poorhouses	385	288	127	97	122	104	34	30
In jails	60	52	25	26	18	16	7	6
Boarded out	74	44	40	68	33	38	23	24
Total not in appropriate institutions	519	384	192	191	173	154	69	60
Total under public care	1,773	1,893	2,075	2,238	2,370	2,610	2,755	2,874

AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY COUNTIES FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE.

COUNTIES.	For year ending Sept. 30, '82.	For year ending Sept. 30, '83.	For year ending Sept. 30, '84.	For year ending Sept. 30, '85.	For year ending Sept. 30, '86.	Total.
Brown.....	\$1,242 42	\$1,962 21	\$2,992 50	\$4,418 83	\$5,807 61	\$16,423 57
Columbia .....	.....	1,650 85	3,580 06	3,952 24	3,920 15	13,103 30
Dane.....	.....	2,953 50	8,762 10	11,548 98	11,497 67	34,762 25
Dodge.....	.....	1,780 71	6,822 27	8,929 55	10,122 03	27,654 56
Fond du Lac . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,482 62	2,482 62
Grant .....	.....	1,885 76	4,678 48	7,302 60	8,928 65	22,795 49
Green .....	.....	1,522 50	2,791 93	2,989 29	3,132 71	10,436 43
Jefferson.....	2,118 70	3,017 14	3,960 21	5,271 15	7,578 42	21,940 62
Manitowoc .....	.....	.....	.....	2,697 00	7,143 35	9,840 35
Rock	2,076 43	3,723 89	6,056 40	6,503 61	6,825 54	25,185 87
Sheboygan.....	923 14	3,290 50	3,845 78	4,851 22	6,474 59	19,375 23
Walworth.....	2,278 36	2,723 79	2,970 42	2,954 57	5,378 72	16,803 86
Winnebago.....	1,798 29	2,205 21	3,133 55	3,678 32	6,302 26	17,177 63
Totals	\$10,430 34	\$26,766 06	\$49,593 70	\$65,197 36	\$85,594 32	\$237,481 73

**AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY COUNTIES FOR CARE OF CHRONIC
INSANE. — Concluded.**

Counties.	Total from Sept. 30, '88, to Sept. 30, '89.	For year ending Sept. 30, '87.	For year ending Sept. 30, '88.	Total.
Brown	\$16,433 37	\$8,368 09	17 94	\$24,809 40
Columbia	13,106 30	4,338 39	38 38	22,070 97
Dodge	34,763 35	10,637 19	16 38	51,540 48
Douglas	27,654 55	10,280 30	30 43	48,064 94
Forest	2,453 38	14,837 54	16 45	17,307 37
Grant	22,715 49	10,943 35	16 05	40,044 89
Green	10,486 43	3,473 07	16 42	17,375 92
Iowa		4,733 43	13 33	16,302 01
Jefferson	21,940 62	3,503 94	15 99	32,410 45
La Crosse			13 94	7,758 94
Manitowish	3,840 35	10,015 13	1 74	20,637 21
Marquette	23,165 87	7,277 86	3 75	39,677 51
Rock		3,310 03	15 35	5,336 38
Shawano	10,375 32	6,530 02	7, 43 27	23,308 61
Walworth	16,203 36	7,412 19	7, 23 31	30,839 85
Winnebago	17,177 63	6,527 31	6, 62 57	30,465 51
Total	\$207,451 78	\$107,163 68	\$122,653 64	\$477,304 10

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER ITS CHARGE.

State Hospital for the Insane.....	Mendota
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Winnebago
State Public School.....	Sparta
School for the Deaf	Delavan
School for the Blind.....	Janesville
Industrial School for Boys.....	Waukesha
State Prison.....	Waupun

MEMBERS.

CHARLES D. PARKER.....	River Falls	<i>Term Expires May 31, 1890.</i>
NICHOLAS SMITH.....	Janesville	<i>Term Expires May 31, 1890.</i>
LEWIS A. PROCTOR	Milwaukee	<i>Term Expires May 31, 1891.</i>
CHARLES LULING	Manitowoc	<i>Term Expires May 31, 1892.</i>
WILLIAM T. PARRY	Portage	<i>Term Expires May 31, 1893.</i>

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

CHARLES LULING,
PRESIDENT.

NICHOLAS SMITH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

DAVID S. COMLY,
SECRETARY.

GUY C. PIERCE,
MESSENGER.

The State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions was established by Chapter 298, of the Laws of 1881, superseding the several local boards of trustees by which these institutions had been governed since their organization. The Board consists of five members, who are appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate, for a term of five years. They are required to devote their entire time to their official duties, and receive each a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and are repaid their actual disbursements made in the discharge of their duties. They also employ a secretary, at a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum. All their salaries and expenses are paid from the appropriations made by the Legislature for the support of the institutions, and are added to and reported as a part of the current expense of their maintenance. The law establishing the Board provides:

Section 7. Said board shall act as commissioners of lunacy, with power to investigate and examine into, with or without expert assistance, the question of the insanity and condition of any person committed or confined in any lunatic hospital or asylum, public or private, or restrained of his liberty by reason of alleged insanity, at any place within this State, and shall take the proper and legal steps for the discharge of any person so committed or restrained, if, in its opinion, such person is not insane, or can be cared for after such discharge without danger to others, and with benefit to such person.

Section 8. Said board shall have power to fully investigate all complaints against any of the institutions above named, or against the official conduct or management thereof; to send for books and papers; summon, compel the attendance of, and swear witnesses; and conduct at any time, thorough investigation into the affairs of any such institution, in such manner as it shall seem best. Any letter, communication or complaint addressed to such Board or any member thereof, by any inmate, employe, or subordinate officer in any of said institutions, shall be forthwith forwarded as addressed, without interference.

therewith, or the breaking of the seal, or the reading thereof by any officer or employe of such institution.

Section 9. The duties of such board shall be : 1. To maintain and govern the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, the Northern Hospital for the Insane, the Wisconsin State Prison, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb ; and such other charitable, reformatory and penal institutions as may hereafter be established or maintained by the state. 2. To carefully supervise and direct the management and affairs of said institutions, and faithfully and diligently promote the objects for which the same have been established. 3. To preserve and care for the buildings, grounds and all property connected with said institutions. 4. To take and hold in trust for the said several institutions any land conveyed or devised, or money or property given or bequeathed, to be applied for any purpose connected therewith, and faithfully to apply the same as directed by the donor, and faithfully to apply all funds, effects and property which may be received for the use of such institutions. 5. To make, on or before October 1, in each year, full and complete inventories and appraisals of all the property of each of said institutions, which inventories and appraisals shall be recorded and shall be so classified as to separately show the amount, kind and value of all real and personal property belonging to such institutions. 6. To make such by-law, rules and regulations, not incompatible with law, as it shall deem convenient or necessary for the government of the said institutions and for its own government, and cause the same to be printed. 7. To visit and carefully inspect each of said institutions as often as once in each month, either by the full board or by some member thereof, and ascertain whether all officers, teachers, servants and employes in such institutions are competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and all inmates thereof properly cared for and governed, and all accounts, account books and vouchers properly kept, and all the business affairs thereof properly conducted.

8. To fix the number of subordinate officers, teachers, servants and employes in each of said institutions, and prescribe the duties and compensation of each, and to employ the same upon the nomination of the respective superintendents and wardens.

9. To promptly remove or discharge any officer, teacher, servant or employe in any of said institutions who shall be guilty of any malfeasance or misbehavior in office, or of neglect or improper discharge of duty. 10. To annually appoint for the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane and for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, for each, a superintendent, one assistant physician, a matron, a steward, and a treasurer ; and for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Industrial School for Boys, for each, a superintendent, a steward, a treasurer, and all necessary teachers ; for the State Prison, a warden, a steward and a treasurer, who shall be the officers of said institutions respectively, and whose duties shall be fixed by said board, except as herein otherwise provided. 11. To maintain and govern the school, prescribe the course of study, and provide the necessary apparatus and means of instruction for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 12. To prescribe and collect such charges as it may think just, for tuition and maintenance of pupils, not entitled to the same free of charge, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 13. To fix the period of the academic year, not less than forty weeks, and prescribe the school terms in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 14. To confer, in its discretion, upon meritorious pupils, such academic and literary degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions, and grant diplomas accordingly, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Section 10. Said board may employ a secretary, who shall be a competent and experienced book-keeper, and such assistant book-keeper or clerk as may be necessary. The secretary shall keep the books, records and accounts of the board, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe. He shall keep a clear, distinct and separate book account with all the several departments of the several institutions, including all items purchased or sold on account thereof, and the products thereof, with an estimate of the value of all such products, in such manner as to always show the relative cost and expenditure on account of each such department, and the income thereof ; and in case the income or profits of any one department shall be made to contribute to the income or support of any other department of any such institution, the same shall be made to appear upon the books of such board.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

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The following tables show the average population, the total and per capita cost for current expenses and the movements of population at the several institutions for the biennial period ending September 30, 1898:

AVERAGE POPULATION AND COST.

Institutions.	Total Cost.		Average Population.		Yearly cost per capita.		Weekly cost per capita.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
State Hospital for the Insane.....	\$95,313 15	\$98,154 63	516	470	\$184 52	\$194 43	\$3 55	\$3 74
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	112,076 03	123,219 02	650	634	172 43	197 51	3 32	3 80
School for the Deaf....	35,515 30	37,609 20	195	206	179 37	182 57	3 46	3 51
School for the Blind....	19,530 53	20,805 41	75	94	266 91	249 45	5 14	4 66
Industrial School for Boys.....	45,563 12	49,104 25	324	350	136 46	138 78	2 03	2 68
State Prison.....	50,335 53	61,073 87	443	441	129 43	138 40	2 55	2 65
State Public School....	11,373 16	20,128 48	57	116	168 86	173 52	3 24	3 34
Total for all institutions.....	\$373,631 89	\$406,655 75	2,296	2,319	\$165 63	\$175 36	\$3 19	\$3 37

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

It appears from these tables that 4,504 different persons were cared for in the several state institutions, for a longer or shorter term during the past two years, and that the cost for each averaged less than \$200, that the daily average number of inmates was 2,304, and the average annual cost for each was \$170.49, the total cost for the two years being \$785,377.57.

Two thousand four hundred and thirty-four persons were treated in the Hospitals for the Insane, of whom 835 fully recovered, and 404 were discharged much improved. In the four schools instruction has been furnished to 1,315 youths, many of whom from physical or other disability, could not be elsewhere taught, and the prison has afforded protection to society by restraining 845 prisoners.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

OFFICERS.

S. B. BUCKMASTER, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

C. E. ARMSTRONG, M. D., E. P. TAYLOR, M. D.,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
STEWARD.

LUDVIG EILERTSEN,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

MISS ELIZABETH WHITEHEAD,
MATRON.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, located at Mendota, near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. Two years later, one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the west side were completed, since which time other additions have been made. The entire length of the hospital building is 560 feet, the center building being 65x120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The traverse wings are 87 feet long. This commodious building is surrounded by ornamental grounds, woods and farming lands, to the extent of 497 acres, and is well adapted for the care of the unfortunates needing its protection. The hospital will now accommodate comfortably 520 patients.

J. Edwards Lee, M. D., was the first medical superintendent, having been elected by the first board of trustees on the 22d of June, 1859, and the furniture and furnishing of the center building and first wing, and arrangements for the reception of patients, were conducted under his supervision.

The second board of trustees, organized April 10, 1860, and on the 22d of May following, appointed John P. Clement, M. D., to supersede Dr. Lee as superintendent, and in June, 1860, Mrs. Mary C. Halliday was appointed matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860.

Dr. Clement resigned January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20, the hospital was in charge of John W. Sawyer, M. D., assistant physician, when A. H. Van Norstrand, M. D., was elected superintendent.

Dr. Van Norstrand resigned June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by A. S. McDill, M. D.

Dr. McDill resigned in October, 1872, and on the 29th of April, 1873, Mark Ranney, M. D., was appointed superintendent, and entered upon his duties July 23.

VIADUCT, NINTHLY EXHAUSTED, BECAME LAME AT THE END, AND ONLY TWO WHEELS WERE LEFT.

(NEAR MADISON.)

(NEAR MADRON.)

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Vol. 12, No. 1, 1917

NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
NEAR OSHKOSH.

Dr. Ranney resigned and was succeeded by A. S. McDill, M. D., in April, 1875. Dr. McDill was removed by death November 12, 1875.

D. F. Boughton, M. D., who had served a number of years as assistant physician in the hospital, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by Dr. McDill's death, and he held that position until July 1, 1881.

Dr. R. M. Wigginton, of Watertown, was chosen his successor by the Board of Supervision, July 1, 1881, and having been elected to be superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, was succeeded by Dr. S. B. Buckmaster, July 1, 1884.

There has been paid from the State Treasury, up to October 1, 1888, for real estate buildings, improvements, repairs, and current expenses of the hospital, in all the sum of \$3,898,568.02.

Whole number of patients admitted since the opening of the hospital July 14, 1860.....		4,901
Discharged recovered	1,877	
Discharged improved	1,110	
Discharged unimproved.....	1,272	
Discharged not insane.....	4	
Died	660	
Under treatment September 30, 1888.....	478	
		<u>4,901</u>

The average number of patients in the hospital the past year has been 479, as against 516 the previous year, and the current expenses \$98,154.83, as against \$95,218.15.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES E. BOOTH, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

ADOLPH ROOS, M. D., C. W. MORE, M. D.,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

FRANK E. GROVE,
STEWARD.

HENRY DEHDE,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

MISS KATE HALE,
MATRON.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

In 1870 a law was passed authorizing an additional hospital for the insane. After an examination of several sites in different parts of the State by a commission appointed for that purpose, choice was made of the location offered by the citizens of Oshkosh, consisting of 887 acres of land, about four miles north of the city, on the west shore of Lake Winnebago. The necessary appropriations were made, and the north wing and central building were completed and opened for the admission of patients in 1878. Further appropriations were made from time to time for additional wings, and in 1875 the hospital was completed according to the original design, at a total cost to the State of six hundred and

twenty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. Since that time some additional land has been purchased, the original buildings modified, and others erected. This hospital will now, without crowding suitably accommodate 650 patients.

In December, 1873, Dr. Walter Kempster, of Utica, New York, was elected superintendent and continued to act as such by successive re-elections, until the close of the term ending July 1, 1884, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. M. Wiggington, who had had several years experience as assistant and superintendent at the State Hospital for the Insane, near Madison. Upon the close of the official year, July 1, 1887, Dr. Walter Kempster was again elected superintendent, but, after serving three months, he resigned the position, and Dr. Charles E. Booth, of Elroy, Wis., was elected his successor.

There has been paid from the State treasury up to October 1, 1888, for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses of the hospital, in all the sum of \$2,808,865.35.

Whole number of patients admitted since the opening of the hospital, April 21, 1873	3,843
Discharged recovered	870
Discharged improved	1,070
Discharged unimproved	636
Discharged not insane	12
Died	645
Under treatment September 30, 1888	610
	<u>3,843</u>

The average number of patients in the hospital the past year has been 634 as against 650 the previous year. and the current expenses \$125,219.62 as against \$112,076.02.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

OFFICERS.

JOHN W. SWILER, A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

EDGAR D. FISKE,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

Miss SARAH D. GIBSON,
MATRON.

S. B. O'NEAL,
BOY'S SUPERVISOR.

Mrs. ELLEN L. McLEAN,
GIRL'S SUPERVISOR AND ASSISTANT MATRON.

Miss EMILY EDDY, Miss ALLIE I. HOBART, Miss ELSIE M. STEINKE,
TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION.

Miss EVA L. CUTLER,
TEACHER OF PAINTING, DRAWING AND PENMANSHIP.

W. A. COCHRANE,	W. F. GRAY,	Miss ELIZABETH BRIGHT,
B. F. BENSTED,	WARREN ROBINSON,	Mrs. ELEANOR McCOY,
JAMES J. MURPHY,	Mrs. MARY H. FISKE,	Miss ANNE M. GRAY,
	Miss IVA C. PEARCE,	
TEACHERS LITERARY DEPARTMENT.		

JOHN BEAMSLEY,
FOREMAN SHOE SHOP.

DANIEL E. LEE,
FOREMAN OF CABINET SHOP.

CHARLES E. BADGER,
FOREMAN OF PRINTING OFFICE.

GEORGE BAKER,
FOREMAN OF BAKERY.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

This institution is located at Delavan, Walworth county, on the Southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, sixty miles from Milwaukee. The land first occupied, comprising 11 46-100 acres, was donated by Hon. F. K. Phoenix, one of the first trustees, but the original boundaries have since been enlarged by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The main building was burned to the ground on the 16th of September, 1879; but during the year 1880 four new buildings were erected, and with the increased facilities provided, 250 children may be well cared for.

The new buildings are a school house, boys' dormitory, dining room and chapel, with a main or administration building. These buildings are plain, neat, substantial structures and well fitted for the uses intended.

The institution was originally a private school for the deaf, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1852, and it is now maintained by the State of Wisconsin for the education of those children within her borders who, on account of deafness, are unable to receive instruction in the common schools. It has three departments:

First — The school, in which the pupils are taught writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, natural science and drawing. Instruction in lip-reading and oral speech is given to semi-mutes and capable congenital mutes.

Second — The shops, where the pupils are taught printing, cabinet-making and shoe-making.

Third—The domestic department, in which they discharge various household duties, and learn baking and sewing.

The law provides that all deaf and dumb residents of this state, of proper age and suitable capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught free of charge. The regular course of instruction occupies about eight years. The latest and most popular text-books, globes, maps, charts, etc.,—so far as they are adapted to deaf-mute instruction,—are employed. Articulation and lip-reading are taught by ladies of skill and experience with very gratifying results.

The day is divided into hours for labor, study, and recreation, with the design of securing habits of industry and of promoting health as well as intellectual and moral development. No leave of absence is granted during the term, except in cases of sickness or extreme necessity.

Deaf mutes of Wisconsin, of proper age, are admitted to the privileges of the institution free of charge, being furnished tuition, books, board and washing. Friends are required to pay traveling and incidental expenses, and to provide clothing, a sufficient supply of which should be furnished at the beginning of the school year, or sent by express as needed.

Candidates for admission should not be under eight or more than twenty years of age, of sound moral principles and good physical health. Imbecile, idiotic or feeble-minded children are not received.

The annual session begins the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty weeks.

The Summer vacation extends from June to September. Pupils are sent home promptly at the close of the term, accompanied to prominent railroad points by messengers from the institution.

There has been paid from the State Treasury, up to October 1, 1888, for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses of the school, in all the sum of \$1,110,692.47.

The whole number of pupils under instruction from the opening of the school in 1852, is 898, of whom 192 were in attendance September 30, 1888.

The average number of pupils the past year was 206, as against 196 the previous year; and the current expenses \$37,609.29, as against \$35,515.20.

QUESTIONS FOR THE BLIND, JAMESVILLE.



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. SARAH C. LITTLE, A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

MISS LIZZIE J. CURTISS.
MATRON.

Miss S. AUGUSTA WATSON, **FRED. B. MAXWELL,**
Miss EMMA M. WILLIAMS, **Miss CLARA Y. MORSE (Kindergartner).**
TEACHERS IN LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. J. H. JONES, **Miss OTELIA G. RUSTAD,**
TEACHERS IN MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss ANGIE B. McKIBBEN, **Mrs. ELLEN HANSON,**
JOSEPH PRESTON,
TEACHERS IN INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

This is the first charitable institution established by the State. A school for the blind had been opened at Janesville, in the latter part of 1849, which received its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. At the next session of the Legislature it was adopted by the State, by an act approved February 9, 1850. On October 7, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils under the direction of the board of trustees appointed by the Governor. It occupied rented rooms until June 1, 1852, when it was removed to a building erected for its use at a cost of about \$3,000. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners, and now forms a part of the grounds, forty acres in extent, belonging to the institution. This building was so arranged as to admit of becoming the wing of a larger one, which was commenced in 1854 and fully completed in 1859. In 1864-5, a brick building was erected for a shop and other purposes. The foundation of the wing first built proved defective, and in 1867 that portion of the building had to be taken down. The next year work was begun on an extension which should replace the demolished portion and afford room for the growth of the school. That was completed in 1870, and the value of the buildings, grounds and personal property belonging to the institution were estimated at \$182,000. On the 18th of April, 1874, the building was destroyed by fire, and at the ensuing session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$56,000 was made for the erection of a wing of a new building on the old site, but on a somewhat different plan; and in 1876 a further appropriation of \$90,000 was made for rebuilding the main structure.

The school was not allowed to close on account of the fire. Suitable accommodations were procured for the pupils by the board of trustees in the city of Janesville, where at some disadvantage, the work of the Institution was carried on until January 1, 1876, when the wing of the new building was ready for occupancy. The main structure has since been completed. It is designed to accommodate one hundred pupils, the same number as the building destroyed in 1874. The exterior is plainer than in the former structure, but a considerable sum has been expended in fire-proofing and in laying solid foundations under the main building. It is now believed to be practically fire-proof.

The object of the Institution as declared by law is, "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. In occasional instances others have been admitted. Tuition and board during the

school year are furnished by the state without charge, but parents and guardians are expected to provide clothing, traveling expenses, and a home during the summer vacation. The school year commences on the second Wednesday in September and continues forty weeks.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in the common schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of support. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later the third department was opened, in which, weaving, seating cane-bottomed chairs, sewing, knitting, and various kinds of fancy work are systematically taught. The "Kindergarten" was established in 1883 and proves a most valuable adjunct to all the departments.

The care exercised over the pupils of this Institution, looks closely to their physical and moral well-being, and the details of the discipline are only such as are consistent with and will further this purpose; while the instruction is systematic and thorough, as the character and scholarship of those who have completed the prescribed course of study abundantly attest.

There has been paid from the state treasury up to October 1, 1888, for real estate, building, improvements, repairs and current expenses of the school, in all the sum of \$874,840.78.

The whole number of pupils under instruction from the opening of the school, October 7, 1880, is 419, of whom 85 were in attendance September 30, 1888.

The average number of pupils the past year was 84 as against 78 the previous year, and the current expenses \$20,865.41, as against \$19,630.52.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM H. SLEEP,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

MARTIN MADSON,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

EPHRAIM DIXON,
PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

S. P. GILMORE,
LEON WARD,
J. E. SUTTON,

MISS GERTRUDE BUSH,
MISS HANNAH KINGS,
MRS. A. E. MCILROY.

TEACHERS LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A. C. GOYETTE,
Foreman Shoe Shop.

D. G. WOODWARD,
Foreman Tailor Shop.

JOSEPH HAM,
Foreman Bakery.

EDWARD JAMES,
Foreman Carpenter Shop.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depots in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county.

It was organized as a house of refuge, and opened in 1860. The name was afterward changed to "State Reform School," and again to "Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys," its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive sight to the traveling public, and furnishing good evidence of the parental care of the State authorities for the juvenile wards within its borders.

The buildings include a main central edifice, three stories high, used for the residence of the superintendent's family, office, chapel, school rooms, reading room and library, officers' kitchen, dining and lodging rooms, furnace room and cellar.

On the east of the main central building are three family buildings, three stories high, each with a dining hall, play room, bath room, dressing room, hospital room, officers' rooms, dormitory and store room.

On the west of the main central building are four family buildings like those on the east in all respects, with the exception of the building at the west end of this line, which is a wooden building with a stone basement.

In the rear of this line of buildings is the shop building, 38x258 feet, three stories high, which embraces boot factory, sock and knitting factory, tailor shop, carpenter shop, engine room, laundry and steam drying room, bath rooms, store, store rooms, bakery and cellar; the correction house, 44x80 feet (intended for the most refractory boys), and a double family building 38x117 feet for the accommodation of two families of boys, 50 each.

There is on the farm, which consists of 377 acres of land, a comfortable house, a stone carriage and horse barn, two stories high, built in the most substantial manner, two convenient wooden barns, with sheds for cattle, wagons and farm machinery, and cellars for roots.

The total amount paid from the State Treasury up to October 1, 1888, for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses, is \$1,248,903.79.

The whole number of commitments since the opening of the school, August 3, 1860, is 2,659, of whom 376 were present September 30, 1888.

The average number of boys during the past year was 359, as against 334 the previous year, and the current expenses were \$49,104.25 as against \$45,583.12.

STATE PRISON.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. CARTER,
WARDEN AND STEWARD.

A. A. LOPEZ,
DEPUTY WARDEN.

JACOB FUSS,
CLERK.

REV. VICTOR KUTCHIN, M. D.,
CHAPLAIN AND PHYSICIAN.

REV. E. ALLEN,
CHAPLAIN, CATHOLIC.

MISS PHOEBE C. GRIDER,
MATRON.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

The State Prison was located in Waupun in July, 1851, by Messrs. John Bullen, John Taylor and A. W. Worth, who were appointed commissioners to determine such location under a law enacted that year. A contract was at once entered into for the construction of a temporary prison; in 1853 the contract was let for the mason work upon the south wing of the prison; and additions have been made from time to time since that date.

From March 28, 1853, to January 4, 1874, the office of State Prison Commissioner was an elective office, the Commissioner having full control of the management of the prison.

From January 4, 1874, to June 1, 1881, the management was in the hands of three directors appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. In place of a Commissioner, the directors appointed a Warden, who had charge and custody of the prison, to serve three years.

In June, 1881, the management of the prison was placed in the hands of the State Board of Supervision, who have continued the control and custody as established by the directors.

The warden, steward and treasurer are appointed by the State Board of Supervision annually. All other officers are appointed by the board from time to time, as vacancies occur upon the nomination of the warden.

The convict labor was leased to M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, for five years from January 1, 1873, and the contract was renewed with that firm for five years beginning with January 1, 1883, at the rate of fifty cents per day for ten hours. Upon the expiration of the contract at the close of the year 1887, the contractors, by consent of the Board of Supervision, continued to employ the prisoners for several months, when the contract was renewed for five years, without change of terms. Manufacture on the part of the state was therefore discontinued on January 1, 1873. The prisoners' earnings for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were \$50,280.98, and for the last year \$48,906.98.

The grounds about the buildings embrace 24 acres, and a farm of 112 acres, about a mile distant was added in 1885. The buildings comprise the center, 85x90 feet, occupied for offices, warden's apartments, dining and lodging rooms for officers, kitchens, bakery, etc. The two wings, 50x200 feet each, containing 504 cells, the deputy warden's residence and female prison with 86 cells, a work-shop 54x375 feet, two stories high, bath house, blacksmith and carpenter shop, barn, etc.

The total amount paid from the state treasury for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses is \$1,147,655.49.

The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the prison is 4,471. The number in confinement September 30, 1888, was 438—424 males and 14 females. The average number of prisoners during the past year was 441, as against 448 the preceding year, and the current expenses were (inclusive of prisoners' earnings) \$61,073.87, as against

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPRY.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Prisons

**STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN,
SPARTA.**

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

OFFICERS.

ROBERT T. ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

ALLEN RUSK,
ASSISTANT STEWARD AND STATE AGENT.

FRED. W. BOEHMER,
CLERK.

MRS. MAGGIE A. ROBERTS,
MISS ANGIE L. FANNING,
MISS NETTIE AUSTIN,

MRS. JULIA A. TALLMAN,
MISS EMILY L. WILLIAMS,
MRS. FANNIE M. WALKER,

MATRONS.

MISS ELIZA HAUGHTON,
MISS ETTA KILLMER,
MISS LIBBIE B. HOEL,

MISS STELLA RICHARDS,
MRS. LOTTIE C. SYMONS,
MISS ALICE M. SAWYER,

TEACHERS.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

Chapter 377, laws of 1883, made it the duty of the Board of Supervision, by and with the consent of the Governor, to select a suitable site and erect thereon buildings for a State school or temporary home for dependent and neglected children — such institution to be known as the "State Public School." Soon after the enactment of this law, the Board advertised for proposals for furnishing a site for this institution, and received responses from Stevens Point, Waupaca, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Ripon, New Lisbon, Sparta, and La Crosse. Subsequently the Board visited all these places, inspected the sites proposed and canvassed the advantages of each locality, and, finally, with the approval of the Governor, selected Sparta as the locality for the school, accepting an offer of a tract of land embracing 164.6 acres as the site. This land lies in one regular body on the northeast of the city, being partly within its limits, having the La Crosse river for its eastern boundary, and one of the city streets as its western line. The location is in all respects a healthful one, possesses many attractions in itself, and commands a view of one of the finest landscapes in the state.

During the year 1886, three cottages were erected and equipped in accordance with the provisions of the law, two of them of solid brick, two stories and an attic in height, with stone basement and capable of accommodating one hundred pupils. The third cottage, a frame structure, veneered with brick, two stories and an attic above a stone basement, was devoted at first to the uses of the superintendent and his family, but subsequently to the accommodation of the young children, of whom it affords room for thirty.

The institution was opened for the reception of pupils on the 18th of November, 1886, with Robert T. Roberts as superintendent. It soon became apparent, from the rapidity with which commitments were made, that more room must be provided before the full benefits of the institution could be realized. Accordingly the legislature of 1887 made provisions for the erection of a central building, two cottages and such other structures as it should deem necessary. The Board of Supervision, during that year, had erected the buildings named, and in addition thereto a boiler and engine house and laundry and a barn. The central building is of brick, three stories in height upon a stone basement, and furnishes room for the superintendent and his family and employes, a general kitchen and large dining room, an assembly room and offices. The cottages are of brick, two stories and an attic in height, with a stone basement, and furnish accommodations for sixty pupils each. There is also a school room in each of the five cottages, which is provided with the appliances necessary for approved primary instruction.

The primary object of the institution is to furnish a temporary home for dependent and neglected children until suitable homes can be found for them in good families. While they remain in the institution they are instructed in the elementary branches of an English education.

From the establishment of the institution up to September 30th, 1899, there had been expended for site, permanent improvements and equipments the sum of \$95,000, and for current expenses \$47,303 28.

The whole number of pupils admitted up to September 30th, 1899, was 301; the average number in the school for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1897, was 67, and for the fiscal year ending with September last, the average number was 118. At the last named date 102 children had been placed in homes, of whom 33 were indentured and the remaining 19 were on trial.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

PRESIDENT,

Mrs. M. E. B. LYND.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Mrs. A. J. AIKENS,

Mrs. C. J. RUSSELL,

Mrs. WILLARD MERRILL.

TREASURER,

Mrs. W. S. CANDLER.

SECRETARY,

Miss CHRISTINE DOIG.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT,

Miss H. C. HUNT.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT,

Miss S. E. PIERCE.

TEACHERS,

Mrs. LAURA E. BROWN,

Miss KATE JEARDEAU,

Miss EVA I. JEARDEAU.

INDERGAARTEN,

Miss MARTHA A. SPIKER.

Miss L. M. HAK.

ACTING STEWARD,

J. R. LOVE.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls is located in Milwaukee, on Lake Avenue, in that part of the city known as North Point. It is capable of accommodating 160 inmates.

The subjects are:

1. Unusually inclined girls under 15, and boys under 10 years of age.
2. Stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey their proper guardians.
3. Idle, vagrants and beggars.

4. Found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and crime.

5. Under the above ages who have committed any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment in adult offenders.

The school was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-governing board of managers. It is incorporated and employed by the State for the maintenance, discipline and instruction of the aforementioned children. In default of a guardian, and efficient guardianship they are treated as minors and wards of the State, and are committed to the guardianship of this board of ladies during minority.

The present statute provides that for each girl so committed, the county from which such commitment is made shall pay not more than two dollars and fifty cents per week.

It is designed to be in no sense a penal institution, but it is a reformatory for the older, a temporary place of detention and instruction for the younger. Its objects are detention and reformation.

The school was organized under the act of 1875, and has received from the Legislature, in 1878, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1887, sums amounting to \$60,000 for buildings, improvements, stock and furnishings. The city of Milwaukee has also given for its use a tract of over eight acres of land, the State holding the title to this property.

The buildings, as completed by the successive appropriations, afford in all the requisites for distinct family life, three separate dwellings, designated as the Main Home, the Children's Home and the Cottage, and include a kindergarten room, two infirmaries, a laundry and three large school-rooms. The Children's Home takes boys and girls under eleven years of age; the Main Home, the girls from eleven upwards, dividing them into four distinct classes, according to age and morals, with fair facilities for suitable separation and instruction; and the Cottage is an additional and entirely separate building for proper restraint and influence over the older and more depraved.

On leaving the school, children are either returned to former homes or relatives, or given by adoption or indenture to the care of well-recommended families. Boys are transferred to the State Industrial School for Boys, if unfit for homes in families, when of unsuitable age to remain longer in the school.

Number in school October 1, 1887.....	203
Number since received, including returns.....	106
	<hr/>
Number under care during year	309
Dismissed during year.....	122
	<hr/>
Remaining September 30, 1888.....	187
	<hr/>
Transferred to State Public School, Sparta.....	26
Transferred to Industrial School, Waukesha.....	1
Died	1
	<hr/>
Committed to school and supported by counties.	70
Received and supported by private authority.....	9
	<hr/>
Cash on hand October 1, 1887.....	\$3,512 10
Received during year... ..	24,793 57
	<hr/>
Total funds.....	\$28,305 67
Expended during the year	22,869 83
On hand September 30, 1888.....	5,435 84
	<hr/>
	\$28,305 67
	<hr/>

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

MANAGERS:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; THE CHIEF JUSTICE; THE SECRETARY OF WAR—Ex-Officiis.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, President, Hartford, Connecticut.
 COLONEL LEONARD A. HARRIS, 1st Vice-President, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 GENERAL JOHN A. MARTIN, 2d Vice-President, Atchison, Kansas.
 GENERAL MARTIN T. McMAHON, Secretary, 93 Nassau Street, New York City.
 GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK, Danville, Illinois.
 GENERAL THOMAS W. HYDE, Bath, Maine.
 GENERAL JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
 CAPTAIN JOHN L. MITCHELL, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 GENERAL WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Camden, New Jersey.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

GENERAL JACOB SHARPE, Governor.
 GENERAL T. C. MOORE, Secretary and Treasurer.
 DOCTOR S. J. F. MILLER, Surgeon.

The building of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located near Milwaukee, December 7, 1866, is called the Northwestern branch of that National Institution. The Central Home is located at Dayton, Ohio. Other branches are located at Augusta, Maine, Hampton, Virginia, and Leavenworth, Kansas. The whole are under the same board of managers.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH

is beautifully situated, three miles from the city of Milwaukee. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 1,000 inmates. In addition to this building which contains the main halls, eating apartment, offices, dormitory and engine room, are shops, granaries, stables and other out-buildings. The Home farm contains 410 acres, of which over one-half is cultivated. The remainder is a wooded park, traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating. The main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad runs through the farm, and the track of the northern division passes beside it.

WHO ARE ADMITTED AND HOW.

Soldiers who were disabled in the service of the United States in the war of the rebellion, the Mexican war, or the war of 1812, and have been honorably discharged, are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home.

Admission is procured on a certificate, of which blank forms are furnished to every applicant, setting forth his enlistment, with date, rank, place of muster, and the company, regiment or other organization to which he belonged, and the date and cause of discharge; and whether he is receiving a pension. His identity is set forth in the same certificate, and a surgeon's statement of his disability and its nature.

These certificates in blank, with full directions for filling them out, may be procured by applying therefor, either in person, or by mail, to Gen. Jacob Sharpe, Milwaukee, the governor of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers.

Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and public or private hospitals throughout the country, having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address the governor of the home, by which the necessary blanks and instructions will be sent by return mail. On the application and certificate thus made out, an order for the admission of the disabled soldier is issued, and an order for free transportation by railroad to the home is furnished.

LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.

Such inmates as are able to do so, have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the home farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from \$6 to \$15 a month, averaging, all around, about 40 cents per day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced are boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tinsmithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas-fitting, printing, book-binding and harness-making. Farming is largely carried on, and some of the finest products exhibited at the state fairs have been from the fields and gardens cultivated by the soldiers. All the labor of the institution, including care of the building, repairs which are found necessary, and farming operations is done by the inmates.

The institution has an excellent library of over 4,500 volumes contributed by friends of the soldiers in various parts of the country. The reading room contains newspapers and magazines, all of which are in constant use and requisition by the inmates.

This institution is not a public charity, and the disabled soldiers of the country should understand it. They do not place themselves in the list of paupers by becoming inmates of the home.

PART VII.

THE JUDICIARY.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE SOCIETIES, ETC.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—MELVILLE W. FULLER, of Illinois, appointed 1888.

<i>Associate Justice</i> —Samuel F. Miller, Ia. 1862	<i>App.</i>	<i>Associate Justice</i> —Stanley Matthews, O. 1881	<i>App.</i>
<i>Associate Justice</i> —Stephen J. Field, Cal. 1863		<i>Associate Justice</i> —Horace Gray, Mass. 1881	
<i>Associate Justice</i> —Jos. P. Bradley, N. J. 1870		<i>Associate Justice</i> —Sam. Blatchford, N. Y. 1882	
<i>Associate Justice</i> —John M. Harlan, Ky. 1877		<i>Associate Justice</i> —L. Q. C. Lamar, Miss. 1888	

Reporter of the Supreme Court—J. C. Bancroft Davis, N. Y.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—J. H. McKenney, D. C.

Marshal—T. M. Wright, Kentucky.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is \$10,500; of the Associate Justices, \$10,000 each; of the Reporter, \$5,700; of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, \$5,000, and of Marshal, \$3,000.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Salaries of Circuit Judges, \$6,000.)

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. —Mr. Justice Gray, Boston, Mass. Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. <i>Circuit Judge</i> —LeB. B. Colt, Bristol, R. I., July 5, 1834.	Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas. <i>Circuit Judge</i> —Don A. Pardee, New Orleans, La., May 18, 1881.
SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. —Mr. Justice Blatchford, New York City. Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. <i>Circuit Judge</i> —Wm. J. Wallace, Syracuse, N. Y., April 6, 1882.	SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. —Mr. Justice Matthews, Cincinnati, O. Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. <i>Circuit Judge</i> —H. E. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1877.
THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. —Mr. Justice Bradley, Newark, N. J. Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. <i>Circuit Judge</i> —Wm. McKennan, Washington, Pa., Dec. 22, 1878.	SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. —Mr. Justice Harlan, Chicago, Ill. Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. <i>Circuit Judge</i> —Walter Q. Gresham, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9, 1884.
FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. —Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, Washington, D. C. Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. <i>Circuit Judge</i> —Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Md., July 18, 1870.	EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. —Mr. Justice Miller, Keokuk, Iowa. Districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado. <i>Circuit Judge</i> —David J. Brewer, Leavenworth, Kas., March 31, 1884.
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. —Mr. Justice Lamar. Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Missis-	NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. —Mr. Justice Field, San Francisco, Cal. Districts of California, Oregon, Nevada. <i>Circuit Judge</i> —Lorenzo Sawyer, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10, 1870.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

(Judge's Salary, \$4,500.)

Chief Justice—William A. Richardson, Massachusetts, 1875.

<i>Judges</i> —Chas C. Nott, New York 1865	Lawrence Weldon, Illinois 1883
Glenn W. Scofield, Pennsylvania 1881	John Davis, District Columbia 1885
<i>Chief Clerk</i> —Archibald Hopkins, Massachusetts, 1878.	

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Salaries.
Alabama, N. D.	John Bruce	Montgomery	
Alabama, S. D.	E. T. Toulin	Mobile	
Arkansas, E. D.	H. C. Caldwell	Little Rock	
Arkansas, W. D.	Isaac C. Parker	Fort Smith	
California, N. D.	O. Hoffman	San Francisco	
California, S. D.	E. M. Ross	Los Angeles	
Colorado	Moses Hallett	Denver	
Connecticut	N. Shipman	Hartford	
Delaware	L. E. Wales	Wilmington	
Florida, N. D.	Thomas S. Little	Jacksonville	
Florida, S. D.	Jas. W. Locke	Key West	
Georgia, N. D.	William T. Newman	Atlanta	
Georgia, S. D.	Emory River	Savannah	
Illinois, N. D.	H. W. Blodgett	Chicago	
Illinois, S. D.	W. J. Allen	Springfield	
Indiana	William A. Woods	Indianapolis	
Iowa, N. D.	Oliver P. Shiras	Dubuque	
Iowa, S. D.	James M. Love	Keokuk	
Kansas	C. G. Foster	Topoka	
Kentucky	John W. Barr	Louisville	
Louisiana, E. D.	E. C. Billings	New Orleans	
Louisiana, W. D.	Aleck Boardman	Shreveport	
Maine	Nathan Webb	Portland	
Maryland	Thos. J. Morris	Baltimore	
Massachusetts	Thomas L. Nelson	Worcester	
Michigan, E. D.	H. B. Brown	Detroit	
Michigan, W. D.	H. F. Severens	Grand Rapids	
Minnesota	R. E. Nelson	St. Paul	
Mississippi	Robert A. Hill	Oxford	
Missouri, E. D.	Amos M. Thayer	St. Louis	
Missouri, W. D.	Arnold Kinkel	Kansas City	
Nebraska	E. S. Dundy	Falls City	
Nevada	Geo. M. Sabia	Carson City	
New Hampshire	Daniel Clark	Manchester	
New Jersey	John T. Nixon	Trenton	
New York, N. D.	Alfred C. Coxe	Utica	
New York, S. D.	Andison Brown	New York City	
New York, E. D.	C. L. Benedict	Brooklyn	
North Carolina, E. D.	A. S. Seymour	New Bern	
North Carolina, W. D.	Robert P. Dick	Greensboro	
Ohio, N. D.	Martin Welker	Toledo	
Ohio, S. D.	Geo. R. Sage	Cincinnati	
Oregon	M. P. Doady	Portland	
Pennsylvania, E. D.	William Butler	Philadelphia	
Pennsylvania, W. D.	M. W. Acheson	Pittsburg	
Rhode Island	G. M. Carpenter	Providence	
South Carolina	C. S. Simonton	Charleston	
Tennessee, E. and W. D.	David M. Key	Chattanooga	
Tennessee, W. D.	E. S. Hammond	Memphis	
Texas, E. D.	C. B. Sabia	Galveston	
Texas, W. D.	E. B. Turner	Austin	
Texas, N. D.	A. P. McCormick	Graham	
Vermont	H. H. Wheeler	Jamaica	
Virginia, E. D.	R. W. Hughes	Northfolk	\$2,500
Virginia, W. D.	John Paul	Harrisonburg	\$2,500
West Virginia	J. J. Jackson	Parkersburg	\$2,500
Wisconsin, E. D.	James G. Jenkins	Milwaukee	\$2,500
Wisconsin, W. D.	Romano Bunn	Madison	\$2,500

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS FOR WISCONSIN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Judge—JAMES G. JENKINS, MILWAUKEE.
District Attorney—W. A. WALKER, MANITOWOC.
Marshal—CONRAD KREZ, SHEBOYGAN.

Terms of Court.

AT MILWAUKEE—First Monday in January and October.
AT OSHKOSH—Second Tuesday in July.
SPECIAL TERM—First Monday in April, at Milwaukee.

Counties Comprising District.

Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Florence, Forest, Fond du Lac,	Green Lake, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette,	Milwaukee, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Shawano,	Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago.
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WESTERN DISTRICT.

Judge—ROMANZO BUNN, MADISON.
District Attorney—A. R. BUSHNELL, LANCASTER.
Assistant District Attorney—WM. H. ROGERS, MADISON.
Marshal—D. C. FULTON, HUDSON.
Deputy Marshal—T. SCOTT ANSLEY, MINERAL POINT.

Terms of Court.

AT MADISON—First Tuesday in December.
AT LA CROSSE—Third Tuesday in September.
AT EAU CLAIRE—First Tuesday in June.

Counties Comprising District.

Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford,	Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau,	La Crosse, La Fayette, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price,	Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Washburn, Wood.
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SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN.

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires.
ORSAMUS COLE.....	Chief Justice.....	\$5,000	Jan., 1893.
WILLIAM PENN LYON.....	Associate Justice.....	5,000	Jan., 1894.
HARLOW S. ORTON.....	Associate Justice.....	5,000	Jan., 1896.
DAVID TAYLOR.....	Associate Justice.....	5,000	Jan., 1896.
JOHN B. CASSODAY.....	Associate Justice.....	5,000	Jan., 1890.

CLARENCE KELLOGG.....	Clerk.	F. J. CRAM	Secretary.
JOHN R. BERRYMAN.....	Librarian.	GEO. E. HOYT	Secretary.
FREDERICK K. CONOVER	Reporter.	C. H. BEYLER	Messenger and Crier.
A. J. VINJE.....	Proof Reader to Reporter.		

Terms of Court at Madison.

JANUARY TERM—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January.
AUGUST TERM—Second Tuesday in August.

WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURTS.

STATEMENT showing the Names and Post-office Address of the Circuit Judges, and Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts in the several Counties in Wisconsin.

Salary of Circuit Judges \$3,600 per annum.

The judge of any circuit may, by an order entered and recorded in the clerk's office, appoint one extra jury term of court, to be holden in any county in his circuit, when he shall deem such term necessary to complete the jury trials in such county during any year, and may cause jurors to be drawn and summoned as for other terms. At such terms the same business may be transacted as at a regular term of such court. In case there is pending in any such county an action of *quo warranto* brought on the relation of the attorney-general or a private person, wherein the defendant is or shall be charged with usurping any county office, or unlawfully withholding the same from the person entitled thereto, and an issue is formed in such action, sixty days or more before the time for holding the next ensuing regular term of court for said county, the judge shall appoint an extra term, and cause jurors to be drawn and summoned in the manner aforesaid for the trial of such action and for the transaction of such other business as the order may direct. Such order shall so provide that said term shall commence within thirty days after the entry of the same. At any term where any action of *quo warranto* shall be for trial, it shall take precedence of all other actions.— Chapter 141, Laws of 1883.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—JOHN B. WINSLOW, RACINE.

Term expires the first Monday of January, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAW.
Walworth	2d Monday in February 2d Monday in June 2d Monday in September	Elkhorn	Ch. 82, L. 1879
Racine	2d Monday in March 2d Monday in June 2d Monday in October		
Kenosha	2d Monday in April 1st Monday in August 2d Monday in November		

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms to be held in this circuit in the months of June or August. Each term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—Chapter 82, Laws of 1879.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—D. H. JOHNSON, MILWAUKEE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1894.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAW.
Milwaukee	2d Monday in January 1st Monday in May 4th Monday in June 1st Monday in October	Milwaukee	Sec. 2424, R. S.

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms to be held in this circuit in the month of June. Every term in the circuit shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—Section 2424, Revised Statutes.

THIRD CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—GEO. W. BURNELL, OSHKOSH.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAW.
Calumet.....	1st Monday after 1st Tuesday of April .. } 1st Monday in October	Chilton	Ch.134,L.1885
Green Lake..	2d Monday in January	Dartford	Ch.140,L.1888
	1st Monday in June.....		
Winnebago..	1st Monday in May	Oshkosh.....	Ch.134,L.1885
	1st Monday in December		
	SPECIAL TERMS.		
	1st Tuesday in September and Febru- } ary	Oshkosh.. ...	Ch.134,L.1885

Each of the general terms of the circuit court in each of the counties in the said third judicial circuit of Wisconsin, and the aforesaid special terms in the said county of Winnebago, shall also be and are hereby declared to be special terms of the circuit court in and for the whole of the third judicial circuit of the state of Wisconsin.—*Chapter 134, Laws 1885.*

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—NORMAN S. GILSON, FOND DU LAC.

Term expires first Monday in January, 1893.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAW.
Sheboygan ..	3rd Monday in April..... } 4th Monday in September	Sheboygan	Ch.63,L. 1881
Manitowoc ..	Tuesday after 2d Monday in January ... } Tuesday after 1st Monday in June }	Manitowoc	Ch.63,L. 1881
Kewaunee...	1st Monday in May..... } 3d Monday in October.....	Kewaunee	Ch.63,L. 1881
Fond du Lac.	Tuesday after 1st Monday in March } Tuesday after 2d Monday in November. }	Fond du Lac	Ch.63,L. 1881

Every general term in the counties of Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit, at which any and all business may be done arising or pending in any county of said circuit, which might be done at a general term for the county in which said business arises, or is pending, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury. In the county of Fond du Lac, special terms for the whole circuit shall be held on Tuesday after the third Monday in February, and Tuesday after the first Monday in July, at which special terms and all business may be done arising or pending in any county of said circuit which might be done at a general term for the county in which such business arises or is pending not requiring the intervention of a jury.—*Chapter 63, Laws 1881.*

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — GEORGE CLEMENTSON, LANCASTER.

Term expires First Monday of January, 1895.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAW.
Grant	3d Tuesday in February..... } 2d Tuesday in October..... }	Lancaster	Ch. 402, L. 1887
Iowa	4th Tuesday in March..... } Last Tuesday in September..... }	Dodgeville.....	Ch. 402, L. 1887
La Fayette.....	3d Tuesday in June..... } 1st Tuesday in December..... }	Darlington	Ch. 402, L. 1887
Richland	2d Tuesday in April..... } 2d Tuesday in September..... }	Richland Center..	Ch. 402, L. 1887
Crawford.....	4th Tuesday in May..... } 2d Tuesday in November..... }	Prairie du Chien..	Ch. 402, L. 1887

Every term in each of said counties shall be a special term for the whole circuit.— Sec. 1, Chap. 402, Laws 1887.

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — ALFRED W. NEWMAN, TREMPLEALEAU.

Term expires First Monday of January, 1895.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAW.
Clark	1st Monday in March..... } 1st Monday in September..... }	Nellisville	Ch. 35, L. 1881
Jackson	3d Monday in March..... } 3d Monday in September..... }	Black River Falls.	Ch. 35, L. 1881
La Crosse	2d Monday in May..... } 2d Monday in November..... }	La Crosse	Ch. 35, L. 1881
Monroe	1st Monday in April..... } 1st Monday in October..... }	Sparta.....	Ch. 35, L. 1881
Trempealeau .	2d Monday in June..... } 2d Monday in December..... }	Whitehall	Ch. 35, L. 1881
Vernon.	4th Monday in April..... } 3d Monday in October..... }	Viroqua	Ch. 35, L. 1881

Every general term in the counties of La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau and Vernon, shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising in any county of the circuit, which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury in cases other than those arising in actions of *quo warranto* and *mandamus* and excepting also, the trial of issues of fact in actions made local by law, and arising in some county other than the one in which such special term shall be held.—See Section 3, Chapter 35, Laws 1881, and Section 1, Chapter 6, Laws 1887.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — CHARLES M. WEBB, GRAND RAPIDS.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES..	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAW.
Lincoln.....	1st Monday in May } Last Monday in October	Merrill.....	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Marathon	3d Monday in March..... } 2d Monday in November	Wausau	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Portage	3d Monday in February..... } 2d Monday in October.....	Stevens Point....	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Waupaca.....	3d Monday in January..... } 2d Monday in June.....	Waupaca.....	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Waushara.....	3d Tuesday in April..... } Last Tuesday in September.....	Wautoma	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Wood	4th Monday in May } 1st Monday in December	Grand Rapids. ..	Ch. 488, L. 1887

Every general term in the Seventh Judicial Circuit shall also be a special term for the whole circuit — *Chapter 3, Laws of 1885.*

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — EGBERT B. BUNDY, MENOMONIE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAW.
Buffalo	4th Monday of February } 4th Monday of October.....	Alma.....	Ch. 135, L. 1885
Dunn	2d Monday of March..... } 2d Monday of September.....	Menomonie.....	Ch. 135, L. 1885
Eau Claire	4th Monday of March..... } 4th Monday of September	Eau Claire.....	Ch. 135, L. 1885
Pepin.....	3d Monday of April.. } 3d Monday of October.....	Durand.....	Ch. 135, L. 1885
Pierce	2d Monday of June..... } 2d Monday of December.....	Ellsworth	Ch. 135, L. 1885
St. Croix.....	2d Monday of May } 2d Monday of November.....	Hudson.....	Ch. 135, L. 1885

I hereby appoint special terms of said court to be held in each year at the times and places hereinafter named, viz.: At Eau Claire, Eau Claire county, on the first Monday of January; at Hudson, St. Croix county, on the third Monday of February; at Menomonie, Dunn county, on the first Monday of July; at River Falls, Pierce county, on the first Monday of September — *Order of Judge Bundy, issued in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 25, Laws 1879.*

Every general term of the eighth judicial circuit shall be a special term for the whole circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising in any county of the circuit which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury in cases other than those arising in actions of *quo warranto* and *mandamus*, and excepting also the trial of issues of fact in actions made local by law arising in some county other than the one in which such special terms shall be held. — *Chapter 202, Laws 1881.*

NINTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — ALVA STEWART, MADISON.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS	WHERE HELD.	LAW.
Adams	3d Tuesday in January 2d Tuesday in June	Friendship.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Columbia.....	2d Tuesday in May..... 2d Tuesday in December.....	Portage.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Dane	Monday after first Tuesday in April. 2d Tuesday in July..... 2d Monday in November.....	Madison.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Juneau	2d Monday in March..... 3d Monday in October.....	Mauston.....	Ch. 206, L. 1879
Sauk	3d Monday in March..... 3d Monday in September.....	Baraboo	Ch. 125, L. 1882
Marquette	Tuesday after 1st Monday in January Tuesday after 3d Monday in June...	Montello.....	Ch. 238, L. 1881

Every term in the counties of Dane and Columbia shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. No jury shall be summoned for the term in July for Dane county.— *Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

TENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — GEORGE H. MEYERS, APPLETON.

Term Expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAW.
Florence.....	1st Tuesday in March..... 3d Tuesday in September.....	Florence.....	Ch. 268, L. 1883
Forest	1st Tuesday in April..... 1st Tuesday in October.....	Crandon	Ch. 436, L. 1885
Langlade	3d Tuesday in March..... 1st Tuesday in September.....	Antigo.....	Ch. 134, L. 1885
Outagamie	1st Monday in February (Special)... 2d Monday in October..... 3d Monday in April.....	Appleton	Ch. 268, L. 1883
Shawano	4th Monday in June... 2d Monday in November.....	Shawano	Ch. 134, L. 1885

Each of the general terms of the circuit court of the counties of Outagamie, Langlade and Shawano, and the special term in the county of Outagamie shall also be and are hereby declared to be special terms of the circuit court, in and for the whole of the tenth judicial circuit of Wisconsin.— Ch. 134, L. 1885.

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—R. D. MARSHALL, CHIPPEWA FALLS.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1895.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAW.
Barron	8d Tuesday in April	Barron	Ch. 511, L. 1887
	8d Tuesday in September		
Burnett	8d Tuesday in March	Grantsburg.....	Ch. 511, L. 1887
	2d Tuesday in September.....		
Chippewa	1st Tuesday in May.....	Chippewa Falls ..	Ch. 511, L. 1887
	1st Tuesday in October		
Douglas	2d Tuesday in February	Superior.....	Ch. 511, L. 1887
	8d Tuesday in August.....		
Polk	1st Tuesday in April	Osceola Mills.....	Ch. 511, L. 1887
	1st Tuesday in November.....		
Washburn	1st Tuesday in March.....	Shell Lake.....	Ch. 511, L. 1887
	1st Tuesday in September		

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—JOHN R. BENNETT, JANESVILLE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1895.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAW.
Rock	4th Monday in January.....	Janesville	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	4th Monday in April		
	Wednesday after the first Monday in November.....		
Green	1st Tuesday in March.....	Monroe.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	8d Tuesday in June.....		
	1st Tuesday in October.....		
Jefferson ...	1st Monday in February.....	Jefferson.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in June		
	1st Monday in September		

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms in this circuit appointed to be held in the months of January and June. Every term of this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—Section 2424, Revised Statutes.

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE A. SCOTT SLOAN, BEAVER DAM.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1894.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Dodge	4th Tuesday in September..... 2d Tuesday in February.....	Juneau	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
Ozaukee.....	1st Tuesday in September..... 1st Tuesday in March.....		
Washington .	3d Tuesday in October..... 3d Tuesday in March....	West Bend	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
Waukesha...	1st Tuesday in December..... 4th Tuesday in May	Waukesha.....	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
	4th Tuesday in August (Special).....		
	1st Tuesday in February (Special).....		

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, JR., GREEN BAY.

Term expires first Monday in January, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Brown.....	2d Monday in January, (Special)..... 1st Monday of April. 2d Monday of November.....	Green Bay.....	Ch. 169, L. 1885
Door	1st Tuesday in February..... Tuesday after first Monday in Sept....		
Marinette....	1st Monday of June		
	4th Monday of October	Marinette'.....	Ch. 169, L. 1885
Oconto	3d Monday of May	Oconto	Ch. 169, L. 1885
	1st Monday of October		

Every term in the counties of Brown, Oconto and Marinette, shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—Chapter 169, Laws of 1885.

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—J. K. PARISH, MEDFORD.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1894.

COUNTIES	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Ashland	1st Tuesday in June } 1st Tuesday in December..... }	Ashland	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Bayfield	1st Tuesday in April..... } 1st Tuesday in October..... }	Bayfield	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Oneida	4th Tuesday in April..... } 4th Tuesday in October..... }	Rhineland	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Price	1st Tuesday in May..... } 1st Tuesday in November	Phillips	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Sawyer	8d Tuesday in April } 8d Tuesday in October..... }	Hayward	Cu. 488, L. 1887
Taylor	8d Tuesday in May } 8d Tuesday in November	Medford	Ch. 488, L. 1887

Each and every general term of court in each of said counties shall be special terms for the whole Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and any and all business arising or pending in said circuit or any of the counties thereof, may be done at such special terms which might be done at any general term thereof, except the trial of the issues of fact by jury.— *Section 2, chapter 488, Laws of 1887.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

To March 4, 1899.

PRESIDENT.

GROVER CLEVELAND , of New York	Salary, \$50,000
Private Secretary —Daniel S. Lamont, New York	\$2,500
United States District Marshal , A. A. Wilson (D. C.)	6,000

VICE-PRESIDENT.

.....	Salary, \$25,000
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THE CABINET.

Secretary of State —Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware	Salary, \$3,000
Secretary of Treasury —Chas. B. Fairchild, of New York	8,000
Secretary of War —William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts	8,000
Secretary of Navy —William C. Whitney, of New York	8,000
Secretary of Interior —William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin	8,000
Postmaster General —Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan	8,000
Attorney-General —Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas	8,000

THE DEPARTMENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary —G. L. Rives, New York	Salary, \$4,500
Second Assistant Secretary —A. A. Adeo, D. C.	3,500
Third Assistant Secretary —J. B. Moore, Delaware	3,500
Chief Clerk —J. F. Lee	2,700
Examiner of Claims —Francis Wharton, Pennsylvania	2,500
Chief Bureau Statistics —W. C. Ford, New York	2,100
Chief Diplomatic Bureau —H. S. Everett	2,100
Chief Consular Bureau —F. O. St. Clair, Md.	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Archives and Indexes —John H. Haswell	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Accounts —Francis J. Kieckhefer	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library —Theodore F. Dwight	2,100
Passport Clerk —N. Benedict	1,800

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary —L. H. Maynard, New York	Salary, \$4,500
Secretary —Hugh S. Thompson, South Carolina	4,500
Director of Currency —W. L. Trenholm, South Carolina	5,000
Comptroller —E. B. Youmans, New York	2,700
Mint —J. P. Kimball, Pennsylvania	4,500
Bureau of Statistics —W. F. Switzler	3,000
Bureau of Engraving and Printing —E. O. Graves, New York	4,500
Architect —W. A. Freret, Louisiana	4,500
Chief of Coast Survey —F. M. Thorn	8,000
Chief of United States —James W. Hyatt, Connecticut	6,000
Treasurer —J. W. Whelpley, New York	3,500
W. S. Rosecrans , California	4,000
Alexander McCue , New York	4,500
Chief Life Saving Service —S. I. Kimball	4,000
Comptroller —M. J. Durham, Kentucky	5,000
Comptroller —S. Butler, Massachusetts	5,000
Comptroller —J. Q. Chenoweth, Texas	2,500
Comptroller —W. A. Day, Illinois	3,500
Comptroller —J. S. Williams, Indiana	3,500
Comptroller —C. M. Shelley, Alabama	3,500

..... vacant by death of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

	Salary.
Fifth Auditor — A. Elckhoff, New York	\$2,600
Sixth Auditor — Daniel McConville, Ohio	3,600
Commissioner of Customs — J. S. McCalmont, Pennsylvania	4,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue — J. S. Miller, West Virginia	6,000
Commissioner of Navigation — Chas. B. Morton, Maine	4,000
Commissioner of Light House Board — V. Adm. S. C. Rowan	
Chief of Appointment Division — Perry C. Smith, New Jersey	2,750
Chief of Warrant Division — W. F. MacLennan, New York	2,750
Chief of Public Moneys Division — Eugene B. Daskam	2,500
Chief of Customs Division — John G. Macgregor	2,700
Chief of Revenue Marine Division — Peter Bonnett	2,500
Chief of Stationery, Printing, and Blanks Division — A. L. Sturtevant	2,500
Chief of Loans and Currency Division — Robert L. Miller	2,500
Chief of Miscellaneous Division — David K. Okie	2,500
Supervising Special Agent — J. A. Jewell	\$8 per day
Government Actuary — E. B. Elliot	2,250

WAR DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Chief Clerk — John Tweedale, Pennsylvania	\$2,500
Adjutant General — Brigadier General R. C. Drum	5,500
Inspector General — Brigadier General A. Baird	5,500
Quartermaster General — Brigadier General S. B. Holabird	5,500
Commissary General — Brigadier General Robert Macfreely	5,500
Surgeon General — Brigadier General John Moore	4,500
Paymaster General — Brigadier General W. B. Rochester	5,500
Chief of Engineers — Brigadier General J. C. Duane	5,500
Chief of Ordnance — Brigadier General S. V. Benet	5,500
Judge Advocate General — Colonel G. N. Lieber	5,500
Chief Signal Officer — Brigadier General A. W. Greeley	5,500

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Chief Clerk — John W. Hogg	\$2,500
Chief Bureau Yards Docks — Captain D. B. Harmony	5,000
Chief Bureau Equipment — Commander W. S. Schley	5,000
Chief Bureau Navigation — Captain J. G. Walker	5,000
Chief Bureau Ordinance — Commander M. Sicard	5,000
Chief Bureau Construction — T. D. Wilson	5,000
Chief Bureau Steam Engineering — C. H. Loring	5,000
Chief Bureau Provisions and Clothing — J. Fulton	5,000
Chief Bureau Medicine — Surgeon General F. M. Gunnell	3,500
Superintendent Nautical Almanac — S. Newcomb, Massachusetts	3,500
Colonel Commanding Marines — C. G. McCawley, Louisiana	4,500
Judge Advocate General — Colonel W. B. Remey	4,500
Hydrographer — Commander J. R. Bartlett	3,000
Superintendent Naval Observatory — Captain R. L. Phythian	5,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Assistant Secretary — H. L. Muldrow, Mississippi	\$4,000
Assistant Secretary — David L. Hawkins	4,000
Chief Clerk — Sidney A. Jonas	2,750
Commissioner Patents — Benton J. Hall, Iowa	5,000
Commissioner Pensions — John C. Black, Illinois	5,000
Commissioner Land Office — S. M. Stocklager, Indiana	4,000
Commissioner Indian Affairs — J. H. Oberly, Illinois	4,000
Commissioner Railroads — J. E. Johnston, Virginia	4,500
Commissioner Education — N. R. H. Dawson	3,000
Commissioner Labor — C. D. Wright, Massachusetts	3,000
Director Geological Survey — John W. Powell, Illinois	6,000
Chief Census Division — James H. Wardle	3,000

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Chief Clerk — Joseph Roy, Wisconsin	2,500
Assistant Attorney General — Edwin E. Bryant, Wisconsin	4,000
Law Clerk — Joseph W. Nichol, Indiana	2,500
Appointment Clerk — E. O. McClure, South Carolina	1,800
Chief Post-office Inspector — W. A. West, Mississippi	3,000
Chief Clerk Division Depredations — J. Maynard	2,000
Topographer — David Enright, Michigan	2,500
First Assistant — Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois	4,000
Chief Clerk — W. Duff, Haynie, Illinois	2,000
Superintendent Free Delivery — J. F. Bates, Iowa	2,100
Second Assistant — A. Leo Knott, Maryland	4,000
Third Assistant — H. R. Harris, Georgia	4,000
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service — W. L. Bancroft, Michigan	3,500
Superintendent Foreign Mails — Nicholas M. Bell, Missouri	3,000
Superintendent Money-Order System — Charles F. Macdonald, Massachusetts	3,500
Superintendent Dead Letter Office — John B. Baird, Georgia	2,500

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

	Salary.
Solicitor General — George A. Jenks.....	\$7,000
Assistant Attorney General — William A. Maury.....	5,000
Assistant Attorney General (Department Interior) — Zach Montgomery.....	5,000
Assistant Attorney General — Robert A. Howard.....	5,000
Assistant Attorney General (Post-office Department) — Edward E. Bryant.....	4,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue (Treasury Department) — Charles Chesley.....	4,500
Solicitor Treasury — Alexander McCue.....	4,500
Examiner of Claims (State Department) — Francis Wharton	5,000
Law Clerk and Examiner of Titles — A. J. Bentley	2,750
General Agent — Frank Strong.....	\$10 per diem.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Country.	Name.	Rank.
HAYTI..	Mr. Stephen Preston.....	E. E. and M. P.
PORTUGAL	Mr. Charles A. Preston.....	Secretary of Legation.
ITALY	Baron de Almeirim.....	Consul, etc.
	Baron de Fava	E. E. and M. P.
	Le Comte Albert de Foresta.....	Secy. of Legation and Charge d'Affaires <i>ad interim</i> .
BELGIUM	Mr. de Bounder de Melsbroeck.....	E. E. and M. P.
GREAT BRITAIN..	Count Gaston d'Arschot.....	Secretary of Legation.
	The Honorable Michael Herbert...	E. E. and M. P.
CHINA	Hon. Henry Edwards.....	Secretary of Legation.
	Mr. Ching Yen Hoon	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. Shu Cheon Pon	First Secretary of Legation.
	Mr. D. W. Bartlett	Secretary of Legation.
AUSTRIA-HUN- GARY	Chevalier Schmit von Tavera.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld	Counselor of Legation.
	Baron Paumgarten	Chancellor of Legation.
MEXICO	Senor Don Matias Romero.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Senor Don Cayetano Romero.....	First Secretary of Legation.
RUSSIA	Mr. Charles de Sturve.....	E. E. and M. P.
FRANCE.....	Mr. Theodore Roustan.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. le Comte Maurice Sala.....	First Secretary.
CHILI.....	Senor Don Emilio C. Veras.....	E. E. and M. P.
SWITZERLAND	Col. Emile Frey	E. E. and M. P.
	Major Karl Closs	Secretary of Legation.
ARGENTINE RE- PUBLIC.....	Senor Don V. G. Quesada.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Senor Don Severo Ygarzabal.....	Secretary of Legation.
HAWAII	Mr. H. A. P. Carter	E. E. and M. P.
GUATAMALA AND HONDURAS	Senor Don Francisco Lainfiesta...	E. E. and M. P.
TURKEY	Mayroyeni Bay	E. E. and M. P.
SPAIN	Senor Don Emilio de Murnaga.....	E. E. and M. P.
PERU	Senor Don J. Federico Elmore.....	E. E. and M. P.
COSTA RICA AND SALVADOR	Senor Don Oswaldo Ygarza.....	Secretary of Legation.
	Senor Pedro Perez Zclodon.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Senor Don Federico Volio.....	Secretary of Legation.
NETHERLANDS ...	Mr. G. de Weckherlin	E. E. and M. P.
ECUADOR.....	Senor Don Antonio Flores.....	E. E. and M. P.
GERMANY	Count von Arco Valley.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Baron von Zeutnitz.....	Secretary of Legation.
U. S. OF COLUMBIA	Senor Don Ricardo Decerra	E. E. and M. P.
JAPAN.....	Mr. F. Mutis Duran	Secretary of Legation.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY	Mr. Jusanmi Riuisch Kuki.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. L. de Reuterskiold.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. Siguard Ibsen	Secretary of Legation.
DENMARK	Mr. P. L. E. de Lovenorn	M. R. and C. G.
URUGUAY	Senor Don Enrique M. Estrazulus.	
	Senor Don Carlos Farini.....	Charge d'Affaires <i>ad in interim</i> .
BRAZIL.....	Senor Jose Ferrieda da Costa.....	Secretary of Legation.
VENEZUELA.....	Senor Jose Antoino Olavarri.....	Charge d'Affaires.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Begins March 4, 1889; ends March 4, 1891.

LEVI P. MORTON, President. Secretary.

SENATORS.	Home Post-office.	Term ends.	SENATORS.	Home Post-office.	Term ends.
ALABAMA.			MISSISSIPPI.		
James L. Pugh, D.....	Eufaula.....	1891	James Z. George, D....	Carrollton	1893
John T. Morgan, D.....	Selma.....	1895	Edward C. Walthall, D..	Grenada.	1895
ARKANSAS.			MISSOURI.		
James K. Jones, D.....	Washington ..	1891	George G. Vest, D.....	Sedalia	1891
James H. Berry, D.....	Bentonville...	1895	Francis M. Cockrell, D..	Warrensburg..	1893
CALIFORNIA.			NEBRASKA.		
Leland Sandford, R.....	San Francisco	1891	Algernon S. Paddock, R..	Beatrice	1893
George Hearst, D.....	San Francisco	1893	Charles F. Manderson, R.	Omaha	1895
COLORADO.			NEVADA.		
Henry M. Teller, R.....	Central City..	1891	John P. Jones, R.....	Gold Hill.....	1891
Edward O. Wolcott, R...	Denver	1895	William M. Stewart, R..	Carson City...	1893
CONNECTICUT.			NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Orville H. Platt, R.....	Meriden	1891	Henry W. Blair, R.....	Plymouth.....	1891
Joseph R. Hawley, R...	Hartford	1893	Wm. E. Chandler, R...	Concord	1895
DELAWARE.			NEW JERSEY.		
George Gray, D.....	Wilmington ..	1893	Rufus Blodgett, D.	Long Branch..	1893
Anthony Higgins, R....	Wilmington ..	1895	John R. McPherson, D..	Trenton	1895
FLORIDA.			NEW YORK.		
Wilkinson Call, D.....	Jacksonville..	1891	William M. Evarts, R..	New York....	1891
Samuel Pasco, D.....	Monticello....	1893	Frank Hiscock, R.....	Syracuse	1893
GEORGIA.			NORTH CAROLINA.		
Joseph E. Brown, D....	Atlanta.....	1891	Zebulon B. Vance, D...	Charlotte.....	1891
Alfred H. Colquitt, D...	Atlanta.....	1895	Matt W. Ransom, D....	Weldon.....	1895
ILLINOIS.			OHIO.		
Charles B. Farwell, R...	Chicago	1891	Henry B. Payne, D.....	Cleveland.....	1891
Shelby M. Cullom, R....	Springfield ...	1895	John Sherman, R.....	Mansfield.....	1893
INDIANA.			OREGON.		
Daniel W. Voorhees, D..	Terre Haute..	1891	John H. Mitchell, R....	Portland	1891
David Turpie, D.....	Indianapolis .	1893	Joseph N. Dolph, R. ..	Portland.....	1895
IOWA.			PENNSYLVANIA.		
William B. Allison, R...	Dubuque.....	1891	J. Donald Cameron, R..	Harrisburg ...	1891
James F. Wilson, R.....	Fairfield	1895	Matthew S. Quay, R....	Beaver.....	1893
KANSAS.			RHODE ISLAND.		
John J. Ingalls, R.....	Atchison.....	1891	Nelson W. Aldrich, R..	Providence ...	1893
Preston B. Plumb, R....	Emporia.....	1895	Jonathan Chace, R.....	Valley Falls ..	1895
KENTUCKY.			SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, D	Versailles....	1891	Wade Hampton, D.	Columbia.....	1891
James B. Beck, D.....	Lexington	1895	Matthew C. Butler, D...	Edgefield	1895
LOUISIANA.			TENNESSEE.		
James B. Eustis, D.....	New Orleans..	1891	William B. Bate, D.....	Nashville	1893
Randall L. Gibson, D....	New Orleans..	1895	Isham G. Harris, D.....	Memphis.....	1895
MAINE.			TEXAS.		
Eugene Hale, R.....	Ellsworth.....	1893	John H. Reagan, D ...	Palestine	1893
William P. Frye, R.	Lewiston	1895	Richard Coke, D.....	Waco	1895
MARYLAND.			VERMONT.		
Ephraim K. Wilson, D..	Snow Hill.....	1891	Justin S. Morrill, R....	Strafford	1891
Arthur P. Gorman, D...	Laurel.....	1893	George F. Edmunds, R..	Burlington....	1893
MASSACHUSETTS.			VIRGINIA.		
Henry L. Dawes, R.....	Pittsfield.....	1893	John Warwick Daniel, D	Lynchburg ...	1893
George F. Hoar, R.....	Worcester	1895	John S. Barbour, D	Alexandria ...	1895
MICHIGAN.			WEST VIRGINIA.		
Francis B. Stockbridge, R	Kalamazoo ...	1893	Charles J. Faulkner, D..	Martinsburgh..	1893
James McMillan, R.....	Detroit	1895	.....D.....	.....	1895
MINNESOTA.			WISCONSIN.		
Cushman K. Davis, R...	St. Paul.....	1893	John C. Spooner, R.....	Hudson.....	1891
W. D. Washburn, R....	Minneapolis ..	1895	Philetus Sawyer, R.....	Oshkosh.....	1893

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans 89
Democrats..... 87

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

List of the representatives, and delegates who will compose the Fifty-first congress. Out of 825 members (168 being a majority), 166 are republicans and 159 are democrats; 204 are members of the 50th congress, 15 were members of the 49th congress, and 106 are new representatives. In the 50th congress there were 158 republicans, 169 democrats, two labor representatives, and two independents. To the list of congressmen is appended the list of delegates from the territories, six republicans and two democrats. They take no part in the voting in the house.

SUMMARY.

States.	Rep.	Dem.	States.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama		8	Missouri	4	10
Arkansas		5	Nebraska	8	
California	4	2	Nevada	1	
Colorado	1		New Hampshire	2	
Connecticut	3	1	New Jersey	4	3
Delaware		1	New York	19	15
Florida		2	North Carolina	3	6
Georgia		10	Ohio	16	5
Illinois	18	7	Oregon	1	
Indiana	3	10	Pennsylvania	21	7
Iowa	10	1	Rhode Island	2	
Kansas	7		South Carolina		7
Kentucky	2	9	Tennessee	3	7
Louisiana	1	5	Texas		11
Maine	4		Vermont	2	
Maryland	2	4	Virginia	2	8
Massachusetts	10	2	West Virginia	2	2
Michigan	9	2	Wisconsin	7	2
Minnesota	5		Total	166	159
Mississippi		7			

Following is the list in detail:

- ALABAMA.

Dist.

1 Richard H. Clark, D.
2 Hilary A. Herbert, D.
3 William C. Oats, D.
4 Lewis W. Turhin, D.
5 James E. Cobb, D.
6 John H. Bankhead, D.
7 William H. Forney, D.
8 Joseph Wheeler, D.

ARKANSAS.

1 William H. Cate, D.
2 C. R. Breckinridge, D.
3 Thomas C. MacRae, D.
4 John H. Rogers, D.
5 Samuel W. Peel, D.

CALIFORNIA.

1 John J. De Haven, R.
2 Marion Biggs, D.
3 Joseph McKenna, R.
4 Wm. W. Morrow, R.
5 Thomas J. Clunie, D.
6 William Vandever, R.

COLORADO.

1 Hosea Townsend, R.

CONNECTICUT.

1 W. E. Simonds, R.
2 W. F. Wilcox, D.
3 Charles A. Russell, R.
4 Frederick Miles, R.

- DELAWARE.

Dist.

1 John B. Penington, D.

FLORIDA.

1 R. H. M. Davidson, D.
2 Robert W. Bullock, D.

GEORGIA.

1 Rufus E. Lester, D.
2 Henry G. Turner, D.
3 Charles F. Crisp, D.
4 Thomas W. Grimes, D.
5 John D. Stewart, D.
6 James H. Blount, D.
7 Judson C. Clements, D.
8 Henry H. Carlton, D.
9 Allen D. Candler, D.
10 George F. Barnes, D.

ILLINOIS.

1 Abner Taylor, R.
2 Frank Lawler, D.
3 William E. Mason, R.
4 George E. Adams, R.
5 Albert J. Hopkins, R.
6 Robert R. Hitt, R.
7 Thos. J. Henderson, R.
8 Charles A. Hill, R.
9 Lewis E. Payson, R.
10 Phillip S. Post, R.
11 William H. Gest, R.
12 Scott Wike, D.
13 Wm. M. Springer, D.
14 J. H. Russell, R.

- ILLINOIS — CON.

Dist.

15 Joseph G. Cannon, R.
16 George W. Fithian, D.
17 Edward Lane, D.
18 William S. Forman, D.
19 R. W. Townshend, D.
20 George W. Smith, R.

INDIANA.

1 William F. Parrott, D.
2 John H. O'Neill, D.
3 Jason B. Brown, D.
4 William S. Holman, D.
5 George W. Cooper, D.
6 Thomas M. Browne, R.
7 William D. Bynum, D.
8 E. V. Brookshire, D.
9 Joseph B. Cheadle, R.
10 William D. Owen, R.
11 A. N. Martin, D.
12 C. A. O. McClellan, D.
13 B. F. Shively, D.

IOWA.

1 John H. Gear, R.
2 Walter I. Hayes, D.
3 D. B. Henderson, R.
4 John H. Sweeney, R.
5 Daniel Kerr, R.
6 John F. Lacy, R.
7 Edwin H. Conger, R.
8 James P. Flick, R.
9 Joseph R. Reed, R.
10 John P. Dolliver, R.
11 Isaac S. Struble, R.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

KANSAS.		MINNESOTA—CON.		NEW YORK—CON.	
Dist.		Dist.		Dist.	
1	Edmund N. Morrill, R.	3	Darius S. Hall, R.	24	David Wilbur, R.
2	Edward H. Funston, R.	4	S. P. Snyder, R.	25	James J. Belden, R.
3	Bishop W. Perkins, R.	5	S. G. Comstock, R.	26	Milton Delano, R.
4	Thomas Ryan, R.			27	N. W. Nutting, R.
5	John A. Anderson, R.		MISSISSIPPI.	28	Thomas S. Flood, R.
6	Erastus J. Turner, R.	1	John M. Allen, D.	29	John Raines, R.
7	Samuel R. Peters, R.	2	James B. Morgan, D.	30	Charles S. Baker, R.
KENTUCKY.		3	Thos. C. Catchings, D.	31	John G. Sawyer, R.
1	William J. Stone, D.	4	Clark Lewis, D.	32	John M. Farquhar, R.
2	William T. Ellis, D.	5	O. L. Anderson, D.	33	John M. Wilkey, D.
3	H. Goodnight, D.	6	Thos. R. Stockdale, D.	34	William G. Laidlaw, R.
4	J. B. Montgomery, D.	7	Charles E. Hooker, D.		
5	Asher G. Caruth, D.		MISSOURI.	1	Thomas G. Skinner, D.
6	John G. Carlisle, D.	1	William H. Hatch, D.	2	Henry P. Cheatham, R.
7	W. P. C. Breckin'ge, D.	2	O. H. Mansur, D.	3	C. W. McClammy, D.
8	James B. McCreary, D.	3	A. M. Dockery, D.	4	Benjamin H. Bunn, D.
9	Thomas H. Paynter, D.	4	James N. Burnes, D.	5	John M. Brower, R.
10	John H. Wilson, R.	5	John C. Tarsney, D.	6	Alfred Rowland, D.
11	H. Frank Finley, R.	6	John T. Heard, D.	7	John S. Henderson, D.
LOUISIANA.		7	R. H. Norton, D.	8	W. H. H. Cowles, D.
1	T. S. Wilkinson, D.	8	F. G. Neidringhaus, R.	9	Hamilton G. Ewart, R.
2	H. D. Coleman, R.	9	Nathan Frank, R.		
3	Edward J. Gay, D.	10	William M. Kinsey, R.		OHIO.
4	N. C. Blanchard, D.	11	Richard P. Bland, D.	1	Benj. Butterworth, R.
5	Charles Boatner, D.	12	William J. Stone, D.	2	John A. Caldwell, R.
6	Sam M. Robertson, D.	13	William H. Wade, R.	3	E. S. Williams, R.
MAINE.		14	James P. Walker, D.	4	Samuel S. Yoder, D.
1	Thomas B. Reed, R.		NEBRASKA.	5	George E. Seney, D.
2	Nelson Dingley, Jr., R.	1	W. J. Connell, R.	6	M. M. Boothman, R.
3	Seth L. Milliken, R.	2	James Laird, R.	7	Henry L. Morey, R.
4	Charles A. Boutelle, R.	3	G. W. E. Dorsey, R.	8	Robert P. Kennedy, R.
MARYLAND.			NEVADA.	9	William C. Cooper, R.
1	Charles H. Gibson, D.	1	Horace F. Bartine, R.	10	William E. Haynes, D.
2	Herman Stump, D.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	11	A. C. Thompson, R.
3	H. Welles Rusk, D.	1	Alonzo Nute, R.	12	Jacob J. Pugsley, R.
4	H. Stockbridge, Jr., R.	2	Orren O. Morre, R.	13	Jos. H. Outhwaite, D.
5	Barnes Compton, D.		NEW JERSEY.	14	Chas. P. Wickham, R.
6	Louis E. McComas, R.	1	O. A. Bergen, R.	15	C. H. Grosvenor, R.
MASSACHUSETTS.		2	James Buchanan, R.	16	James W. Owens, D.
1	Charles S. Randall, R.	3	J. A. Geissenhainer, D.	17	Joseph D. Taylor, R.
2	Eljah A. Morse, R.	4	Samuel Fowler, D.	18	Wm. McKinley, Jr., R.
3	John F. Andrew, D.	5	O. D. Beckwith, R.	19	Ezra B. Taylor, R.
4	Joseph H. O'Neill, D.	6	Herman Lehlbach, R.	20	Martin L. Smyser, R.
5	Nathaniel P. Banks, R.	7	William McAdoo, D.	21	Theo. E. Burton, R.
6	Henry Cabot Lodge, R.		NEW YORK.		
7	William Cogswell, R.	1	James W. Covert, D.		OREGON.
8	Fred T. Greenhalge, R.	2	Felix Campbell, D.	1	Binger Herman, R.
9	John W. Candler, R.	3	William C. Wallace, R.		
10	Joseph H. Walker, R.	4	John M. Clancy, D.		PENNSYLVANIA.
11	Rodney Wallace, R.	5	Thomas F. Magner, D.	1	Henry H. Bingham, R.
12	Francis W. Rockwell, R.	6	Frank T. Fitzgerald, D.	2	Charles O'Neill, R.
MICHIGAN.		7	Edward J. Dunphy, D.	3	Samuel J. Randall, D.
1	J. Logan Chipman, D.	8	John H. McCarthy, D.	4	William D. Kelley, R.
2	Edward P. Allen, R.	9	Samuel S. Cox, D.	5	Alfred C. Harmer, R.
3	James O'Donnell, R.	10	Francis D. Spinola, D.	6	Smed'ly Darlington, R.
4	Julius C. Burrows, R.	11	John Quinn, D.	7	R. M. Yardley, R.
5	Charles E. Belknap, R.	12	Roswell P. Flower, D.	8	William Mutchler, D.
6	Mark S. Brewer, R.	13	Ashbel P. Fitch, D.	9	David B. Brunner, D.
7	Justin R. Whiting, D.	14	W. G. Stahlacker, D.	10	Merriott Brosius, R.
8	Archibald T. Bliss, R.	15	Moses D. Stivers, R.	11	Joseph A. Scranton, R.
9	Byron M. Cutcheon, R.	16	John H. Ketcham, R.	12	E. S. Osborne, R.
10	Frank W. Wheeler, R.	17	Charles M. Knapp, R.	13	James B. Reilly, D.
11	S. M. Stephenson, R.	18	J. A. Quackenbush, R.	14	John W. Rife, R.
MINNESOTA.		19	Charles Tracey, D.	15	Myron B. Wright, R.
1	Mark H. Dunnell, R.	20	John Sanford, R.	16	H. C. McCormick, R.
2	John Lind, R.	21	John H. Moffit, R.	17	Chas. R. Buckalew, D.
		22	Frederick Lansing, R.	18	Louis E. Atkinson, R.
		23	James S. Sherman, R.	19	Levi Maish, D.
				20	Edward Schull, R.
				21	Samuel A. Cragg, R.
				22	John Dalzell, R.
				23	Thomas M. Bayne, R.
				24	J. Warren Ray, R.
				25	Chas. C. Townsend, R.
				26	W. C. Culbertson, R.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—CON.

Dist.
 27 Lewis F. Watson, R.
 28 James A. Kerr, D.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 H. J. Spooner, R.
 2 Warren O. Arnold, R.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1 Samuel Dibble, D.
 2 George D. Tillman, D.
 3 James S. Cothran, D.
 4 William H. Perry, D.
 5 John J. Hemphill, D.
 6 George W. Dargan, D.
 7 William Elliott, D.

TENNESSEE.

1 Alfred A. Taylor, R.
 2 Leonidas C. Houk, R.
 3 H. Clay Evans, R.
 4 Benton McMillan, D.
 5 J. D. Richardson, D.
 6 J. E. Washington, D.
 7 W. C. Whithorne, D.
 8 Benjamin A. Enloe, D.

TENNESSEE—CON.

Dist.
 9 Rice A. Pierce, D.
 10 James Phelan, D.

TEXAS.

1 Charles Stewart, D.
 2 William H. Martin, D.
 2 C. B. Kilgore, D.
 4 David B. Culbertson, D.
 5 Silas Hare, D.
 6 Joseph Abbott, D.
 7 William H. Crain, D.
 8 L. W. Moore, D.
 9 Roger Q. Mills, D.
 10 Joseph D. Sayers, D.
 11 S. W. T. Lanham, D.

VERMONT.

1 John W. Stewart, R.
 2 William W. Grout, R.

VIRGINIA.

1 T. H. Browne, R.
 2 George E. Bowden, R.
 3 George D. Wise, D.

VIRGINIA—CON.

Dist.
 4 Edmund C. Venable, D.
 5 Posey G. Lester, D.
 6 Paul C. Edmunds, D.
 7 Charles T. O'Ferrall, D.
 8 William H. F. Lee, D.
 9 John A. Buchanan, D.
 10 Harry St. G. Tucker, D.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1 John O. Pendleton, D.
 2 William L. Wilson, D.
 3 John H. McGinnis, R.
 4 C. B. Smith, R.

WISCONSIN.

1 Lucien B. Caswell, R.
 2 Charles Barwig, D.
 3 R. M. LaFollette, R.
 4 I. W. Van Schaick, R.
 5 George H. Brickner, D.
 6 Charles B. Clark, R.
 7 Ormsby B. Thomas, R.
 8 Nils P. Haugen, R.
 9 Myron H. McCord, R.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

Arizona — Marcus A. Smith, D.
 Dakota — George A. Matthews, R.
 Idaho — Frederick T. Du Bois, R.
 Montana — Thomas H. Carter, R.
 New Mexico — Antonio Joseph, D.
 Utah — John T. Cain, Mormon, D.
 Washington — John B. Allen, R.
 Wyoming — Joseph M. Carey, D.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF CONGRESS.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—Two Senators from each state \$5,000 each, with mileage (20 cents per mile), stationery (\$125), franking privilege and expenses on committees and special deputations; Secretary, \$4,896; Chief Clerk, \$3,000; 5 Principal Clerks, \$2,592 each; Librarian, \$2,592; Librarian, \$2,220; Assistant Librarian, \$1,800; Chaplain, \$900; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$4,350; 25 Assistant Doorkeepers, from \$1,440 to \$2,592; Postmaster, \$2,100; Assistant Postmaster, \$2,088; Clerks to 25 Committees, \$6 per day; Reporter of Debates and Assistants a total of \$25,000; and many other employes at salaries ranging from \$2.50 per day to \$2,500 per year.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Speaker, \$8,000; Representatives and Delegates, \$5,000, with mileage (20 cents per mile), and stationery (\$125) and franking privilege; Clerk, \$4,500; 5 other Chief Clerks, \$3,000 each; Sergeant-at-arms, \$4,000; Chaplain, \$900; 7 Stenographers and Official Reporters to Committees, \$5,000 each; Clerks to 35 Committees, \$6 per day; Architect of Capitol, \$4,500; Public Printer, \$3,600; numerous other employes at salaries ranging from \$2.50 per day to \$2,500 per year.

UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

(Those appointed by President Cleveland since March 4, 1885, are in Roman. Prior appointees in *Italic*.)

Explanation — E. E. and M. P., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. R., Minister Resident; M. R. and C. G., Minister Resident and Consul General

Argentine Republic....	B. W. Hanna, M. R. & C. G.	Buenos Ayres.	Indiana.....	\$7,500
Austria-Hungary	Alex R. Lawton.....	Vienna	New York..	12,000
Belgium.....	J. G. Parkhurst, M. R.	Brussels	Michigan ...	7,500
Bolivia	S. S. Carlisle, M. R. & C. G.	La Paz	Louisiana ..	5,000
Brazil	T. J. Jarvis, E. E. & M. P. ..	Rio de Janeiro	N. Carolina	12,000
Central America ..	<i>Henry C. Hall</i> , E. E. & M. P.	Guatemala ...	New York..	10,000
Chili	W. R. Roberts, E. E. & M. P.	Santiago	New York..	10,000
China	C. Denby, E. E. & M. P.	Pekin	Indiana.....	12,000
Columbia	Dabney H. Maury.....	Bogota	Virginia .. .	7,500
Corea	H. A. Dinsmore, M. R. & C. G.	Seoul	Arkansas ..	5,000
Denmark.....	R. B. Anderson, M. R. & C. G.	Copenhagen ..	Wisconsin ..	5,000
France	R. M. McLane, E. E. & M. P.	Paris	Maryland...	17,500
Germany	G. H. Pendleton, E. E. & M. P.	Berlin ..	Ohio.....	17,500
Great Britain	E. J. Phelps, E. E. & M. P. ..	London.....	Vermont ...	17,500
Greece	Walker Fearn, M. R. & C. G.	Athens	Louisiana..	6,500
Hawaii.....	G. W. Merrill, M. R.	Honolulu.....	Nevada	7,500
Hayti	J. E. W. Thompson, M. R. & C. G.	Port au Prince	New York..	5,000
Italy	J. B. Stallo, E. E. & M. P. ..	Rome.....	Ohio.....	12,000
Japan.	R. B. Hubbard, E. E. & M. P.	Toiko.....	Texas	12,000
Liberia	E. E. Smith, M. R. & C. G. ..	Monrovia.....	N. Carolina.	5,000
Mexico	E. S. Bragg, E. E. & M. P. ...	Mexico	Wisconsin ..	12,000
Netherlands.....	R. B. Roosevelt, M. R.	The Hague ...	New York..	7,500
Paragua and Uruguay.	J. E. Bacon, Ch. de Affairs.	Montovideo ..	S. Carolina.	5,000
Persia.....	E. S. Pratt, M. R. & C. G. ..	Teheran	Alabama ...	5,000
Peru	C. W. Buck, E. E. & M. P. ..	Lima	Kentucky ..	10,000
Portugal	E. P. C. Lewis, M. R. & C. G.	Lisbon.....	New Jersey	5,000
Russia.....	Lambert Tree, E. E. & M. P.	St. Petersburg	Illinois.....	17,500
Siam	J. T. Childs, M. R. & C. G. ..	Bankok.....	Kansas	5,000
Spain.....	J. L. M. Curry, E. E. & M. P.	Madrid	Virginia	12,000
Sweden and Norway ...	Rufus Magee, M. R.	Stockholm ...	Indiana.....	7,500
Switzerland.	B. Winchester, M. R. & C. G.	Berne	Kentucky ..	5,000
Turkey.....	Oscar Strauss, M. R. & C. G.	Constantinople	New York..	10,000
Venezuela.....	C. L. Scott, M. R. & C. G. ...	Caracas	Alabama. ...	7,500

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Countries.		Countries.	
Austria	James Fenner Lee, Md. \$1,800	Great Britain..	Henry White, Md. \$2,625
Brazil	Saml. T. Williams, Md. 1,800	Italy	C. A. Dougherty, Pa. 1,800
Chili.....	Christ'n M. Siebert, N Y 2,000	Japan.....	F. S. Mansfield..... 2,500
China.....	W. W. Rockhill, Md.... 2,625	Mexico	Thos. B. Connery, N. Y 1,800
France	Henri Vignaud, N. Y... 2,625	Russia	George W. Wurtz, Pa. 2,625
France	Aug. Jay (2d sec.) N. Y 2,000	Spain	Edw. H. Strobel, N. Y. 1,800
Germany.....	Chapman Coleman, Ky. 2,000	Turkey	Pendleton King..... 1,800

CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS, AGENTS, AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

PLACE.	Name.	States.	Salary.	Fees, 1887.
Buenos Ayres.....	Edward L. Baker	Illinois	\$2,500	\$2,081
AUSTRIA —				
Brunn.....	Gustavus Schoeller, A .....	.....	.....	1,819
Prague	Charles Jonas	Wisconsin	3,000	12,039
Trieste	Henry W. Gilbert	New York.....	2,000	2,358
Vienna	Edmund Jussen	New York	3,000	.....
BARBARY STATES —				
Tangier	W. R. Lewis.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,000	82
BELGIUM —				
Antwerp	John H. Stuart.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,000	2,728
Brussels	Wm. Slade	Ohio.....	2,500	3,210
Charleroi	Charles Vander Elst, A.....	.....	.....	2,435
Ghent	F. L. W. Butterfield	Illinois.....	1,000	1,581
Verviers and Liege	W. S. Preston	New York	1,500	2,650
BOLIVIA —				
La Paz	S. S. Carlisle.....	Louisiana	5,000	....
BRAZIL —				
Baria	D. N. Burk.....	New York	1,500	318
Para	Robert T. Clayton	Georgia	1,500	.....
Pernambuco	Henry C. Borstel.....	Maine	2,000	.....
Rio Grande de Sul	L. G. Bennington ..	West Virginia	1,000	391
Rio de Janeiro	H. Clay Armstrong.....	Alabama	6,000	.....
Santos	C. R. McCall	Alabama	1,500	2,054
CHILI —				
Talcahuano	J. F. Van Ingen	Massachusetts.....	1,000	.....
Valparaiso	J. M. Romeyn	Indiana.....	3,000	.....
CHINA —				
Amoy	W. S. Crowell	Ohio.....	3,500	1,597
Canton	Charles Seymour.....	Wisconsin	3,500	2,918
Chin King	A. C. Jones.....	Minnesota.....	3,500	292
Foo Chow.....	J. C. A. Wingate.....	New Hampshire..	3,500	797
Hang Kow.....	R. E. Withers.....	Virginia	5,000	7,228
Ningpo.....	T. F. Pettrus.....	Mississippi.....	3,000	.....
Shanghai	John D. Kennedy	South Carolina...	5,500	685
Tien Tsin.....	E. J. Smithers	Delaware.....	3,500	425
COLUMBIA, U. S. OF—				
Barranquilla	A. J. Jones	Illinois	2,000	4,585
Bogota	John G. Walker.....	Texas	2,000	.....
Carthagena	W. B. McMaster.....	New York	Fees ..	2,050
Colon, Aspin	Victor Vivquain	Nebraska.....	3,000	.....
Panama.....	Thomas Adamson, C. G ..	Pennsylvania.....	4,000	685
COSTA RICA —				
Port Limon	A. K. Brown.....	.....	.....	.....
San Jose	J. R. Wingfield.....	Virginia	2,000	397
DENMARK —				
St. Thomas, W. I.....	M. A. Turner.....	Arkansas	2,500	426
ECUADOR —				
Guayaquil.....	Owen McGar	Colorado	3,000	1,612
FRANCE AND DOMIN- IONS —				
Algiers, Af	C. T. Grellet	California	1,000	55
Bordeaux	G. W. Roosevelt	Pennsylvania.....	2,500	9,761
Calais	J. P. Vendroux, A. ..	.....	1,000	953
Gaboon, Af	W. C. Gault .....	.....	1,000	.....
Guadaloup, W. I	H. Thionville ..	Maine	1,500	180
Havre	F. F. Dufais	New York.....	3,000	3,343
Limoges	A. Jonhannand .....	.....	.....	.....

CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS, AGENTS AND CONSULAR AGENTS—Continued.

Place.	Name.	State.	Salary.	Fees, 1897.
FRANCE AND DOMINIONS.—Continued.				
Lyons	L. V. Moore.	Iowa	\$2,500	\$14,542
Marseilles	Frank H. Mason.	Ohio	2,500	3,750
Martinique, W. I.	W. A. Garesche.	Missouri	1,500	1,481
Nantes	H. A. Shackelford.	Pennsylvania	1,000	322
Nice	Albert N. Hatbeway.	Connecticut	1,500	
Paris	J. L. Rathbone.	California	5,000	50,407
Rheims	S. H. Keedy.	Pennsylvania	2,000	190
Rouen	Chas. P. Williams.	New York	Fees	1,247
St. Etienne	Oscar Malmros.	Minnesota	2,000	713
Tahiti, Society Islands.	Jacob L. Doty.	New York	1,000	720
FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—				
Apia	H. M. Sewall.	Maine	2,000	190
GERMANY.—				
Aix la Chapelle	T. A. Spaulding.	New York	1,500	188
Annaberg	Geo. B. Goodwin.	Massachusetts	2,500	10,397
Barmen	Joseph Falkenback.	Ohio	2,000	8,497
Berlin	Frederick Haine, C. G.	Maryland	4,000	17,537
Bremen	Albert Loening.	New York	2,500	2,735
Breslau	Henry Dithmar.	New York	1,500	2,591
Brunswick	L. A. Spaulding.	New York	2,500	2,557
Chemnitz	H. F. Merritt.	Illinois	2,000	18,800
Cologne	Wm. D. Warner, C. A.	South Carolina	2,000	4,540
Crefeld	J. F. Potter.	Massachusetts	2,000	855
Dresden	Joseph T. Mason.	Virginia	2,500	4,530
Düsseldorf	D. J. Partello.	Dist. of Columbia	2,000	2,803
Eberfeld	C. Forster.	Indiana	2,000	5,030
Frankfort	Jacob Mueller, C. G.	Ohio	2,000	7,499
Furtth	T. A. Robinson.		1,000	225
Hamburg	Wm. W. Lang.	Texas	2,500	11,105
Kehl	Edmund Johnson.	New Jersey	1,500	3,545
Leipzig	S. R. Miller.	Iowa	2,000	397
Mannheim	J. C. Monaghan.	Rhode Island	1,500	2,046
Mayence	James H. Smith.	Dist. of Columbia	2,500	4,760
Munich	E. W. Menley.	Maryland	1,500	1,901
Nuremberg	Wm. J. Black.	Delaware	2,000	5,325
Sonneberg	Edw. C. Welpe.	Kansas	2,000	13,411
Stettin	Andrew F. Fay.	Illinois	1,000	1,012
Stuttgart.	Edw. P. Crane.	New Jersey	1,500	5,237
GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.—				
Amherstburg, Can.	Joseph Turner.	Michigan	1,500	1,078
Antigua, W. I.	O. E. Jackson.	Wisconsin	1,500	597
Auckland, N. Z.	John T. Campbell.	California	1,500	415
Barbadoes, W. I.	Lewis G. Reed.	New York	1,500	1,341
Belfast	George W. Savage.	New Jersey	3,000	11,955
Bellville, Can.	John M. Strong.	Pennsylvania	1,500	
Bermuda	C. M. Allen.	New York	1,500	2,046
Birmingham	Joseph B. Hughes.	Ohio	2,500	3,507
Bombay	B. F. Farnham.	Massachusetts	1,000	572
Bradford	W. F. Grinnell.	New York	2,000	19,035
Bristol	L. A. Lathrop.	Dist. of Columbia	1,500	1,500
Brockville	John C. Bridges.	New York	0	
Calcutta	B. F. Bonham, C. G.	Oregon	0	5,363
Cape Town.	G. F. Hollis.	Massachusetts	0	300
Cardiff	Evan F. Jones.	Wisconsin	0	250
Ceylon	Wm. Morey.	Maine	0	680
Charlottetown	Newton J. George.	Tennessee	0	780
Chatham, Can.	Jerome Eddy.	Michigan	0	2,305
Clifton	A. A. Brown.	New York	0	
Contookook	F. W. Roberts.	Maine	0	2,199
Cork	John J. Platt.	Ohio	0	623
Danvers	Wm. T. Walthall.	Mississippi	0	1,033
Dublin	J. L. McCaskill.	Mississippi	0	
Dundee	Arthur B. Wood.	New York	0	7,448
Dumfries	L. J. Walker.	Alabama	0	2,428
Fl. Erie	James Whelan.	New York	0	1,274
Gaspé Basin	A. F. Dickson.	Massachusetts	0	14
Gibraltar	H. J. Sprague.	Massachusetts	0	440

**CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS, AGENTS AND CONSULAR
AGENTS — Continued.**

PLACE.	Name.	State.	Salary.	Fees 1887.
GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS — Con.				
Glasgow	F. H. Underwood	Massachusetts ..	\$3,500	\$14,011
Goderich	R. S. Chilton, C. A.	Dist. of Columbia	1,500	402
Guelph	J. U. Childs	Maine	Fees	3,370
Halifax	M. H. Phelan	Missouri	3,500	.....
Hamilton, Can	Albert Roberts	Tennessee	2,000	.....
Hong Kong	R. E. Withers	Virginia	5,000	.....
Huddersfield	C. W. Whitman, A. ....	.....	1,000	5,690
Hull	L. Moore	New York	Fees	78
Kingston, Can	M. H. Twitchell	Louisiana	1,500	1,381
Kingston, Jam	W. G. Allen	South Carolina ..	2,000	.....
Leeds	F. H. Wigfall	Maryland	2,000	4,058
Leicester	J. R. Harby, A. ....	.....	.....	1,537
Leith	W. Walling	Indiana	2,500	1,793
Levuka, Fiji Is	A. A. St. John	Pennsylvania	1,000	.....
Liverpool	C. T. Russell	Connecticut	6,000	.....
London, Eng	Thos. M. Woller	Connecticut	6,000	67,518
London, Can	W. D. H. Washington, C. A	West Virginia ..	1,500	2,121
Malta	J. Worthington	New York	1,500	77
Manchester	E. J. Hale	North Carolina ..	3,000	20,054
Melbourne	J. M. Morgan	South Carolina ..	4,500	.....
Montreal	W. A. Anderson	Wisconsin	4,000	4,722
Morrisburg	Sellar Teishman	New York	Fees	1,060
Nassau	T. J. McLain, Jr.	Ohio	2,000	962
Newcastle	Jasper Smith	Dist. of Columbia	1,500	1,818
Nottingham	G. S. Williams, C. A.	New York	2,500	8,907
Ottawa	T. W. Hotchkiss	New York	3,000	6,252
Paris, Can	W. R. Welsh .....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou	G. C. Tanner .....	.....	1,500	118
Port Hope	R. M. Conway	Virginia	1,500	2,624
Port Louis	T. T. Prentiss	Vermont	2,000	72
Port Rowan	R. H. Schooley	New York	Fees	1,419
Port Sarnia	J. S. Farrar	Michigan	1,500	1,015
Port Stanley, Falk. Is ..	H. S. Lasar	Missouri	1,500	.....
Port Stanley, Can	J. C. Quiggle	Pennsylvania	2,000	.....
Prescott	W. C. Hall	New York	1,500	766
Quebec	T. W. Downs	Connecticut	1,500	513
St. Helena	Fred Ellison	Indiana	1,500	6
St. Helens	C. E. Kincaid .....	.....	Fees	.....
St. Hyacinth	W. T. Mitchell	Michigan	Fees	1,843
St. John, N. B.	James Murray	New York	2,000	5,113
St. Johns, Que	Alex. Bertrand	New York	1,500	897
St. Stephens	W. Y. Pach	Maine	1,500	527
Sheffield	B. Folsom	New York	2,500	5,990
Sherbrooke	D. M. White	New Hampshire ..	2,000	4,586
Sierra Leone	J. A. Lewis	Sierra Leone	1,000	114
Singapore	A. G. Studer	Iowa	3,000	1,896
Southampton	H. H. Pendleton	W. Virginia	1,500	201
Stanbridge	H. F. Brigham, C. A.	Vermont	Fees	1,489
Stratford	R. W. Dunlap	Tennessee	1,500	3,145
Sutton	M. B. March .....	.....	.....	504
Sydney	G. W. Griffin	Kentucky	2,000	.....
Three Rivers	J. M. Rosse	New York	1,500	2,319
Toronto	C. W. Wagner	Missouri	2,000	5,096
Trinidad	M. H. Sawyer	Connecticut	Fees	3,043
Tunstall	Jacob Scheonof	New York	2,500	10,412
Turks Island	Jos. L. Hance	New York	1,000	273
Victoria	R. J. Stevens	California	2,500	.....
Wallaceburg	I. G. Worden	Michigan	Fees	2,623
Windsor, Can	John Devlin	Michigan	1,500	2,723
Windsor, N. S.	Edward Young	South Carolina ..	1,500	443
Winnipeg	J. W. Taylor	Minnesota	1,500	610
GREECE —				
Athens	Walker Fearn	Louisiana	6,500	.....
GUATEMALA —				
Guatemala	J. R. Hosmer	New York	2,000	257
HAWAII —				
Honolulu	John H. Putnam	Ohio	4,000	.....

CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS, AGENTS AND CONSULAR
AGENTS — Continued.

PLACE.	Name.	State.	Salary.	Fees 1887.
HAYTI—				
Cape Haytien.....	<i>S. Goutier</i>	Pennsylvania.....	\$1,000	\$929
Port au Prince.....	<i>J. E. W. Thompson</i>	New York.....	5,000	892
HONDURAS—				
Ruatan and Truxillo.....	<i>W. C. Burchard</i>	New York.....	1,000	.....
Tegucigalpa.....	<i>D. W. Herring</i>	Tennessee.....	2,000	17
ITALY—				
Carrara.....	<i>J. H. Brown</i>.....	.....	Fees	723
Catania.....	<i>Vincent Lamantia</i>	Illinois.....	Fees	1,984
Florence.....	<i>Isaac R. Diller</i>	Louisiana.....	1,500	2,385
Genoa.....	<i>James Fletcher</i>	Iowa.....	1,500	2,141
Leghorn.....	<i>V. A. Sartori</i>	Pennsylvania.....	1,500	2,723
Messina.....	<i>Wallace Jones</i>	Florida.....	1,500	3,418
Milan.....	<i>H. C. Crouch</i>	New York.....	1,500	1,459
Naples.....	<i>E. Camphauser</i>	Pennsylvania.....	1,500	1,821
Palermo.....	<i>Philip Carroll</i>	New York.....	2,000	.....
Rome.....	<i>Wm. L. Alden, C. G.</i>	New York.....	2,000	621
Venice.....	<i>H. A. Johnson</i>	South Carolina.....	1,000	.....
JAPAN—				
Kanagawa.....	<i>C. R. Greathouse</i>	California.....	4,000	10,403
Nagasaki.....	<i>J. M. Birch</i>	West Virginia.....	3,000	185
Osaka and Hiogo.....	<i>T. R. Jarnigan</i>	North Carolina.....	3,000	3,911
MADAGASCAR—				
Tamatave.....	<i>J. P. Campbell</i>	California.....	2,000	45
MEXICO—				
Acapulco.....	<i>Robert W. Toughery</i>	Texas.....	2,000	.....
Guaymas.....	<i>A. Willard</i>	California.....	1,000	459
Matamoras.....	<i>W. P. Sutton, C. G.</i>	Michigan.....	2,000	632
Merida.....	<i>E. H. Thompson</i>	Massachusetts.....	Fees	1,169
Mexico.....	<i>E. C. More</i>	Missouri.....	2,500	.....
Nuevo Laredo.....	<i>B. Mackey</i>	South Carolina.....	1,000	.....
Piedras Negras.....	<i>W. G. Allen</i>	South Carolina.....	1,000	.....
Santa Cruz Point.....	<i>C. Cloetta, A.</i>.....	.....	.....	870
Tampico.....	<i>W. R. Greathouse</i>	Louisiana.....	1,500	.....
Vera Cruz.....	<i>J. D. Hoff</i>	New Jersey.....	3,000	3,086
NETHERLANDS—				
Amsterdam.....	<i>D. Eckstein</i>	Ohio.....	1,500	4,438
Batavia.....	<i>H. G. Wood</i>	Rhode Island.....	1,000	.....
Curacao.....	<i>L. B. Smith</i>	Maine.....	Fees	2,188
Rotterdam.....	<i>R. Stockton</i>	New Jersey.....	2,000	4,309
Schiedam.....	<i>L. P. Hoener</i>.....	.....	.....	1,787
NICARAGUA—				
San Juan del Norte.....	<i>W. A. Brown</i>	Maryland.....	2,000	630
PERU—				
Callao.....	<i>H. M. Brent</i>	Dist. of Columbia.....	3,500	183
PORTUGAL AND DO-				
MINIONS—				
Fayal.....	<i>S. W. Dabney</i>	Massachusetts.....	1,500	145
Funchal.....	<i>T. C. Jones</i>	New York.....	1,500	163
Lisbon.....	<i>E. P. C. Lewis, C. O. G.</i>	New Jersey.....	5,000	1,187
Mozambique.....	<i>A. E. B. Gorea</i>.....	.....	1,000	.....
Santiago de Verde.....	<i>H. Pease</i>	Massachusetts.....	1,000	58
St. P. de Loanda.....	<i>H. F. Downing</i>.....	.....	1,000	.....
ROUMANIA, ETC.—				
Bucharest.....	<i>W. Fern. M. R. and C. G.</i>	Louisiana.....	6,500	.....
RUSSIA—				
Odessa.....	<i>T. E. Heenan</i>	Minnesota.....	2,000	.....
St. Petersburg.....	<i>Charleton H. Way</i>	Georgia.....	3,000	.....
SIAM—				
Bangkok.....	<i>J. T. Childs</i>	Missouri.....	5,000	42

**CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS, AGENTS AND CONSULAR
AGENTS.— Continued.**

Place.	Name.	State.	Salary.	Fees 1887.
SPAIN — DOMINIONS —				
Baracoa de Cuba.....	Henry G. Pryor.....	Kentucky	Fees	\$1,878
Barcelana	<i>F. H. Scench</i>	Indiana.....	\$1,500	807
Cadiz.....	D. H. Ingram.....	Maine	1,500	626
Cardenas	J. M. Churchill, C. A.....	Maine	Fees	.....
Cienfuegos	H. A. Ehninger.....	New York	2,500	1,298
Havana	R. O. Williams, C. G.....	New York.....	6,000	.....
Malaga	H. C. Marston	Illinois.....	1,500	1,225
Manilla	Alex R. Webb	Missouri	1,500	.....
Matanzas.....	Frank H. Pierce	New Hampshire..	3,000	.....
Mayaguez, P. R.....	J. J. Swann	Texas	Fees	81
Ponce, P. R.....	J. F. Finlay .....	.....	Fees	.....
Sagua la Grande	Daniel M. Mullen	Massachusetts...	Fees	.....
San Juan, P. R.....	<i>E. Conry</i>	Pennsylvania.....	2,000	772
Santiago de Cuba.....	Otto E. Reimer	New York.....	2,500	.....
SWEDEN — NORWAY —				
Gothenburg	E. A. Man	Florida	Fees	1,735
Stockholm.....	N. A. Elfwing	Sweden.....	Fees	1,744
SWITZERLAND —				
Basle	<i>G. Gifford</i>	Maine	2,000	4,267
Berne	B. Winchester, M. R. C. G	Kentucky.....	5,000	896
Geneva	<i>L. T. Adams</i>	New York	1,500	899
Horgen.....	<i>W. T. Rice</i>	Massachusetts....	2,000	2,455
St. Galle.....	Peter Staub.....	Tennessee	2,500	.....
Zurich.....	<i>G. L. Catlin</i>	New Jersey.....	2,000	2,719
TURKEY — DOMINIONS —				
Beirut	E. Bissinger	New York.....	2,000	267
Cairo	John Cardwell, C. G.....	Texas	5,000	.....
Constantinople.....	P. L. Pringle	South Carolina...	3,000	1,263
Jerusalem.....	Henry Gillman.....	Michigan	2,500	45
Smyrna	W. C. Emmett.....	New York	2,500	2,298
URUGUAY—				
Montevideo	Ed. J. Hill	North Carolina...	2,000	1,119
VENEZUELA—				
Caracas	Chas. R. Rohl	Alabama	2,500	626
LaGuayra	<i>W. S. Bird</i>	Alabama ..	1,500	607
Maracaibo.....	<i>E. H. Plumache</i>	Tennessee	2,000	.....
Puerto Cabello	Chas. de Blanc.....	Louisiana	1,500	1,075
ZANZIBAR —				
Zanzibar	S. A. Pratt.....	Massachusetts....	1,000	208

INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS — WISCONSIN.

1st.— EDWARD C. WALL, Collector, Milwaukee.

COUNTIES.			
Brown.....	Kenosha.....	Ozaukee.....	Wausara,
Calumet.....	Kewaunee.....	Racine.....	Winnebago.
Dodge.....	Manitowoc.....	Shawano.....	Langlade, except 8,
Door.....	Marquette.....	Sheboygan.....	townships in
Florence.....	Marquette.....	Walworth.....	western portion
Fond du Lac.....	Milwaukee.....	Washington....	of said county.
Forest.....	Oconto.....	Waukesha.....	
Green Lake.....	Outagamie.....	Waupaca.....	

2d.— A. C. PARKINSON, Collector, Madison.

COUNTIES.			
Adams.....	Douglas.....	Lincoln.....	St. Croix.
Ashland.....	Dunn.....	Marathon.....	Sauk.
Barron.....	Eau Claire.....	Monroe.....	Sawyer.
Bayfield.....	Grant.....	Oneida.....	Taylor.
Buffalo.....	Green.....	Pepin.....	Trempealeau.
Burnett.....	Iowa.....	Pierce.....	Vernon.
Chippewa.....	Jackson.....	Polk.....	Washburn.
Clark.....	Jefferson.....	Portage.....	Wood and western
Columbia.....	Juneau.....	Price.....	eight towns, Lang-
Crawford.....	La Crosse.....	Richland.....	lade county.
Dane.....	La Fayette.....	Rock.....	

U. S. LAND OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

There are six government land offices in this state located at the following points: Ashland, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Menasha, St. Croix Falls, and Wausau, at each of which there is a register and a receiver.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1890 - 1891.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governor.	Salaries.	Term Yrs.	Term Expires.	Next Session Legislature.	Electors.	Rep. in Cong.	Time of Election.	Area, Sq. M.
Alabama.....	Montgomery	Thomas Bay, D.	\$2,000	2	Nov. 1890	Nov. 1890	10	8	First Monday in August.	59,729
Alaska Territory.....	Sitka	D	2,000	4	Oct. 1890	Jan. 1891	7	1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	577,850
Arizona.....	Tucson	D	2,000	4	Oct. 1890	Jan. 1891	7	1	First Monday in September.	118,916
Arkansas.....	Little Rock		2,000	4	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	8	6	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	53,183
California.....	Sacramento		2,000	2	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	8	6	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	158,061
Colorado.....	Denver		2,000	2	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	8	4	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	104,800
Connecticut.....	Hartford		2,000	2	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	8	4	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	4,750
Dakota Territory.....	Bismarck	B. T. Blagg, D.	2,000	4	May, 1891	Jan. 1891	8	1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	139,000
Delaware.....	Dover		2,000	4	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	8	1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	2,180
Dist. of Columbia.....	Washington		2,000	4	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	8	1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	69
Florida.....	Tallahassee	Francis P. Fleming, D.	2,500	4	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	13	2	First Wednesday in October	59,845
Georgia.....	Atlanta	John H. Gordon, D	2,000	4	Nov. 1890	Nov. 1890	13	10	First Wednesday in Nov.	58,000
Idaho Territory.....	Boise City		2,000	4	Sept. 1890	Dec. 1890	23	1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	90,969
Illinois.....	Springfield		2,000	4	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	16	13	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	55,410
Indiana.....	Indianapolis		2,000	4	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	16	13	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	38,800
Iowa.....	Des Moines	Wm. Larabee, R.	2,000	2	Jan. 1890	Jan. 1890	18	11	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	33,800
Kansas.....	Topeka		2,000	2	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	9	7	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	35,045
Kentucky.....	Frankfort		2,000	4	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	13	11	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	38,818
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge	D	2,000	4	May, 1891	Dec. 1890	6	0	First Monday in August.	37,690
Maine.....	Augusta		2,000	2	May, 1891	May, 1891	6	0	First Monday in November	41,845
Maryland.....	Annapolis		2,500	4	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	6	6	Second Monday in November	25,000
Massachusetts.....	Boston		2,000	1	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1890	14	12	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	11,194
Michigan.....	Lansing		2,000	2	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1890	13	11	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	7,900
Minnesota.....	St. Paul		2,000	2	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1890	7	5	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	35,451
Mississippi.....	Jackson		2,000	4	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1890	9	7	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	38,831
Missouri.....	Jefferson City		2,000	4	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1890	16	14	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	47,135
Montana Ter.....	Helena	D	2,000	2	July, 1890	Jan. 1891	6	1	First Monday in November.	45,850
Nebraska.....	Lincoln		2,500	4	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	6	3	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	143,776
Nevada.....	Carson City		2,000	2	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	4	3	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	75,905
New Hampshire.....	Concord		2,000	2	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	4	3	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	31,339
New Jersey.....	Trenton		2,000	2	June, 1890	June, 1890	4	3	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	8,390
New Mexico Ter.....	Santa Fe		2,000	2	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1890	9	1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	8,390
New York.....	Albany		2,000	2	May, 1891	Jan. 1890	26	84	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	191,301
North Carolina.....	Raleigh	Daniel G. Fowle, D	2,000	2	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1890	11	9	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	47,000
Ohio.....	Columbus	Joseph B. Foraker, R.	2,000	2	Jan. 1890	Jan. 1891	23	21	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov.	30,704
Oregon.....	Salem	Sylvester Penney, D	1,500	4	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1891	3	1	First Monday in June.	35,964

Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	James A. Beaver, R	10,000	4	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1891	30	28	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	46,600
Rhode Island	Newport and Prov.	Royal C. Taft, R	1,000	1	May, 1889	Jan., 1890	4	2	First Wednesday in April	1,306
South Carolina	Columbia	J. P. Richardson, D	3,500	2	Dec., 1890	Nov., 1889	9	7	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	34,000
Tennessee	Nashville	R. L. Taylor, D	4,000	2	Jan., 1890	*Jan., 1891	12	10	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	45,000
Texas	Austin	L. C. Ross, D	4,000	2	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1891	13	11	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	274,356
Utah Territory	Salt Lake City	+Caleb W. West, D	2,600	4	Ap. 20, 1890	*Jan., 1890	.....	+ 1	First Monday in August	88,056
Vermont	Montpelier	W. P. Dillingham, R	1,000	2	Oct., 1890	*Oct., 1890	4	2	First Tuesday in September	10,212
Virginia	Richmond	Fitzhugh Lee, D	5,000	4	Jan., 1890	*Dec., 1891	12	10	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	38,352
Washington Ter.	Olympia	+Eugene Semple, D	2,600	4	Mar., 1892	*Oct., 1890	.....	+ 1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	69,994
West Virginia	Charleston	Nathan Goff, R	2,700	4	Mar., 1889	*Jan., 1891	6	4	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	23,000
Wisconsin	Madison	W. D. Hoard, R	5,000	2	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1891	11	9	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	53,924
Wyoming Ter.	Cheyenne	+Thos. Moonlight, D	2,600	4	Dec., 1889	*Nov., 1889	.....	+1	First Tuesday in September	88,000

*Biennial Sessions.

†Appointed by President.

Delegate.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary.	Residence.
Governor	William D. Hoard....	\$5,000	Ft. Atkinson.
Lieutenant-Governor.....	George W. Ryland ...	1,000	Lancaster.
Secretary of State.....	Ernst G. Timme.....	5,000	Kenosha.
State Treasurer	Henry B. Harshaw...	5,000	Oshkosh.
Attorney-General.....	Charles E. Estabrook.	3,000	Manitowoc.
State Superintendent.....	Jesse B. Thayer	1,200	River Falls.
Railroad Commissioner	Atley Peterson	3,000	Soldiers' Grove.
Insurance Commissioner.....	Philip Cheek, Jr.....	3,000	Baraboo.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNOR.		
<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
William D. Hoard.....	Fort Atkinson.....	New York.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.		
George W. Ryland.....	Lancaster	Maryland.
PRIVATE SECRETARY.		
Henry Casson.....	Viroqua	Pennsylvania.
DOCUMENT CLERK.		
Frank W. Hoard	Fort Atkinson.....	Wisconsin.
EXECUTIVE CLERK.		
T. L. Hacker....	Cottage Grove.....	Ohio.
JANITOR.		
H. W. Lovejoy.....	Madison	New York.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE.		
<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
Ernst G. Timme.....	Kenosha.....	Germany.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.		
Mortimer T. Park	Elkhorn ...	Ohio.
CHIEF CLERK.		
Thomas St. George.....	Racine	New York.
BOOK-KEEPER.		
.....	Madison	Ohio.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

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STATE DEPARTMENT — Continued.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.		
A. E. McCurdy	Oshkosh.....	Wisconsin.
ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.		
William N. Welskopf.....	Kenosha.....	Wisconsin.
PRINTING CLERK.		
Charles A. Leith	Trempealeau	England.
PROOF-READER.		
Joseph S. Keyes.....	Madison.....	Wisconsin.
FILING CLERK.		
W. W. Jones... ..	Fox Lake.....	New York.
RECORDING CLERK.		
F. M. Weil	Milwaukee	Wisconsin.
COMPILING CLERK.		
Henry H. Timme.....	Kenosha.....	Wisconsin.
REGISTRATION CLERK.		
Libbie C. Maas.....	Wheatland	Wisconsin.
DOCUMENT CLERK.		
L. J. Erdall.....	Deerfield	Norway.
JANITOR AND MAILING CLERK.		
L. T. Mohrhusen.....	Manitowoc	Germany.
MESSENGER.		
J. E. Burgess.....	Madison	New York.
JANITOR.		
Mark Smith	Madison	Wisconsin.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURER.		
<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
Henry B. Harshaw.....	Oshkosh.....	New York.
ASSISTANT TREASURER.		
William D. Harshaw.....	Oshkosh.....	New York.
BOOK-KEEPER.		
W. H. Patton	Oshkosh.....	New York.
CORRESPONDING CLERK.		
N. Konrad, Jr.....	Madison	Wisconsin.
DEPOSIT CLERK.		
C. W. Barney	Mauston	New York.
MAILING CLERK.		
E. L. Reese.....	Dodgeville.....	Wisconsin.
MESSENGER.		
Ben Smith.....	Oshkosh.....	Great Britain.
NIGHT WATCH.		
Henry Malone.....	Beaver Dam.....	Ireland.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
Charles E. Estabrook.....	Manitowoc.....	Wisconsin.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Louis K. Luse.....	Stoughton.....	Wisconsin.
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CLERK.

H. O. Gill.....	Madison	Wisconsin.
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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
Jesse B. Thayer	River Falls.....	Wisconsin.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

W. H. Chandler	Madison	Vermont.
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CHIEF CLERK.

Alba L. Ruggles.....	Washburn.....	Michigan.
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MESSENGER.

D. Kessler	Madison	Germany.
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RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
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RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Atley Peterson	Soldier's Grove.....	Norway.
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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

James H. Foster	Koro	Massachusetts.
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JANITOR.

Joseph Smethurst.....	Crawford Co	Ohio.
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COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
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COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

Philip Cheek, Jr.....	Baraboo ...	England.
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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Arthur P. Cheek	Baraboo	Wisconsin.
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MESSENGER AND JANITOR.

W. H. Glenz	Madison	Germany.
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
CHIEF CLERK.		
John M. Ewing	Milwaukee	Ohio.
CLERKS.		
O. M. Foresman	Madison	Ohio.
S. S. Rockwood.....	Portage	New York.
Robt. Montelth	Milwaukee	Scotland.
George V. Borchsenius	Baldwin	Wisconsin.
B. F. Cram.....	Madison	New Hampshire.
B. J. Castle	Black River Falls.....	Ireland.
Carl Sorg.....	Milwaukee	Germany.
Walter Lasche	Milwaukee	Wisconsin.
P. P. Hektoen	Westby.....	Norway.
JANITOR.		
George Speckner.....	Madison	Germany.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
ADJUTANT-GENERAL.		
Geo. W. Burchard.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	New York.
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.		
Frederick L. Phillips.....	Fox Lake.....	England.
MESSENGER AND JANITOR.		
N. B. Hood	Lone Rock.....	Pennsylvania.
TEMPORARY CLERKS.		
(Compiling War Records under Chapter 244, Laws 1885.)		
J. H. Whitney	Baraboo	Massachusetts.
L. B. Waddington	Darlington ..	New York.
L. J. Glass.....	Neillsville.....	Massachusetts.
C. D. Skinner.....	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.
Geo. B. Merrick.....	River Falls	Michigan.
D. B. Sommars ...	Viola.....	Ohio.
John Hancock	City Point	Pennsylvania.
T. J. Widvey	La Crosse.....	Norway.
H. S. Keene	Lancaster	Wisconsin.
Geo. Wilson.....	La Crosse.....	Germany.
G. H. McNeel.....	Fond du Lac.....	New York.
J. F. Spencer	Hudson.....	Ireland.
Anna M. Pickarts .	Madison	Wisconsin.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. Michael Griffin.....	Ellis (laire.....	Quartermaster General.
Major John W. Curran.....	Sparta.....	Asst. Quartermaster General.
Peter Delmar.....	Madison	Janitor.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

COMMISSIONER.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
Frank A. Flower.....	Madison	New York.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Matt. J. Simpelaar	Milwaukee	Holland.
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FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Henry Claymier.....	Milwaukee	Germany.
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CLERK.

Ed. F. Appleby.....	Ripon	Wisconsin.
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JANITOR.

F. A. Bird	Bloomington	Wisconsin.
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
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SUPERINTENDENT.

H. C. Adams.....	Madison	New York.
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ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Wm. H. Joslin....	Richland Center.....	Michigan.
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MESSENGER AND CLERK.

F. H. Couse.....	Montello	Pennsylvania.
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EMPLOYEES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Edwin Culver.....	Madison	Chief engineer.
Frank Smith.....	Brodhead.....	Assistant engineer.
D. H. Wright	Madison	State carpenter.
Charles Gussman.....	Waunakee.....	Assistant carpenter.
Anton Olson	Madison	Fireman.
Edwin Hickman	Milwaukee.....	Fireman.
James Webster.....	Madison	State painter.
H. Van Kulen....	Madison	Assistant painter and laborer.
Jerry Sweeny.....	Ridgeway	Steam, gas-fitter, and plumber.
Charles E. Hoyt.	Madison	Receiving and shipping clerk, in book and paper room.
F. G. Blakefield... ..	Sturgeon Bay.....	Custodian property room.
O. L. Wright.. ..	Hancock	Police.
E. A. Dean.....	Fall River	Police.
S. G. Parkhurst	Paoli	Police.
George W. Baker	Madison	Police.
Henry Shetter	McFarland	Night watchman.
A. L. Lund.....	Christiana	Night watchman.
James Bennett.....	Madison	Elevator operator.
Wm. H. McFarland.....	Madison	Janitor, Secretary farm institutes.
E. E. Alford	Madison	Janitor, Supreme Court and law library.
Daniel Lavin.....	Madison	Janitor, water closets.
E. E. Thomas	Madison	Laborer, Q. M. General's office.
E. P. Hage	Purdy	Fireman and laborer.
A. C. Brader.....	Verona	Foreman of laboring force.
John H. McFarland.....	Madison	Laborer at Executive Mansion.

STATE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND AGENTS.

REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY.

See page 377.

REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

See page 388.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

See page 399.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

See page 396.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR ADMISSION TO BAR.

Moses M. Strong.....	Mineral Point.
Joshua Stark.....	Milwaukee.
Geo. G. Greene.....	Green Bay.
M. A. Hurley.....	Wausau.
L. J. Rusk	Chippewa Falls.

STATE PENSION AGENT.

Col. J. H. Watrous.....	Milwaukee.
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STATE TREASURY AGENT.

Henry P. Fischer.....	Milwaukee.
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STATE VETERINARIAN.

V. T. Atkinson.....	Milwaukee.
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STATE LIBRARY.

TRUSTEE, EX-OFFICIO.

Orsamus Cole.....	Chief Justice.....	Supreme Court.
William P. Lyon	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court.
Harlow S. Orton	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court.
David Taylor.....	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court.
John B. Cassoday	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court.
Charles E. Estabrook		Attorney-General.
John R. Berryman.....		Librarian.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
W. W. Daniels	Madison	1st Monday in Feb., 1898
G. F. Witter	Grand Rapids	1st Monday in Feb., 1891
B. O. Reynolds	Lake Geneva	1st Monday in Feb., 1892
J. T. Reeve	Appleton	1st Monday in Feb., 1893
Samuel C. Johnson	Hudson	1st Monday in Feb., 1894
Bolon Marks	Milwaukee	1st Monday in Feb., 1895
A. D. K. Thrane	Eau Claire	1st Monday in Feb., 1896
Bolon Marks	Milwaukee	President
J. T. Reeve	Appleton	Secretary

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

A. H. Hollister	Madison	Term expires 1898
F. Robinson	Kenosha	Term expires 1899
A. Conrath	Milwaukee	Term expires 1901
E. B. Helmstreet	Janesville	Term expires 1902
C. E. Bechman	Fountain City	Term expires 1903

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. H. Hollister	President.
E. B. Helmstreet	Secretary and Treasurer.

The State Board of Pharmacy was established by chapter 167 of the laws of 1893. The board consists of five members, who are appointed by the Governor, for a term of five years. Members receive five dollars per day for actual service, the Secretary receiving no per diem, but a salary of four hundred dollars. All salaries and expenses are paid from receipts of examinations and dues from the druggists of the state.

The law establishing the board provides that it shall be the duty of the board to examine all applications for registration, submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the provisions of the act; to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions; to report annually to the Governor and to the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Society upon the condition of pharmacy in the state, which said report shall also furnish a record of the proceedings of said board for the year, as well as the names of all pharmacists duly registered.

The board holds meetings for examination of applicants and such other business as pertains to its duties, at least once in three months. Thirty day's notice of such meeting is required to be given. None but registered pharmacists are allowed to sell poisons or compound prescriptions.

All pharmacists are required to pay a fee of one dollar per year registration, they are held responsible for quality of all drugs and chemicals or medicines sold or dispensed by them. The average expenses of the board has been \$1,514 a year.

The following table shows the work of the board since its organization in 1893.

1893	1
1894	1
1895	3
1896	3
1897	5
1898	1

This includes the minor certificates granted, as by amendment to the law, the assistant took place of minor and are now the only second grade certificates granted.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

		<i>Term expires.</i>
F. L. Dolbeare	Oshkosh.....	May 2, 1892
Edgar Palmer	La Crosse.....	May 2, 1893
B. G. Marklein....	Milwaukee	May 2, 1899
Chas. C. Chittenden	Madison	May 2, 1890
E. C. French.....	Eau Claire.....	May 2, 1891

The State Board of Dental Examiners was organized under chapter 129, laws of 1885—The board is appointed by the Governor. Expenses of the board are paid out of fees received. The following is a synopsis of the business of the board since its organization:

March 23, 1885, to—	Regis- tered.	Licensed by diploma.	Licensed by examina- tion.	Applica- tions.	Rejected.	Prosecu- tions.	Convic- tions.	Meetings held.
September 30, 1886.....	352	20	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2
September 30, 1887.....	356	12	10	12	2	1	1	2
September 30, 1888.....	354	20	5	9	4	2	1	1
September 30, 1889.....	352	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1

STATE INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post-office.</i>
Jas. T. Reeve.....	Appleton.

TIMBER AGENTS.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>County.</i>
1	Chas. E. Mears	Osceola Mills	Polk.
2	Edward Outhwait.....	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
3	George W. Ghoca	Stevens Point	Portage.
4	V. M. Adams	West Salem	La Crosse.
5	H. P. Briggs.....	New London	Waupaca.
6	O. W. Bloch..	Oconto	Oconto.
7	Edwin J. Rice	Loyal.....	Clark.
8	P. H. Swift.....	Rice Lake	Barron.

LUMBER INSPECTORS.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post-offices.</i>	<i>County.</i>
1	H. W. Lord.....	Grand Rapids	Wood.
2	Alex. Hyslop	La Crosse	La Crosse.
3	Geo. B. Shaw.....	Eau Claire..	Eau Claire.
4	Phillip B. Jewell.....	Hudson	St. Croix.
6	D. L. McKay	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.
7	Richard H. Chute	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
9	D. J. McKenzie	Alma	Buffalo.
10	W. H. Harris	Wausau	Marathon.
11	John W. Meagher	Ashland	Ashland.
12	Robt. Buckstaff	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
13	Lewis C. Thompson	Superior	Douglas.
14	Charles O'Neill.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.

WISCONSIN FISH HATCHERY, FARMINGTON
NEAR MADISON.

THE WISCONSIN FISHING INDUSTRY ON THE GREAT LAKES—SUMMARY OF 1885-88.

District Number.	Number of Pounds.	Value.	Number of Nets.	Value.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Boats.	Value.	Value of other Property.
1885.								
1st.....	1,762,861	\$73,571 70	8,793	\$58,884 00	222	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
2d..	1 271,909	20,483 14	2,503	33,879 00	184	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
3d ..	2,116,284	54,841 81	2,432	30,839 00	167	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
Total for 1885.....	5,151,054	\$157,896 65	13,873	\$122,602 00	573	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
1886.								
1st.....	1,923,483	\$77,076 49	9,403	\$56,864 10	189	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
2d.....	1,535,944	51,735 67	626	40,717 50	360	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
3d.....	1,414,773	40,927 28	2,892	35,430 00	225	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
Total for 1886.....	4,924,149	\$169,739 44	12,921	\$133,011 60	774	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
1887.								
1st.....	2,195,930	\$106,284 50	9,195	\$71,860 00	194	68	\$66,350 00	\$81,450 00
2d.....	2,122,613	106,068 20	4,615	46,388 00	286	156	8,747 00	86,329 65
3d ..	1,223,201	38,826 18	2,343	27,462 00	132	69	23,935 00	2,965 00
Total for 1887.....	5,541,744	\$250,168 88	16,153	\$145,710 00	612	293	\$99,032 00	\$170,744 65
1888.								
1st.....	2,912,243	\$121,182 87	9,341	\$76,240 00	187	60	\$67,635 00	\$66,950 00
2d.....	4,101,867	104,131 17	6,465	62,735 00	294	176	12,701 00	26,564 00
3d.....	1,766,666	45,281 52	2,201	2,088 00	147	48	11,200 00	12,648 00
Total for 1888.....	8,780,780	\$270,595 06	18,007	\$141,063 00	623	284	\$91,536 00	\$105,162 00

July 1 to Dec 1

County
Buffalo
Grant
Jefferson
Washington

DEATHS OF KILLED

July 1 to Dec 1
Sept. 1 to Dec 1
Sept. 1 to Dec 1
Oct. 1 to Nov 1
Nov. 1 to May 1

DEATHS OF KILLED

Aug. 1 to Sept. 1
Dec. 1 to Jan. 1
Mar. 1 to April 1
May 1 to June 1
July 1 to Aug. 1
Nov. 1 to Dec. 1

SOCIETIES.

not under the control of the state government and reference. Some of them have in the state, while the transactions of some are state.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

St. Louis.....	President.
Madison.....	Senior Vice-President.
Madison.....	Honorary Secretary (Emeritus).
Madison.....	Corresponding Secretary.
Madison.....	Recording Secretary.
Madison.....	Treasurer.
Madison.....	Librarian.
Madison.....	Assistant Librarian.
Madison.....	Binding Clerk.
Madison.....	Janitor Library.
La Valle	Art Gallery Attendant.

The — The president, vice presidents, corresponding secretary, recorder, librarian, and life-directors, with thirty-six curators; and, *ex-officio*, secretary of state and state treasurer.

Historical Society of Wisconsin was originally organized in October, 1846, with Thomas W. Sutherland as president, and Thos. W. Sutherland as secretary. In January, 1849, there was a reorganization, with Governor Nelson Dewey as president, a list of vice-presidents covering all the counties of the state, and I. A. Lapham as corresponding secretary. But for various reasons the society did not prosper during its early years, and a second reorganization was effected under an act of legislature approved March, 1853. This charter the society still works under, and since the annual meeting on the first Thursday in January, the growth of its influence and importance has been steady and rapid. At this meeting, Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., was chosen corresponding secretary. When he took direction of the society's fortunes its library consisted of but fifty volumes and pamphlets; there was neither museum nor art gallery, and the institution was quartered in a corner of the secretary of state's office. To-day the society is domiciled in the south wing of the capitol, two floors being devoted to its magnificent library, and another — partitioned into three spacious halls — to its splendid museum of historic, pre-historic and scientific curiosities, and its art gallery, in which are displayed oil portraits of 165 distinguished Wisconsin pioneers and Indian chiefs. About 40,000 persons visit the museum and art gallery annually, while the library attracts scholars and specialists from all parts of the west and south.

The library additions number some 4,700 volumes and pamphlets per year. At present the shelves contain about 180,000 books and pamphlets, covering every department of American history, as well as taking a general sweep of English and continental history and scientific development. It is of particular value as an aid to the students of the State University, who daily throng the reading rooms and deem the ample facilities for original research there given them, as one of the most important advantages of student life at the capital.

As a whole, the institution ranks not lower than third among American historical societies, and certainly is the most important west of the Alleghanies; in some respects, it is recognized by experts as the best of them all. It has done and is doing a noble work for Wisconsin — indeed for the entire west — by resurrecting and perpetuating the records of our development in its now famous volumes of Historical Collections, eleven in number, which contain practically all the materials now obtainable for the varied and romantic early history of our commonwealth; by collecting and keeping up, abreast of the times, a library of

* To whom communications may be addressed.

Americana, which, as to size and scope, has but one or two rivals in this country, and they on the Atlantic coast; and by maintaining a museum and an art gallery which are of growing interest and educational value to the citizens of the state.

At the annual meeting on the 6th of January, 1887, Lyman C. Draper declined a reelection as corresponding secretary, after thirty-three years of persistent and highly successful labors in behalf of the society and the state — he being then in his 72d year, and desirous of devoting his remaining days to completing some individual literary work which he had long had in hand. Reuben G. Thwaites was chosen his successor, having been the assistant to Dr. Draper for two years previous. The latter was chosen honorary secretary (emeritus), without salary, as a complimentary recognition of his services. Daniel S. Durrie became identified with the society in 1856, as librarian, assuming active duties in 1858, and remaining constantly in service since that time.

The society is the trustee of the state, and receives an annual appropriation of \$5,000, on condition that the sum shall be expended for the purposes of the society, and that the society shall hold all its present and future collections and property for the state, and shall not sell, mortgage or dispose of, or remove from the capitol its collections, without authority from the legislature; provided, that duplicates may be sold or exchanged for the benefit of the society. In addition to this annual appropriation, the officers of the society have collected, after twenty-two years of persistent efforts, by means of individual bequests, donations and membership dues, a Binding Fund of \$22,000, the income of which is now being used for much-needed binding — a constant source of expense in the management of great libraries. An Antiquarian Fund has also been started, to be devoted in due time to original historical investigation or the purchase of rare manuscript or other historic relics within the limits of the state.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

John L. Mitchell.....	Milwaukee	President.
T. L. Newton	Beaver Dam.....	Secretary.
Cyrus Miner	Janesville.....	Treasurer.
Nathan Bradbury	Platteville.	Messenger.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Congressional District	Seth Fisher.....	Center.
2d Congressional District	H. D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.
3d Congressional District	G. G. Cox.....	Mineral Point.
4th Congressional District	Wm. Wilson.....	Wausau.
5th Congressional District	J. M. Smith	Green Bay.
6th Congressional District	A. W. Vaughn	Lodi.
7th Congressional District	J. M. True.....	Baraboo.
8th Congressional District	A. A. Arnold	Galesville.
9th Congressional District	Aug. Uihlein.....	Milwaukee.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

E. Beaumont	Waukesha.
H. C. Adams	Madison.
D. J. Spaulding.....	Black River Falls.
A. C. Parkinson	Columbus.
N. D. Fratt	Racine.
S. D. Hubbard.....	Mondovi.
Jas. G. Boyd.....	Milwaukee.
Prof. T. C. Chamberlin.....	Madison.
Prof. E. A. Birge	Madison.

The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society was organized December 3, 1846.

Its first fair was held in Janesville, in October, 1851.

No specific sums were named as premiums, they being contingent upon the receipts. Fairs have been held every year since except in 1862 and 1863. The second fair was held on Cold Spring Grounds, Milwaukee, where the fairs of 1886, 1887, and 1888, were held with marked success. Receipts of 1852 were \$2,748.45. Expenditures, \$2,714.08. Receipts of 1888, \$36,690.42. Expenditures, \$34,489.41.

The society holds a Farmers' Annual State Convention at Madison, the first week in February, publishing 13,000 copies of its transactions, giving a verbatim report of the convention which is sought for from all parts of the civilized world.

The society's rooms are on the north side of the west wing of the capitol.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

H. C. Adams	Madison	President.
D. W. Curtis	Fort Atkinson	Secretary.
H. K. Loomis	Sheboygan Falls	Treasurer.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Chester Hazen	Ladoga.
Hiram Smith	Sheboygan Falls.
A. D. DeLand	Sheboygan Falls.
H. F. Dousman	Waterville.
Z. G. Simmons	Kenosha.
Stephen Faville	Delavan.
C. R. Beach	Whitewater.
W. H. Morrison	Madison.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was organized at Watertown, February 15, 1872. It met in response to a call issued by W. D. Hoard and signed by various members of the Jefferson and Fond du Lac Dairy Associations. W. D. Hoard, Chester Hazen, W. S. Greene, H. F. Dousman, Henry Drake and Stephen Faville were the original members. The association holds an annual meeting, at which subjects relating to the dairy are discussed and dairy products exhibited, and employs experts to give instruction in cheese making in the dairy counties. The proceedings of the annual meeting are embodied in a report of 250 pages. Eighteen thousand five hundred copies of this report are printed by the state. The association receives its support from members who join each year, paying one dollar, and by appropriations from the state. The present appropriation is \$2,000 each for the years 1887 and 1888. Wisconsin won first premium on butter in competition with the world at the International Dairy Fair in New York city in 1877, and was awarded 70 premiums on dairy products — including first premium on cheese — at the New Orleans Exposition. The association has done a work of incalculable value to every material interest of the state by increasing the profits of agriculture and the intelligence of the rural classes.

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

J. M. Smith	President	Green Bay.
B. F. Adams	Vice-President	Madison.
B. S. Hoxie	Secretary	Evansville.
Matt. Anderson	Treasurer	Pine Bluff..
A. L. Hatch	Cor. Secretary	Ithaca.
A. L. Hatch	Superintendent	Ithaca.

This society, organized eighteen years ago, has at the present time a working membership of nearly one hundred. One of the organic acts of the society is set forth in the following section of the act of its organization: "It shall be the duty of the said society, to aid in the formation and maintenance of county and local horticultural societies, to promote the horticultural interests of the state by the holding of meetings for discussion; by the collection and dissemination of valuable information in regard to the cultivation of fruits, flowers and trees adapted to our soil and climate, and in every proper way to advance the fruit and tree growing interest of the state."

Two meetings are held each year by the society for the reading of papers and discussions of the various topics presented and for the exhibition of fruit, flowers and vegetables, with such assistance offered in prizes as the funds of the society will permit.

The sum of \$1.00 is annually appropriated to the society.

WISCONSIN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Geo. Harding.....	Waukesha.....	President.
John M. True.....	Baraboo.....	Secretary.

WISCONSIN JERSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

N. H. Palmer.....	Brodhead.....	President.
T. L. Hacker.....	Madison.....	Secretary.

WISCONSIN SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Geo. Wylie.....	Leeds.....	President.
Geo. McKerrow.....	Sussex.....	Secretary.

WISCONSIN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

H. L. Humphrey.....	Hudson.....	President.
Dr. E. L. Boothby.....	Hammond.....	Secretary.

WISCONSIN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

O. A. Hatch.....	Ithaca.....	President.
Frank Wilcox.....	Mauston.....	Secretary.

WISCONSIN SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

W. L. Parker.....	Beaver Dam.....	President.
H. J. Wilkinson.....	Whitewater.....	Secretary.

S. E. WISCONSIN SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Delbert Utter.....	Caldwell.....	President.
A. H. Craig.....	Caldwell.....	Secretary.

WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE.

Master — S. C. Carr.....Milton Junction Secretary — H. E. Huxley.....Neenah
 Overseer — E. J. Williams.....Danville Gate Keeper — Alex. Stewart...Spring Green
 Lecturer — John F. Brewin.....Trempealeau Pomona — Mrs. S. O. Carr...Milton Junction
 Steward — W. A. Sprague.....Reedsburg Flora — Mrs. Mary J. Williams.....Danville
 Assistant Steward — J. W. Smith.....Sparta Ceres — Mrs. H. E. Huxley.....Neenah
 Chaplain — J. M. Wilson.....Mazomanie Lady Asst. Steward — Mrs. H. E. Sprague,
 Treasurer — Cassie E. Huxley.....Neenah Reedsburg

Executive Committee — John Whittet, Chairman, Busseyville; S. C. Carr, Milton Junction; R. D. Frost, Madison.

Trustees — Three years, John Whittet, Busseyville; two years, W. H. Young, Reedsburg; one year, S. C. Carr, Milton Junction.

State Purchasing Agent — L. G. Kniffen, Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS FOR 1889.

President — Albert Hardy, La Crosse.

Vice Presidents — M. S. Frawley, Eau Claire; Miss Cornelia Rogers, Whitewater; Miss Addie Neff, Neillsville.

Treasurer — W. S. Axtell, Burlington.

Secretary — O. E. Wells, Appleton.

Executive Committee — Albert Salisbury, Whitewater; Mrs. Elizabeth Sherwin, Eau Claire; S. Y. Gillan, Milwaukee; L. H. Clark, Sparta; J. M. Turner, Ashland.

Official Reporter — W. J. Desmond, Milwaukee.

This association was organized in 1858, and incorporated by legislative enactment in 1855. Its purpose is the mutual improvement of its members and the promotion of popular education throughout the state.

Since its organization, it has held thirty-six annual sessions, and since the year 1867 twenty-two semi-annual or executive sessions. The annual session usually occurs in July, at a place determined upon by a committee of the association. For several years the executive session has been held at the state capitol during the week between Christmas and New Year's day.

The State University, the normal schools, and the various colleges of the state are largely represented in the work of the association by the members of their faculties. A considerable number of city and county superintendents, as well as high school and graded school teachers, are actively identified with it.

The membership fees are one dollar per annum for gentlemen, and fifty cents for ladies.

Though entirely non-partisan, the association has exercised much influence in shaping state legislation upon educational matters. Its deliberations consist mainly in the discussion of practical questions relating to school organization and management and methods of instruction. Some of the papers read before the association are published in the Wisconsin Journal of Education, which is the joint organ of the association and the state department of public instruction. The Journal was originally edited under the direction of the association, by a committee and editor directed to perform that duty. Subsequently it was published and edited by the State Superintendent and his assistant. In the year 1885, the ownership of the Journal was transferred to the association, and it was placed under the editorial and business management of Dr. J. W. Stearns, Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching in the State University. By state law, "each school district clerk and each town clerk or secretary of a town board of directors may subscribe annually for one copy of the Wisconsin Journal of Education, to be paid for by the district or town respectively, out of the school money."

WISCONSIN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

John H. Hoke	Oshkosh	President.
W. W. Chubb	Edgerton	Secretary.
David Atwood	Madison	Treasurer.

WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS.

W. F. Allen	Madison	President.
G. W. Peckham	Milwaukee	Secretary.
H. D. Hastings	Madison	Treasurer.
H. A. Hoge	Madison	Librarian.
C. H. Van Hise	Madison	Curator of Cabinet.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

W. H. King	Madison	Department of Sciences.
A. J. Rogers	Milwaukee	Department of Arts.
I. J. Blaisdell	Beloit	Department of Letters.

THE WISCONSIN VETERANS' HOME.

Near Waupaca, Wis.

TRUSTEES.

Capt. J. H. Marston	Appleton.
Col. B. F. Bryant	La Crosse.
A. O. Wright	Madison.
Major R. N. Roberts	Waupaca.
J. H. Woodnorth	Waupaca.
W. S. Crooker	Sheboygan.
Department Commander, A. G. Weissert (<i>ex-officio</i>)	Milwaukee.
Superintendent, Capt. C. Caldwell	Waupaca.

This institution was organized two years ago by the Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, to care for indigent soldiers, sailors or marines of the Civil War, who cannot be received into the National Home for disabled soldiers, *and also for their indigent wives or widows*, for whom no provision is made in the National Home, and who have generally been separated hitherto, the wife to go to the poorhouse, while the husband goes to the National Home. A special provision is made for this class in the cottages which have been erected for two persons each, in every case a husband and wife. They then have the benefit of a home of their own, while the labor of cooking is dispensed with, and all, except the sick, eat at a common table. There is a hospital building for the sick, of whom there are necessarily always a large number.

The Grand Army of the Republic has thus far expended upon buildings and grounds, \$34,000, contributions of its members and of the Wisconsin Relief Corps, besides \$5,600 given for cottages by benevolent citizens, not members of the G. A. R.

The current expenses of the institution are borne by a state appropriation of \$3.00 a week for each inmate. Up to January 1, 1889, this sum was \$6,072. The present number of inmates is 81. The pressure for accommodations is great, many applications being constantly delayed for lack of room.

The location is on the shores of one of the chain of lakes, and is unsurpassed in health-
-n beauty of scenery.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND STAFF.

Office.	Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Commander in Chief.....	Governor	William D. Hoard.....	Fort Atkinson.
Adjutant General	Brigadier General.	George W. Burchard..	Fort Atkinson.
Quartermaster General	Brigadier General.	Michael Griffin.....	Eau Claire.
Surgeon General	Brigadier General.	Henry Palmer.....	Janesville.
Assistant Inspector General...	Colonel	Charles King	Milwaukee.
Acting Inspector Rifle Practice	Colonel	Theodore W. Goldin...	Janesville.
Acting Judge Adv. General ...	Colonel	Isaac H. Wing.....	Bayfield.
Acting Engineer in Chief.....	Colonel	David W. Curtis.....	Fort Atkinson
Military Secretary.....	Colonel	Henry Casson	Viroqua.
Aid de Camp	Colonel	Jesse Stone.....	Watertown.
Aid de Camp	Colonel	Frederick Becker.....	Manitowoc.
Aid de Camp	Colonel	James A. Cole	Madison.
Aid de Camp	Colonel	George W. Peck.....	Milwaukee.
Assistant Adjutant General...	Major.....	Frederick L. Phillips..	Fox Lake.
Asst. Quartermaster General..	Major.....	John W. Curran.....	Sparta.

REGIMENTAL FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

First Regiment. Headquarters, Madison.

Janesville Light Infantry, Custer Rifles, Whitewater, Delavan Guards, Beloit City Guard, Racine Light Guard, Garfield Guard, Racine, Monroe City Guard, Governor's Guard, Madison, and Darlington Rifles.

Colonel ...	William Helm	Madison	Oct.	22, 1888
Lieut. Colonel.....	Allan F. Caldwell	Whitewater	Oct.	22, 1888
Major	Samuel P. Schadel	Monroe.....	June	18, 1888
Major	Melvin A. Newman.....	Janesville	Nov.	12, 1888
Surgeon	Frederick W. Byers .	Monroe.....	Nov.	6, 1888
Asst. Surgeon.....	Theodore W. Evans.....	Madison.....	Aug.	12, 1888
Asst. Surgeon.....	F. R. Garlock	Racine	Feb.	6, 1888
Adjutant	Charles S. Young.....	Monroe.....	Oct.	18, 1888
Quartermaster	Joel W. Richmond	Whitewater	April	15, 1888
Insp. of Rifle Prac.	Joseph B. Doe, Jr.....	Janesville	July	26, 1887
Chaplain.....	Charles H. Lemon.....	Waukesha	July	26, 1887

Second Regiment. Headquarters, Oshkosh.

Manitowoc Volunteers, Oshkosh Guards, Evergreen City Guards, Sheboygan, Ripon Rifles, Fond du Lac Guards, Oshkosh Rifles, Appleton Light Infantry, Rankin Guards, Manitowoc, Beaver Dam Guards, and Prison City Guards, Waupun.

Colonel	Worthle H. Patton	Oshkosh.....	Feb.	8, 1888
Lieut. Colonel	Anthony A. Kelly	Fond du Lac	Feb.	8, 1888
Major.....	Fritz Becker.....	Manitowoc	Feb.	8, 1888
Major.....	Orland F. Weaver	Beaver Dam.....	March	20, 1888
Surgeon	Frederick J. Wilkie.....	Oshkosh.....	April	19, 1888
Asst. Surgeon.....	Frank C. Moulding	Watertown	June	11, 1887
Asst. Surgeon.....	A. J. Schweichler...	Manitowoc	June	21, 1887
Adjutant	Albert Solliday	Watertown	May	22, 1888
Quartermaster	William F. Dicke.....	Manitowoc	April	15, 1888
Insp. of Rifle Prac.	Gordon H. McNeel	Fond du Lac	Apr.	13, 1887
Chaplain.....	Thomas S. Johnson	Beaver Dam.....	Oct.	15, 1884

Third Regiment. Headquarters, La Crosse.

Sherman Guard, Neillsville, Governor's Guard, La Crosse, Hudson City Guard, Mauston Light Guard, Griffin Rifles, Eau Claire, Guppy Guard, Portage, Wausau Light Guard, Ludington Guard, Menomonie, Sparta Rifles and Tomah Guards.

Colonel	Martin T. Moore.....	La Crosse	June	11, 1883
Lieut. Colonel	Benjamin F. Parker.....	Mauston	June	11, 1883
Major.....	Thomas J. George	Menomonie.....	June	11, 1883
Major.....	Jacob D. Womer	Wausau	Aug.	23, 1884
Surgeon	John B. Edwards.....	Mauston.....	Nov.	17, 1883
Asst. Surgeon	John E. Garrey	Wausau	Nov.	17, 1884
Asst. Surgeon	Edward H. Grannis.....	Menomonie.....	Oct.	21, 1885
Adjutant	Alfred F. Metzger	La Crosse	April	15, 1885
Quartermaster	George A. Ludington.....	Neillsville.....	April	15, 1885
Insp. of Rifle Prac.	Gurdon H. Winsor.....	Mauston	June	26, 1886
Chaplain.....	James P. Galiger.....	Tomah	Sept.	20, 1884

Fourth Battalion. Headquarters, Milwaukee.

Sheridan Guard, Kosciusko Guard, South Side Turner Rifles, Lincoln Guard and Rusk Guard.

Lieut. Colonel	Otto H. Falk.....	Milwaukee....	Oct.	29, 1883
Major.....	Louis Auer	Milwaukee.....	Dec.	18, 1883
Asst. Surgeon	Harry E. Bradley.....	Milwaukee.....	Nov.	3, 1883
Adjutant	Horace M. Seaman.....	Milwaukee.....	July	5, 1887
Quartermaster	Edward Shea.....	Milwaukee.....	Dec.	24, 1883
Insp. of Rifle Prac.	George H. Russell	Milwaukee.....	Oct.	29, 1883
Chaplain.....	Judson Titsworth.....	Milwaukee.....	May	3, 1886

Cavalry. Headquarters, Milwaukee.**Light-Horse Squadron.**

Asst. Surgeon	Horace M. Brown	Milwaukee.....	Aug.	31, 1883
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Artillery. Headquarters, Milwaukee.**First Light Battery.**

Asst. Surgeon	James A. McLeod.....	Milwaukee.....	Nov.	22, 1883
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LIGHT HORSE SQUADRON ARMORY.
(STATE ARSENAL)
MILWAUKEE.

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COMPANIES AND COMPANY OFFICERS.

Names.	Co.	Regt.	Organized.	Location.	Strength Jan. 1, '88.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
Appleton Light Infantry	G	1	Oct. 27, 1885	Appleton	68	Nathan E. Morgan	Charles A. Green	Harry W. Cook.
Beloit City Guard	E	1	Aug. 31, 1877	Beloit	56		Thos. J. Rogers	Frederick W. Parsons.
Beaver Dam Guards	K	2	Oct. 4, 1880	Beaver Dam	48		John F. Guilfoyle	Julius Morrow.
Custer Rifles	C	1	Oct. 7, 1877	Whitewater	61		Frank E. Goethue	James R. Johnson.
Darlington Rifles	K	1	July 6, 1884	Darlington	51		Peuce Van Hook	
Delavan Guard	D	1	July 27, 1880	Delavan	50			Emmet A. Woodford.
Evergreen City Guards.	C	2	Apr. 4, 1877	Schoepgan	64	Charles J. Hunter		Richard Gollschmidt.
Fond du Lac Guards.	E	2	Apr. 9, 1880	Fond du Lac	61			Louis H. Gillet.
First Light Battery			May 11, 1888	Milwaukee	65	Joseph B. Oliver		Howard J. Gibson.
Garfield Guard	G	1	Aug. 30, 1881	Racine	59	Henry Jersted		Christopher Millested.
Governor's Guard	I	2	Mar. 24, 1878	Madison	62	George H. Joachim		Henry Quastmeyer.
Governor's Guard	B	2	Aug. 1, 1878	La Crosse	45	Julius E. Kircheis		Ernst H. Kautfuss.
Griffin Rifles	E	2	Oct. 30, 1888	Eau Claire	65	Harry E. McMaster		John F. Farr
Guppy Guard	F	2	June 23, 1877	Portage	54			George Voertman.
Hudson City Guard	O	3	June 18, 1887	Hudson	64			James A. Freer.
Janesville Light Infantry	A	1	Dec. 1, 1887	Janesville	64	Francis J. Borchardt		
Kosciusko Guard	B	4	Aug. 24, 1877	Milwaukee	62	Charles P. Huntington	Winslow A. Nowell	
Light Infantry Squadron	A	1	Apr. 27, 1880	Milwaukee	63		Andrew J. Kluppak	
Lincoln Guard	D	3	May 2, 1881	Milwaukee	59			
Lutheran Guard	H	2	Jan. 16, 1877	Menomonie	56			
Mauniteers	A	2	July 18, 1878	Manitowish	71			
Mauniteers Guard	D	1	Oct. 11, 1875	Mauniteers	50	William F. Winsor		
Monroe Guard	H	1	Mar. 30, 1883	Monroe	55	Daniel A. Stearns		
Oak Creek Light Infantry	B	2	Mar. 25, 1870	Oak Creek	71	Geo. B. McC. Hilton		
Oshkosh Light Infantry	F	2	Apr. 8, 1880	Oshkosh	64			
Prairie City Guards	L	2	June 20, 1885	Waupun	51			
Racine Light Guard	F	1	Apr. 6, 1881	Racine	52		Christmas Evans	
Rapin Rifles	H	2	Dec. 20, 1881	Manitowish	53	William Brandt	William Abel	
Rapin Rifles	D	2	Mar. 28, 1879	Ripon	76	Frank W. Grunzmaacher	Emil Reek	
Rock Guard	E	2	Oct. 20, 1889	Milwaukee	60			
Sherman Guard	A	2	May 10, 1875	Northville	60			
South Side Turner Rifles.	A	2	Jan. 23, 1893	Milwaukee	70			
Sparta Rifles	O	4	June 30, 1873	Milwaukee	41	Albert Bieuel	Herman Kirsh	Wm. A. Dickinson.
Tomah Guards	I	2	Sept. 27, 1883	Sparta	68	Timothy O. Thorbus	Bertram O. Raymond	Luman C. Warriner.
Tomah Guards	K	2	May 28, 1884	Tomah	68	Randolph A. Richards	Louis Schalle	Nathaniel B. Eldred.
Wausau Light Guard.	G	2	Dec. 30, 1888	Wausau	76	Ludie Bellis	Louis A. Pradt	

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1889-91.

COUNTIES.	County Seats.	County Clerk.	Salary.
Adams.....	Friendship.....	C. M. Simmons.....	\$600
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	Mathew J. Hart.....	1,000
Barron.....	Barron.....	L. J. Breen.....	1,000
Bayfield.....	Bayfield.....	Allen T. Williams.....	1,000
Brown.....	Green Bay.....	Patrick Ryan.....	1,200
Buffalo.....	Alma.....	Ed. H. Waelty.....	800
Burnett.....	Grantsburg.....	J. G. Johnston.....	500
Calumet.....	Chilton.....	Wm. Mulcahy.....	700
Chippewa.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Thos. B. Leonard.....	1,800
Clark.....	Neillsville.....	H. M. Root.....	1,200
Columbia.....	Portage.....	Chas. C. Dow.....	1,200
Crawford.....	Prairie du Chien..	C. E. Alder.....	900
Dane.....	Madison.....	Jacob Esser, Jr.....	1,700
Dodge.....	Juneau.....	M. A. Jacobs.....	1,400
Door.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	L. L. Bacchus.....	800
Douglas.....	Superior.....	Charles Lagro.....	1,200
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	Alex Hosford.....	1,200
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	Robert Sather.....	1,000
Florence.....	Florence.....	J. E. Parry.....	600
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	Mark Crain.....	1,100
Forest.....	Crandon.....	C. C. De Long.....	600
Grant.....	Lancaster.....	J. A. Thomas.....	1,200
Green.....	Monroe.....	John Lemuel.....	1,000
Green Lake.....	Dartford.....	Samuel Scholes.....	600
Iowa.....	Dodgeville.....	Wm. W. Williams.....	800
Jackson.....	Black River Falls.....	W. H. Richards.....	1,000
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	K. H. Bennett.....	1,000
Juneau.....	Mauston.....	A. S. Wetherby.....	1,000
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Daniel B. Benedict.....	1,000
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	Wm. Rogers.....	900
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	John Costley.....	1,200
La Fayette.....	Darlington.....	Samuel Vickers.....	1,000
Langlade.....	Antigo.....	Fred Hayssen.....	800
Lincoln.....	Merrill.....	A. D. Gorham.....	1,000
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Louis C. Senglaub.....	1,200
Marathon.....	Wausau.....	John W. Miller.....	1,400
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	Hans B. Pouse.....	800
Marquette.....	Montello.....	Patrick Croarkin.....	550
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Frank Sebastian.....	*4,500
Monroe.....	Sparta.....	J. P. Rice.....	1,000
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	B. G. Grunnert.....	1,000
Oneida.....	Rhineland.....	John Shefler.....	500
Outagamie.....	Appleton.....	James V. Canavan.....	1,200
Ozaukee.....	Port Washington.....	John C. Schroeling.....	650
Pepin.....	Durand.....	H. D. Dyer.....	550
Pierce.....	Ellsworth.....	J. B. Jenson.....	800
Polk.....	Osceola Mills.....	Nelson Lawson.....	1,000
Portage.....	Stevens Point.....	Chas. A. Lane.....	900
Price.....	Phillips.....	F. W. Sackett.....	1,200
Racine.....	Racine.....	Walter C. Palmer.....	1,000
Richland.....	Richland Center.....	J. W. Fowler.....	800
Rock.....	Janesville.....	W. F. Williams.....	1,200
St. Croix.....	Hudson.....	Charles Lewiston.....	1,000
Sauk.....	Baraboo.....	C. J. H. Erffmeyer.....	1,000
Sawyer.....	Hayward.....	John Erickson.....	1,000
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Charles Sumnicht.....	800
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Emil Nehrlich.....	1,200
Taylor.....	Medford.....	Geo. L. Shattuck.....	1,200
Trempealeau.....	Whitehall.....	E. N. Trowbridge.....	1,000
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	John R. Casson.....	900
Walworth.....	Elkhorn.....	Dyar L. Cowdery.....	1,000
Washburn.....	Shell Lake.....	Ole Wang.....	550
Washington.....	West Bend.....	Michael Immel.....	800
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	John Croasdalle.....	800
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	J. W. Dean.....	900
Waushara.....	Wautoma.....	John Clark.....	700
Winnebago.....	Oshkosh.....	J. P. Rasmussen.....	1,200
Wood.....	Grand Rapids.....	Wm. Hooper.....	1,000

* Including Clerk Hire.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sheriff.	County Judge.	Salary.
Adams.....	George W. Bingham.....	John B. Keyes.....	\$300
Ashland.....	Mats Matson.....	Edwin Ellis.....	250
Barron.....	W. W. Deitz.....	Wm. P. Swift.....	600
Bayfield.....	John Anderson.....	A. M. Warden.....	200
Brown.....	Frank Hammes.....	Howard J. Huntington.....	1,500
Buffalo.....	G. W. Luetscher.....	Robert Lees.....	600
Burnett.....	S. N. Hanson.....	John O. Newgard.....	125
Calumet.....	Joseph Fisher.....	William Paulson.....	800
Chippewa.....	Arthur Ford.....	W. H. Stafford.....	1,000
Clark.....	J. W. Page.....	J. R. Sturdevant.....	900
Columbia.....	J. R. Nashold.....	Levi W. Barden.....	1,500
Crawford.....	John Stackland.....	C. S. Fuller.....	500
Dane.....	Ralph C. Vernon.....	J. H. Carpenter.....	2,000
Dodge.....	Bernhard Hauser.....	Silas W. Lamareux.....	2,100
Door.....	John Keogh.....	H. M. McNally.....	600
Douglas.....	Charles Wickstrom.....	David C. Roberts.....	600
Dunn.....	Geo. Thum.....	John Kelly, Jr.....	600
Eau Claire.....	Geo. W. Churchill.....	August C. Larson.....	1,000
Florence.....	A. M. Parmenter.....	C. O. Coleman.....	340
Fond du Lac.....	Thomas Cale.....	George Perkins.....	2,000
Forest.....	James Aird.....	R. G. Webb.....	200
Grant.....	F. G. Thompson.....	Geo. B. Carter.....	1,000
Green.....	Thomas A. Jackson.....	Brooks Dunwiddie.....	950
Green Lake.....	Frank S. Merrill.....	J. Edmund Millard.....	1,000
Iowa.....	Henry Pengelly.....	John F. Jones.....	1,500
Jackson.....	Jos. J. Metcalf.....	George M. Perry.....	700
Jefferson.....	P. W. Hibbard.....	Henry Colonius.....	1,500
Juneau.....	J. C. F. Morgan.....	Charles H. Grote.....	700
Kenosha.....	John Hannan.....	Anthony Van Wyke.....	1,100
Kewaunee.....	Andreas Schleis.....	George W. Wing.....	700
La Crosse.....	Wm. J. Scott.....	Thomas A. Dyson.....	1,000
La Fayette.....	James Hoskins.....	Robert J. Wilson.....	1,000
Langlade.....	Geo. Winderlich.....	Eli Waste.....	100
Lincoln.....	Herman Rusch.....	Almon A. Helms.....	400
Manitowoc.....	Frank Zeman.....	Emil Baensch.....	1,500
Marathon.....	M. E. Manson.....	Louis Marchette.....	1,000
Marinette.....	James L. Murphy.....	Amos Holgate.....	500
Marquette.....	L. S. Guptil.....	Neil Dimond.....	750
Milwaukee.....	John F. Burnham.....	John E. Mann.....	5,000
Monroe.....	E. R. Jones.....	Wm. M. Graham.....	700
Oconto.....	Luke Walsh.....	O. F. Trudell.....	800
Oneida.....	G. H. Clark.....	J. W. McCormick.....	.....
Outagamie.....	Richard Conlan.....	J. E. Harriman.....	700
Ozaukee.....	John P. Weyker.....	Leopold Eghart.....	1,000
Pepin.....	Chas. Stille.....	Alex. G. Coffin.....	250
Pierce.....	R. S. Rolson.....	J. W. Hancock.....	600
Polk.....	W. C. Reilly.....	Ole Larson.....	500
Portage.....	J. S. Mitchell.....	John R. Kingsbury.....	600
Price.....	Thomas Bailey.....	E. W. Murray.....	400
Racine.....	Chas. F. Ball.....	Philo Belden.....	1,700
Richland.....	John McKy.....	D. L. Downs.....	700
Rock.....	George C. Babcock.....	John W. Sale.....	2,000
St. Croix.....	Theodore F. Young.....	Ray S. Reid.....	800
Sauk.....	Wm. O. Cannon.....	E. W. Young.....	1,000
Sawyer.....	F. L. Clarke.....	Peter P. Stotzman.....	500
Shawano.....	Milo M. Porter.....	H. R. McComb.....	500
Sheboygan.....	Fred Mueller.....	Billie Williams.....	1,200
Taylor.....	J. B. Leonhardt.....	Clinton Textor.....	800
Trempealeau.....	John Boynton.....	R. A. Odell.....	700
Vernon.....	Marcus C. Berg.....	Cyrus M. Butt.....	500
Walworth.....	L. G. Foster.....	Jaynes B. Wheeler.....	1,100
Washburn.....	A. Ryan.....	S. W. Mead.....	200
Washington.....	W. P. Rix.....	H. W. Sawyer.....	1,100
Waukesha.....	W. S. Parsons.....	R. C. Hathaway.....	1,500
Waupaca.....	Andrew Williams.....	C. L. Ogdon.....	400
Waushara.....	Peter Mitchell.....	D. L. Bunn.....	600
Winnebago.....	Fred Burges.....	C. D. Cleveland.....	2,000
Wood.....	Henry Kuntz.....	George L. Williams.....	400

COUNTY OFFICERS — Continued.

COUNTIES.	Register of Deeds.	County Treasurer.	Salary.
Adams.....	Frank McConick.....	S. S. Landt.....	\$600
Ashland.....	Edward Fennelly.....	Bart B. Scott.....	1,000
Barron.....	J. W. Stowe.....	N. M. Rockman.....	1,000
Bayfield.....	J. D. Cruttenden.....	Alonzo Knight.....	1,000
Brown.....	B. M. Berendsen.....	Frank Lenz.....	1,200
Buffalo.....	S. N. Knudson.....	Christian Meuli.....	700
Burnett.....	Andrew A. Anderson.....	John A. Swenson.....	500
Calumet.....	E. J. Mooney.....	Jacob Stephany.....	700
Chippewa.....	W. T. Dalton.....	Syvert Serley.....	1,800
Clark.....	Wm. Zassenhaus.....	H. N. Withee.....	1,200
Columbia.....	John W. Brown.....	J. A. Johnson.....	1,200
Crawford.....	Joseph D. Stuart.....	B. F. Haskins.....	800
Dane.....	Geo. F. Rowell.....	Hans S. Grinde.....	1,600
Dodge.....	Geo. H. Miller.....	Aug. F. Schoenwetter.....	1,400
Door.....	Jacob Dehos.....	Eli A. Thompson.....	600
Douglas.....	E. V. Mundy.....	J. F. Bishoff, Jr.....	720
Dunn.....	Charles Knutson.....	Carroll Lucas.....	1,200
Eau Claire.....	A. W. Munger.....	Robert McLaren.....	1,000
Florence.....	W. C. Habberkorn.....	E. E. Keyes.....	500
Fond du Lac.....	S. G. Leland.....	Louis Muentner.....	1,000
Forest.....	Patsy Shay.....	L. Motzfeldt.....	600
Grant.....	Martin Oswald.....	John A. Neaville.....	1,000
Green.....	J. A. Kittleson.....	A. M. Green.....	900
Green Lake.....	Z. C. Hamilton.....	W. I. Sherwood.....	500
Iowa.....	Wm. H. Thomas.....	George Paulson.....	1,000
Jackson.....	Ole A. Huset.....	John Peterson.....	1,000
Jefferson.....	O. J. Kerschensteiner.....	Jos. A. Fernholz.....	800
Juneau.....	Geo. Hinton.....	M. M. Corsaw.....	1,000
Kenosha.....	James Pennefeather.....	Adolph J. Berg.....	600
Kewaunee.....	John Pecka.....	Jacob Rodrian.....	700
La Crosse.....	George W. Brice.....	Jens Lienlokken.....	1,000
La Fayette.....	Michael Michaelson.....	William Mayne.....	1,000
Langlade.....	Henry Smith.....	C. H. Larzelere.....	1,000
Lincoln.....	Edward Kleutz.....	E. Dutruit.....	1,200
Manitowoc.....	Theodore Wolf.....	C. A. Gielow.....	1,200
Marathon.....	A. W. Schmidt.....	J. R. Bruneau.....	1,400
Marinette.....	Joseph La Roy.....	Michael H. Engler.....	1,000
Marquette.....	J. F. Weseloh.....	M. G. Ellison.....	550
Milwaukee.....	Henry J. Baumgartner.....	Eugene Cary.....	4,500
Monroe.....	C. A. Erickson.....	C. G. Hettman.....	1,000
Oconto.....	Huff Jones.....	Angus McAllister.....	1,200
Oneida.....	E. Shephard.....	C. Eby.....	.....
Outagamie.....	John N. Baer.....	Matthias Werner.....	1,200
Ozaukee.....	Walter Zastrow.....	John Nenens.....	800
Pepin.....	H. M. Miles.....	Thomas P. Hulratt.....	550
Pierce.....	F. D. Lord.....	J. S. Rounce.....	800
Polk.....	A. J. Houghdahl.....	William Wilson.....	1,000
Portage.....	John Stumpf.....	M. A. Rosseau.....	900
Price.....	Julius Kohler.....	A. Mc Kinnzie.....	1,200
Racine.....	J. G. Teall.....	George A. Rickeman.....	1,000
Richland.....	Ezra Rables.....	W. R. Peckham.....	800
Rock.....	C. L. Valentine.....	A. D. Burdick.....	1,000
St. Croix.....	Moses W. Wilson.....	William B. Andrews.....	1,000
Sauk.....	John W. Blake.....	Archibald Christie.....	1,000
Sawyer.....	Otto Christianson.....	Geo. A. Packard.....	1,000
Shawano.....	Ole J. Hoein.....	Frank O. Perry.....	1,000
Sheboygan.....	F. W. Margenan.....	A. L. Swart.....	1,200
Taylor.....	Julius Stimm.....	John Gay.....	1,200
Trempealeau.....	Simon Olson.....	Henry Thorsgaard.....	1,000
Vernon.....	John J. McCarty.....	John C. Johnson.....	800
Walworth.....	Wm. F. Taylor.....	Leonard C. Church.....	900
Washburn.....	G. E. Crocker.....	A. H. Earle.....	450
Washington.....	Hugo Koenen.....	S. F. Mayer.....	1,000
Waukesha.....	Samuel Bresee.....	Wm. E. Swan.....	1,000
Waupaca.....	Rollin S. Burbank.....	Hans Beulick.....	900
Waushara.....	Halbert Hanson.....	J. E. Tilton.....	700
Winnebago.....	John McCabe.....	Peter D. Kraby.....	1,200
Wood.....	Jasper Crottean.....	L. J. Wangold.....	1,200

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

Counties.	Salary.	Clerk of Court.	Salary.
Adams.....	\$350	A. S. Hamilton.....	Fees.
Ashland.....	400	Robert C. Murray.....	\$300
Barron.....	500	Henry Rodermacher.....	*400
Bayfield.....	500	Charles H. Noyes.....	300
Brown.....	500	Henry Watermolen.....	Fees.
Buffalo.....	400	John Burgess.....	Fees.
Burnett.....	300	Newton Hickerson.....	100
Calumet.....	400	Sam. Vincent.....	700
Chippewa.....	1,000	E. H. Coleman.....	700
Clark.....	800	C. S. Stockwell.....	*300
Columbia.....	700	Peter Williams.....	Fees.
Crawford.....	550	J. A. Curran.....	300
Dane.....	800	John O'Connell.....	Fees.
Dodge.....	1,000	G. W. Morse.....	*300
Door.....	400	Allen Higgins.....	300
Douglas.....	600	S. E. Tubbs.....	*300
Dunn.....	600	Timothy Murphy.....	*400
Eau Claire.....	800	Henry McBain.....	Fees.
Florence.....	500	Frank Waring.....	*300
Fond du Lac.....	1,000	T. K. Gillett.....	Fees.
Forest.....	500	Clark Whitbeck.....	300
Grant.....	500	W. A. Johnson.....	Fees.
Green.....	600	Andrew Lewis.....	Fees.
Green Lake.....	400	D. P. Blackstone.....	300
Iowa.....	600	M. J. Tappins.....	450
Jackson.....	800	Frank Johnson.....	Fees.
Jefferson.....	1,000	Wm. Bleber.....	Fees.
Juneau.....	500	J. G. Evans.....	500
Kenosha.....	400	John H. Corcoran.....	Fees.
Kewaunee.....	250	Thomas Hlawacsek.....	250
La Crosse.....	600	Chas. Kurtenacker.....	Fees.
La Fayette.....	600	Joseph C. Oates.....	500
Langlade.....	500	T. H. Ward.....	300
Lincoln.....	700	Herman Wolff.....	Fees.
Manitowoc.....	800	John Chloupeck.....	*500
Marathon.....	.....	Hugo Peters.....	*300
Marinette.....	700	W. P. Green.....	*100
Marquette.....	850	F. J. Dodge.....	*350
Milwaukee.....	4,000	Albert DeLeur.....	15,000
Monroe.....	800	J. R. Bryan.....	500
Oconto.....	500	R. L. Hall.....	100
Oneida.....	.....	I. W. McIntyre.....	.....
Outagamie.....	800	F. C. Fredericks.....	500
Ozaukee.....	800	James Hedding.....	*400
Pepin.....	250	Henry Murman.....	*150
Pierce.....	500	B. Cooke.....	*300
Polk.....	800	W. S. Sadler.....	*350
Portage.....	800	Chas. P. Mason.....	350
Price.....	800	R. M. Logan.....	*300
Racine.....	1,300	James McLaren.....	Fees.
Richland.....	400	J. W. Benick.....	Fees.
Rock.....	1,000	E. D. McGowan.....	Fees.
St. Croix.....	1,000	Otto W. Arnquist.....	Fees.
Sauk.....	500	Charles Coleman.....	Fees.
Sawyer.....	300	Pete Oleson.....	300
Shawano.....	500	J. H. Tourtellott.....	300
Sheboygan.....	1,000	Thomas O'Hara.....	450
Taylor.....	300	Wm. F. Wenck.....	*300
Trempealeau.....	600	O. A. Hegg.....	Fees.
Vernon.....	400	Perce J. Layne.....	*300
Walworth.....	700	Ely B. Dewing.....	Fees.
Washington.....	400	F. L. Wilkins.....	100
Waushara.....	800	Andrew Schmidt.....	450
Waupaca.....	1,000	E. J. Evans.....	Fees.
Waushara.....	800	J. M. Hatch.....	*400
Winnebago.....	300	E. R. Humphrey.....	*100
Wood.....	800	W. W. Kimball.....	Fees.
	800	Orrin Gray.....	*500

* And Fees.

† Including Deposits.

COUNTY OFFICERS — Continued.

COUNTIES.	County Surveyor.	Coroner.
Adams	Marvin Lathrop	David Scofield.
Ashland	George Sells	J. C. Smyser.
Barron	D. A. Russell	Joel Richardson.
Bayfield	D. F. Glover	W. T. Leonard.
Brown	August Brauns	J. Beth.
Buffalo	John F. Schlosstein	J. L. Hallock.
Burnett	C. H. Bye	James C. Jenson.
Calumet	Jacob Severin	Chas. Wepperman.
Chippewa	John King	John Weinberger.
Clark	Wm. Weish	J. D. Wicker.
Columbia	Chas. E. Corning	N. J. Currier.
Crawford	J. J. Hurlbut	Chancy Blancher.
Dane	G. W. Brown	H. H. Helm.
Dodge	Adolph Walther	Geo. Engel.
Door	C. O. Guenther	David Houle.
Douglas	F. P. Black	J. D. Whitney.
Dunn	D. W. Waite	J. J. Merrick.
Eau Claire	C. E. Bussell	L. Shaver.
Florence	C. S. Simpson	Geo. H. Keyes.
Fond du Lac	J. Haessly	F. F. Parsons.
Forest	W. R. Burgess	Sidney Verbeck.
Grant	Herbert J. Gould	Rube Black.
Green	D. H. Morgan	G. O. Stearns.
Green Lake	Alban Clark	H. P. Meriam.
Iowa	John H. Dunstan	Wm. P. Ruggles.
Jackson	Eustace L. Brockway	Ad. W. Merrill.
Jefferson	K. P. Clark	J. A. Fales.
Juneau	John T. Patterson	John Price, Jr.
Kenosha	Jason Lathrop	Hubert Schwan.
Kewaunee	Constant Thiry	W. F. Scott, M. D.
La Crosse	Wm. R. Sill	G. G. Lang.
La Fayette	Theodore E. Blackstone	John Davidson.
Langlade	D. B. Eddick	E. R. Colton.
Lincoln	W. C. Lehman	J. D. Cutter.
Manitowoc	C. C. Ertz	F. S. Luhmann.
Marathon	P. F. Currin	Chas. Quandt.
Marinette	Harry McCallum	W. D. Lewis.
Marquette	Geo. E. Phillips	Ferdinand Meinke.
Milwaukee	Robert C. Rienertson	Ernst A. M. Leidel.
Monroe	W. Kenyon	O. F. Angle.
Oconto	E. Fitzpatrick	Chas. Bentz.
Oneida	Daniel Graham	C. L. Perry.
Outagamie	Elihu Spencer	Fred Peterson.
Ozaukee	L. Towsley	John W. Luftring.
Pepin	Nat Plummer	F. J. Gobar.
Pierce	G. W. Cairns	J. S. Copley.
Polk	S. M. DeGolier	H. A. Holliday.
Portage	E. A. Williams	James Moylan.
Price	W. H. Nichols	Wm. Fordyce.
Racine	Frank F. Foote	William M. Phillips.
Richland	L. L. Appleby	J. W. Leik.
Rock	Edward Ruger	George Hawthorn.
St. Croix	George Strong	E. L. Boothby.
Sauk	David B. Hurlbert	S. W. Corwith.
Sawyer	Richard Hubbard	J. P. Cox.
Shawano	J. A. Melendy	L. J. Williams.
Sheboygan	S. A. Simpson	Adolph Bock.
Taylor	Daniel Walrath	Richard Cox.
Trempealeau	H. B. Merchant	C. E. Scott.
Vernon	Wm. H. Knower	Stanley Stout.
Walworth	James Child	Chas. L. Lyon.
Washburn	A. J. Golding	Peter Mills.
Washington	D. D. Cameron	Otto Boeswetter.
Waukesha	Wm. Powrie	Lvuren Barker.
Waupaca	A. W. Johnson	A. L. McDonald.
Waushara	Harry Walker	James Larson.
Winnebago	G. A. Randall	C. R. Hamlin.
Wood	B. R. Tarbox	John Schuster.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

PRINCIPALS OF FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Post-office.	Principal.	Post-office.	Principal.
Ahnapee	J. C. Kamp.	Mayville	Horace Gibson.
Alma	C. D. Kipp.	Mazomanie	W. W. Kilgore.
Almond	Ida K. McGregor.	Menasha	H. J. Evans.
Antigo	John O'Hara.	Merrill	J. G. Adams.
Appleton	R. H. Schmidt.	Merrillan	W. J. Hoskins.
Arcadia	J. C. Gaveney.	Middleton	Elsie M. Bristol.
Argyle	S. H. Hilliard.	Mineral Point	G. E. Cabanis.
Ashland	J. M. Turner.	Monroe	C. F. Niles.
Augusta	L. W. Wood.	Montello	Paul Bergen.
Avoca	Joseph Cubela.	Montfort	Wm. Farris.
Baraboo	W. J. Brier.	Mt. Hope	Robert Willis.
Bayfield	F. W. Denison.	Muscoda	C. R. Pickering.
Beaver Dam	H. T. Gillette.	Necedah	H. J. Bowell.
Beloit	C. A. Hutchins.	Neenah	C. W. Cabeen.
Berlin	A. F. Rote.	Neillsville	E. B. Oakley.
Black Earth	E. W. Walker.	New Lisbon	E. E. Fowler.
Black River Falls	Dwight Kinney.	New London	Robert Paton.
Bloomer	W. H. Bloom.	New Richmond	W. H. Williams.
Bloomington	A. G. Zimmerman.	Oakwood	P. J. Kelly.
Boscobel	E. R. Johnson.	Oconto	G. M. Hoferty.
Brandon	D. S. Gibbon.	Omro	J. B. Babcock.
Brodhead	J. A. Eakin.	Oregon	R. E. Blount.
Burlington	W. S. Artell.	Oshkosh	R. H. Halsey.
Cadott	J. A. Jeffrey.	Pepin	D. E. Cameron.
Cambridge	M. E. Terry.	Pewaukee	E. W. Prior.
Chetek	E. K. Thomas.	Plymouth	Otto Gaffron.
Chilton	P. H. McGovern.	Portage	W. G. Clough.
Chippewa Falls	C. R. Long.	Port Washington	F. H. Blondell.
Clinton Junction	A. E. Schaub.	Potosi	F. R. Shuttleworth.
Clintonville	F. E. Chandler.	Poynette	James Melville.
Colby	J. F. Sims.	Prairie du Chien	L. L. Clarke.
Columbus	J. E. Hoyt.	Prairie du Sac	John Jones.
Darlington	J. A. James.	Prescott	James Goldsworthy.
Delavan	Geo. Collie.	Racine	A. R. Sprague.
De Pere	C. A. Goggin.	Reedsburgh	A. B. West.
Dodgeville	J. W. Livingston.	Rhineland	A. D. Prideaux.
Durand	J. W. Nesbit.	Rice Lake	A. J. Hagan.
East Troy	Etta Carle.	Richland Centre	T. H. Haney.
Eau Claire	J. K. McGregor.	Ripon	M. H. McMahon.
Edgerton	L. E. Gettle.	River Falls	R. B. Hazzard.
Elkhorn	D. D. Mayne.	Sauk City	C. F. Ninman.
Elroy	J. A. Hancock.	Sextonville	
Evansville	H. H. Jacobs.	Seymour	W. E. Pembleton.
Fennimore	John M. Quick.	Sharon	J. G. Skeels.
Florence	W. L. Morrison.	Shawano	W. H. Hickock.
Fond du Lac	I. N. Mitchell.	Sheboygan	E. J. Haylett.
Fort Atkinson	J. Q. Emery.	Sheboygan Falls	L. M. Roberts.
Fort Howard	O. R. Larsen.	Shullsburg	M. M. Warner.
Fox Lake	L. S. Keeley.	Sparta	L. H. Clark.
Fremont	J. M. Peppard.	Spring Green	W. A. Cundy.
Friendship	H. M. Older.	Stevens Point	F. W. Cooley.
Geneva Lake	J. H. Gould.	Stockbridge	W. B. Minihan.
Glenbeulah	Mina Whiting.	Stoughton	C. F. Cronk.
Grand Rapids	Chas. M. Fox.	Sturgeon Bay	W. O. Brown.
Green Bay	A. J. Clough.	Sun Prairie	I. M. Buell.
Hartford	O. P. Nelson.	Tomah	G. W. Reigle.
Hazel Green	H. B. Lathe.	Two Rivers	C. O. Marsh.
Highland	D. J. Murphy.	Unity	E. T. Johnson.
Hillsborough	E. V. Wernick.	Viroqua	J. A. Aylward.
Horicon	J. H. Derse.	Walworth	May Maxon.
Hudson	A. W. Burton.	Washburn	J. T. Edwards.
Humbird	F. P. Tibbits.	Waterloo	Geo. Bollinger.
Janesville	C. H. Keyes.	Watertown	C. F. Viebahn.
Jefferson	H. F. Wieman.	Waupaca	F. A. Lowell.
Kenosha	W. J. Pollock.	Waupun, Dodge Co. ..	F. C. Howard.
Kewaunee	M. McMahon.	Waupun, F' du L. Co. ..	H. C. Custis.
Kiel	A. W. Dassler.	Wausau	Hugh McIndoe.
Lake Mills	H. L. Terry.	Wauwatosa	A. W. Smith.
Lancaster	C. R. Schowalter.	Westfield	C. G. Woolcock.
Little Wolf	Alonzo McKinley.	West Salem	J. F. Burgess.
Lodi	O. J. Schuster.	West Bend	James Keely.
Madison	W. M. Pond.	West De Pere	F. W. Winter.
Marshall	W. A. Hodge.	Weyauwega	S. F. Grubb.
Marshfield	Fred. Hamlin.	Whitewater	C. H. Sylvester.
	G. S. Grubb.	Wonewoc	T. C. Morrow.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

City.	Superintendent.	Number of teachers required.	Salary.	Printing, pos- tage and stationery.
Appleton.....	A. B. Whitman	47	\$450	\$50
Antigo	L. K. Strong	11	150	20
Baraboo	W. J. Brier	19	300	15
Beaver Dam	Jas. J. Dick	14	200	150
Beloit	T. A. Smith	21	100	.....
Berlin	N. M. Dodson	20	200	10
Brodhead	Burr Sprague	9	25	1
Columbus	W. G. Coles	8	100	30
Depere	C. A. Goggin	7	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	I. N. Mitchell	46	400	50
Fort Howard	Otis R. Larsen	17	250	20
Grand Rapids	D. J. Cole	8	100	40
Green Bay	Cornelia B. Field	23	350	25
Hudson	Geo. D. Cline	11	75	10
Janesville	C. H. Keyes	37	1,500	200
Kenosha	James Cavanagh	16	200	75
La Crosse	Albert Hardy	80	200	200
Madison	Wm. H. Beach	42	2,000	.....
Marinette	F. R. Utley	25	1,600	.....
Menasha	M. M. Schoetz	11	75	20
Menomonie	Stella Lucas	25	200	10
Merrill	H. A. Talbut	15	250	25
Milwaukee	Wm. E. Anderson	406	3,000	250
Mineral Point	W. L. Tallman	11	.....	.....
Neenah	Robert Shiells	18	200	.....
New London	B. A. Weatherby	9	100	10
Oconto	D. P. Moriarty	15	200	.....
Oshkosh	W. A. Gordon	60	600	200
Portage	C. T. Susan	19	300	50
Prairie du Chien	C. S. Fuller	10	150	25
Racine	H. G. Winslow	58	1,200	40
Reedsburg	Helen N. Perry	7	50	.....
Ripon	H. L. Richardson	15	100	25
Sheboygan	Geo. Heller	23	500	.....
Stevens Point	F. W. Cooley	25	100	25
Sturgeon Bay	Wm. O. Brown	8	100	.....
Watertown	C. F. Viebahn	24	1,600	.....
Waupaca	Miss Belle Smith	9	75	9
Wausau	C. V. Bardeen	24	300	18
Whitewater	T. B. Pray	14	100
Totals	1,272	\$18,000	\$1,708

 STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS FOR 1889.

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STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FOR 1889.

Seat No.	Names.	Political.	Counties represented.	P. O. address.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Married or single.	Years in legislature.
83	Allen, Dwight S.	R.	2d Dist., Walworth	Lake Geneva	Farmer	New York	45	M.	1832
84	Allen, Philip	R.	Green (South)	Manitowish	Farmer	Ohio	50	M.	1839
85	Anderson, J. S.	R.	2d Dist., Manitowoc	Manitowish	Lawyer	Sweden	40	M.	1839
86	Babcock, J. W.	R.	Juneau	Necedah	Farmer	Vermont	38	M.	1861
87	Bailey, S. J.	R.	Dunn	Nemadji	Contractor and builder	Indiana	50	M.	1868
88	Baker, P. O.	R.	3d Dist., Dane	Mount Vernon	Farmer and carpenter	Norway	50	M.	1869
89	Barnett, M. J.	R.	3d Dist., Dodge	Mayville	Not in active business	New York	45	M.	1850
90	Beaumont, Eph	R.	2d Dist., Waushara	Waushara	Farmer and hotel keeper	England	54	M.	1857
91	Bebe, M. P.	R.	2d Dist., Marathon	Harland	Lumberman	New York	53	M.	1859
92	Blyton, W. H.	R.	2d Dist., Waushara	Harland	Farmer and school teacher	Wisconsin	39	S.	1857
93	Bennett, M. J.	R.	2d Dist., Monroe	Clyde	Insurance agent	New York	46	M.	1857
94	Burton, Alfred L.	R.	1st Dist., Iowa	Sparta	Physician	Wisconsin	41	M.	1859
95	Burgess, D. L.	R.	1st Dist., Racine	Union Grove	Farmer	Wisconsin	47	M.	1859
96	Chesak, Joseph	R.	2d Dist., Kaukauna	Augusta	Farmer	New York	54	M.	1859
97	Christianson, George	R.	1st Dist., Manitowish	Pondicherry	Merchant and hotel keeper	Austria	39	M.	1859
98	Cufford, Patrick	R.	9th Dist., Milwaukee	1239 Walnut St.	Lead caster	Holland	54	M.	1859
99	Conner, Edward	R.	Marquette	Marquette	Lumberman	Ohio	59	M.	1859
100	Conner, Robert	R.	St. Croix	Woodville	Farmer	New York	59	M.	1859
101	Cooper, Evan	R.	1st Dist., Waupaca	Waupaca	Lumberman and merchant	Scotland	50	M.	1859
102	Cooper, C. A.	R.	2d Dist., Sheboygan	Greenbush	Banker	New York	46	M.	1859
103	Curtis, Isaac	R.	2d Dist., Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Merchant	Vermont	52	M.	1857
104	Curtis, Mark	R.	2d Dist., Jefferson	Jefferson	General business	Wisconsin	42	M.	1859
105	DeLap, R. H.	R.	Richland	Richland	Physician	Wisconsin	35	M.	1859
106	Dennis, W. L.	R.	11th Dist., Milwaukee	467 Beulah Av.	Dealer in real estate	England	45	M.	1859
107	Detling, Valentine	R.	1st Dist., Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Farmer	Pennsylvania	53	M.	1859
108	Dill, Daniel J.	R.	Pierce	Frederick	Contractor	New York	53	M.	1857
109	Dorwin, W. W.	R.	Peppin	Durand	Miller and farmer	Wisconsin	39	M.	1857
110	Dunn, Michael	R.	72d Oakland av	Manitowish	Farmer	Germany	43	M.	1859
111	Eckert, Charles	R.	Manitowish	Manitowish	Banker, merchant and farmer	New York	39	M.	1859
112	Edison, A. C. V.	R.	Merrill	Merrill	Hardware merchant	Germany	37	M.	1859
113	Febland, H. R.	R.	Manitowish	Manitowish	Farmer	Germany	37	M.	1859
114	Febland, William	R.	Manitowish	Manitowish	Farmer	Germany	37	M.	1859
115	Fell, Carl R.	R.	Manitowish	Manitowish	Grain and live stock dealer	Illinois	30	S.	1859
116	Freeman, James W.	R.	Manitowish	Manitowish	Dry goods merchant	Wisconsin	46	M.	1859
117	Gray, A. L.	R.	Manitowish	Manitowish	Abstract and insurance busi-	Canada	43	M.	1859
118	Gunning, J. W.	R.	Manitowish	Manitowish	Busi-	New York	41	M.	1859

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY — Continued.

Seat No.	Names.	Politics.	Counties represented.	P. O. address.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Married or single.	Came to state.	Years in legislature.
81	Hagestad, K. K.	R.	Trempealeau.....	Etrick	Farmer.....	Norway	42	M.	1854	1889.
21	Hall, Charles.	R.	Oconto	Oconto	Hardware merchant.....	England.....	43	M.	1848	1887, 89.
34	Henton, Theodore.	R.	2d Dist., Columbia.....	Otsego	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania.....	52	M.	1853	1889.
43	Hill, Thomas.	R.	1st Dist., Sauk.....	Spring Green.....	Farmer and dealer in live stock.....	England.....	42	M.	1855	1889.
8	Hogan, James J.	D.	1st Dist., La Crosse.....	La Crosse	Merchant.....	Newfoundland.....	51	M.	1847	1889.
64	Horn, Fred W.	D.	Ozaukee.....	Cedarburg.....	Editor and lawyer.....	Germany.....	73	M.	1841	1848, 49, 50, 51, 54, 57, 59, 60, 67, 68, 72, 82, 87, 89.
59	Jabas, Louis L.	D.	1st Dist., Outagamie.....	Appleton	Farmer.....	New York.....	39	M.	1862	1889.
14	Jackson, R. W.	R.	Shawano, except towns of Grant and Pella.....	Shawano	Treas. of W. & R. Co.....	Wisconsin.....	46	M.	1842	1889.
30	Johnson, Hans.	R.	Door	Newport.....	Merchant.....	Denmark.....	42	S.	1869	1889.
99	Keogh, Edward.	D.	3d Dist., Milwaukee.....	344 Jackson St.	Printer	Ireland.....	52	M.	1842	1860, 61, 62, 63, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 87, 89.
79	Kizer, F. C.	R.	1st Dist., Walworth.....	Whitewater ..	Foreman ship. dept., Esterly Works	Pennsylvania.....	56	M.	1855	1889.
78	Klinefelter, H. G.	R.	4th Dist., Dane.....	Nora.....	Farmer and tobacco buyer..	Ohio	45	M.	1846	1889.
60	Knapstein, T.	D.	2d Dist., Outagamie.....	New London..	Brewer	Germany.....	40	M.	1855	1889.
49	La Selle, Wm. B.	R.	Waushara	Plainfield.....	Real estate and collection agt	Vermont	43	M.	1855	1887-89.
17	Legler, H. E.	R.	7th Dist., Milwaukee.....	165 Mason St.	Newspaper writer.....	Sicily	27	S.	1873	1889.
15	Leonard, Peter H.	R.	Ashland, Price, Oneida, Forest and Florence.....	Fifield	Merchandise and lumbering.	Wisconsin.....	27	M.	1861	1889.
11	Loehr, Peter.	D.	3d Dist., Fond du Lac.....	Dotyville	Farmer.....	Germany.....	57	M.	1855	1889.
75	Lyon, James R.	R.	2d Dist., Monroe	Glendale	Merchant.....	New York.....	55	M.	1855	1889.
87	Martin, N. T.	R.	1st Dist., Iowa	Mineral Point.	Hardware merchant.....	Wisconsin.....	45	M.	1843	1889.
98	Mead, L. H.	R.	Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Sawyer and Washburn.....	Shell Lake....	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin.....	35	M.	1853	1889.
23	McCourt, J. H.	R.	Polk	St. Croix Falls	Real estate dealer.....	New York.....	42	M.	1860	1887, 89.
29	McCoy, J. B.	R.	1st Dist., Grant	Platteville	Live stock dealer.....	Illinois.....	49	M.	1860	1887, 89.
76	McElroy, W. J.	R.	4th Dist., Milwaukee.....	7 Plank't'n blk	Lawyer	Wisconsin.....	32	S.	1856	1887, 89.
57	McGeehan, R. J.	D.	2d Dist., Brown	Depere	Agricultural implement deal'r	Canada.....	34	.....	1870	1889.
48	McGlachlin, E.	R.	Portage	Stevens Point.	Editor and publisher.....	New York.....	48	M.	1857	1889.
6	McMullen, W. V.	D.	Calumet.....	Brillion	Real estate dealer.....	Canada.....	43	M.	1856	1889.
95	Millard, B. F.	R.	Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Lumberman, manufacturer and florist.....	Wisconsin.....	38	M.	1850	1889.
74	Miller, W. L.	R.	2d Dist., Winnebago.....	Winneconne..	Lumberman and manufact'r.	New Brunswick.	38	M.	1850	1889.
.....	Mills, Thos. B.	R.	Jackson	Millston	Lumberman.....	Wisconsin.....	31	S.	1857	1885, 87, 89.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, 1899.

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39	Minor, Cyrus	2d Dist., Rock	Janesville	Merchant	1846	1890
40	Mohr, C. F.	1st Dist., Columbia	Portage	Merchant	1857	1897, 99.
41	Morris, Chas. W.	Barron	Chetek	Merchant	1855	1890.
42	Oliver, E. C.	3d Dist., Sheboygan	Cedar Grove	Superintendent of fishery	1853	1899.
43	Osborn, Chas. F.		Darlington	Lawyer	1851	1899.
44	Paddeck, B. G.		La Valle	Merchant	1858	1899.
45	Porter, Hugh		Seneca	Farmer	1854	1897, 99.
46	Pratt, M. V.	1st Dist., Rock	Evansville	Produce dealer	1862	1891, 99.
47	Pratt, Geo. W.	1st Dist., Winnebago	Oshkosh	Lumberman	1871	1899.
48	Racess, C. S.	6th Dist., Milwaukee	825 2d St.	Merchant and vessel owner	1840	1879, 90, 99.
49	Ring, M. C.	Clark	Nellville	Lawyer, real estate, pine lands	1850	1895, 97, 99.
50	Scheibel, Emil P.	1st Dist., Manitowoc	Hika	Brewer	1861	1899.
51	Schmidt, Casper	3d Dist., Washington	Oshkosh	Miller	1853	1895, 97, 99.
52	Schuler, F. C.	2d Dist., Vernon	Bellinville	Merchant	1853	1899.
53	Shear, Thos. J.	2d Dist., Grant	Hillsborough	Merchant	1836	1892, 99.
54	Shewalter, R. B.	5th Dist., Milwaukee	Lancaster	Supt. asylum and poor house	1849	1897, 99.
55	Simmons, C. F.	1st Dist., Fond du Lac	519 Scott St.	Iron smelter	1855	1899.
56	Simmons, E. J.	12th Dist., Milwaukee	Ripon	Farmer	1859	1899.
57	Smith, William	2d Dist., La Crosse	413 Mitchell St.	Real estate, insurance	1853	1899.
58	Smith, E. C.	Green Lake	Rangor	Farmer	1853	1899.
59	Solom, Thos. F.	1st Dist., Dodge	Watertown	Real estate dealer	1853	1899.
60	Stephens, David	1st Dist., Dane	Madison	Brick manufacturer, builder, contractor, farmer	1853	1897, 99.
61	Stevenson, John	1st Dist., Vernon	Chaseburg	Farmer	1866	1899.
62	Stocking, H. M.	1st Dist., Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Lumberman	1837	1876, 99.
63	Stoddard, John		Fox Lake	Farmer	1849	1876, 99.
64	Tarrant, Henry		Janesville	Farmer and insurance agent	1856	1899.
65	Thomas, Amos		Good Hope	Farmer	1851	1899.
66	Watson, J. W.		Fond du Lac	Lawyer	1859	1899.
67	Werry, Joseph	1st Dist., Dodge	Darbelley	Farmer and dealer in general merchandises	1862	1899.
68	Whelan, J. W.		Mondovi		1865	1899.
69	Winaus, George		Waukegan		1865	1899.
70	Wipf, Jacob		Iola		1862	1899.
71	Woller, Frank E.	2d Dist., Milwaukee	2405 Chestnut	Real estate dealer	1864	1899.
72					1869	1899.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

President—GEORGE W. RYLAND, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
President pro tem.—T. A. DYSON, OF LA CROSSE.

On Judiciary.

Senator George F. Merrill, chairman,
 H. A. Cooper,
 T. A. Dyson,
 P. J. Clawson,
 C. S. Taylor,
 Wm. Kennedy,
 M. C. Mead.

On State Affairs.

Senator A. P. Lovejoy, chairman,
 Frank Avery,
 W. S. Greene.

On Finance, Banks and Insurance.

Senator G. H. Buckstaff, chairman,
 J. W. DeGross,
 E. W. Persons.

On Railroads.

Senator George Fitch, chairman,
 E. Scofield,
 C. A. Pettibone,
 W. A. Rust,
 C. Widule,
 H. A. Taylor,
 H. H. Price,
 W. S. Main,
 W. S. Greene.

On Education.

Senator C. Widule, chairman,
 C. S. Taylor,
 Wm. Kennedy.

On Manufacture and Commerce.

Senator H. A. Taylor, chairman,
 H. H. Price,
 E. W. Persons.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Senator J. E. Leahy, chairman,
 John J. Kempf,
 P. Lochen.

On Incorporations.

Senator W. A. Rust, chairman,
 J. E. Leahy,
 W. S. Greene.

On Town and County Organizations.

Senator J. C. Reynolds, chairman,
 G. H. Buckstaff,
 E. W. Persons.

On Public Lands.

Senator R. E. Joiner, chairman,
 L. E. Pond,
 Herman Kroeger.

On Military Affairs.

Senator E. Scofield, chairman,
 J. W. DeGross,
 W. T. Nash.

On Privileges and Elections.

Senator E. Scofield, chairman,
 R. L. Joiner,
 M. C. Mead.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Senator W. S. Main, chairman,
 E. I. Kidd,
 W. F. Nash.

On Federal Relations.

Senator H. A. Cooper, chairman,
 S. B. Stanchfield,
 Wm. Kennedy.

On Roads and Bridges.

Senator Frank Avery, chairman,
 Wm. Miller,
 P. Lochen.

On Agriculture.

Senator S. B. Stanchfield, chairman,
 Wm. Miller,
 P. Lochen.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senator P. J. Clawson, chairman,
 Geo. Fitch,
 Herman Kroeger.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senator J. W. DeGross, chairman,
 T. A. Dyson,
 Theodore Fritz.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — THOS. B. MILLS, OF JACKSON.

On Judiciary.

Messrs. W. J. McElroy, chairman,
L. H. Mead,
Charles F. Osborn,
M. C. Ring,
J. S. Anderson,
J. W. Whelan,
Carl R. Feld,
Fred W. Horn,
J. W. Watson,

On Bills on their Third Reading.

Messrs. Hugh Porter, chairman,
Casper Schmidt,
L. H. Mead,
A. L. Gray,
John Stoddard.

On Ways and Means.

Messrs. E. C. Oliver, chairman,
Hans Johnson,
P. O. Baker,
E. J. Slupecki,
Isaac Cralte.

On Federal Relations.

Messrs. James W. Freeman, chairman,
Casper Schmidt,
George F. Caldwell,
J. A. Barney,
Joseph Wery.

On Education.

Messrs. M. J. Bennett, chairman,
J. W. Gunning,
Thomas J. Shear,
George Winans,
George W. Pratt.

On Railroads.

Messrs. R. W. Jackson, chairman,
Alfred L. Buchan,
William Smith,
Mark Curtis,
Robert Connor,
Peter H. Leonard,
Frank E. Woller,
J. W. Babcock,
E. McGlachlin,
Edward Keogh,
James J. Hogan.

On Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Messrs. W. H. Blyton, chairman,
Peter H. Leonard,
Evan Coolidge,
A. C. V. Elston,
Henry Tarrant,
Fred W. Horn,
Edward Keogh.

On State Affairs.

Messrs. H. M. Stocking, chairman,
H. E. Legler,
William B. La Selle,
V. W. Dorwin,
R. B. Showalter,
W. H. Blyton,
Eph Beaumont,
Fred W. Horn,
E. C. Smith.

On Cities.

Messrs. H. E. Legler, chairman,
M. C. Ring,
S. J. Bailey,
Casper Schmidt,
N. T. Martin,
J. S. Anderson,
Cyrus Miner,
Thomas F. Solon,
George W. Pratt.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Wm. B. La Selle, chairman,
Charles F. Osborn,
William Smith,
Michael Dunn,
Louis L. Jabas,

On Incorporations.

Messrs. J. W. Babcock, chairman,
B. G. Paddock,
Charles Hall,
W. L. Miller,
C. S. Raesser,
M. P. Beebe,
R. J. McGeehan.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Messrs. J. W. Whelan, chairman,
M. V. Pratt,
J. B. McCoy,
James J. Hogan,
George Winans.

On Lumber and Mining.

Messrs. J. H. McCourt, chairman,
W. L. Miller,
B. F. Millard,
Jacob Wipf,
Edward Conner,
M. P. Beebe,
Patrick Clifford.

On Public Improvements.

Messrs. K. K. Hagestad, chairman,
James R. Lyon,
Cyrus Miner,
Louis L. Jabas,
John Stoddard.

On Militia.

Members. J. B. Mc Coy, chairman,
 J. C. Kiser,
 O. A. Carboth,
 H. J. Bailey,
 M. J. Muepckl.

On Agriculture.

Members. Ed. Henneman, chairman,
 George F. Caldwell,
 Bush Potter,
 James J. Dill,
 D. L. Burgess,
 M. A. Smith,
 Peter Lash.

On Town and County Organizations.

Members. Charles Hall, chairman,
 J. C. Kiser,
 J. H. McCourt,
 J. W. Watson,
 H. H. Fehlandt.

On Roads and Bridges.

Members. John Stevenson, chairman,
 Robert Connor,
 Philip Allen,
 Isaac Gratto,
 W. V. McMullen.

On Public Lands.

Members. O. F. Mohr, chairman,
 W. L. Dennis,
 Edward Conner,
 A. L. Gray,
 Emil P. Scheibe.

On Medical Societies.

Members. H. H. Delap, chairman,
 A. C. V. Elston,
 Alfred L. Buchan,
 Thomas F. Selon,
 Patrick Clifford.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Members. Dwight S. Allen, chairman,
 Thomas Hill,
 Amos Thomas,
 Valentine Detling,
 William Fehlandt.

On Engrossed Bills.

Members. H. G. Klinefelter, chairman,
 George Christiaansen,
 Theodore Henton,
 Joseph Chesak,
 T. E. Knapstein.

On Enrolled Bills.

Members. C. F. Simmons, chairman,
 C. F. Mohr,
 D. L. Burgess,
 Emil P. Scheibe,
 Valentine Detling.

On Labor and Manufactures.

Members. V. W. Dorwin, chairman,
 Charles W. Moore,
 M. J. Bennett,
 W. L. Dennis,
 James W. Freeman,
 Michael Dunn,
 H. R. Fehlandt.

Special on Labor and Industries.

Members. Henry Siebers, chairman,
 Dwight S. Allen,
 Daniel J. Dill,
 William Fehlandt,
 W. V. McMullen.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Claims.

THE SENATE.

Chairman,

ON THE PART OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Members. Evan Coolidge, chairman,
 Mark Curtis,
 David Stephens,
 Charles Hall,
 F. C. Schuler.

Charitable and Penal Institutions.

Chairman,

Members. R. B. Showalter, chairman,
 Charles Elbert,
 Thomas Hill,
 F. C. Schuler,
 J. A. Barney.

On Printing.

Chairman,

Members. E. McGlachlin, chairman,
 C. F. Mohr,
 Carl E. Feld.

LIST OF EMPLOYEES OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1889.

As Authorized by Chapter 408, Laws of 1888, and Chapter 7, Laws of 1897.

SENATE,

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Years in the State.	Nativity.	Post-office.	County.
Charles E. Bros.	50	Chief clerk of assize.	Manager W. V. Tel. Co.	39	Pennsylvania.	Madison.	Dane.
O. A. Warriner.	46	Assistant chief clerk.	Jeweler.	19	Vermont.	Tomah.	Monroe.
J. O. Parkhuson.	43	Assistant clerk.	Merchant.	39	Wisconsin.	Windsor.	Dane.
J. S. Huntington.	38	Book-keeper.	Farmer.	28	New York.	Delaun.	Sauk.
J. J. J. Eash.	43	Proof-reader.	Lawyer.	27	Wisconsin.	La Crosse.	La Crosse.
J. J. C. Bishop.	37	Engrossing clerk.	Copyist.	45	New York.	Fond du Lac.	Fond du Lac.
J. J. C. A. Christiansen.	41		Lawyer.	5	Denmark.	Juneau.	Dodge.
F. W. Sackett.	37		Clerk.	16	New York.	Berlin.	Green Lake.
Grace Winfield Bros.	18		Student.	18	Wisconsin.	Madison.	Dane.
Linton McNeel.	35		Lawyer.	17	Pennsylvania.	Hartley.	Ashland.
L. E. B. Noyes.	17		Student.	17	Wisconsin.	Westfield.	Marquette.
L. T. J. George.	45		Editor.	17	New York.	Marquette.	Marquette.
A. Townsend.	40		Lumberman.	33	Ohio.	Menomonie.	Dunn.
H. Stone Richardson.	59	Real estate agent.	Real estate agent.	40	Wisconsin.	Menomonie.	Monroe.
J. O. Newcard.	44	Clergyman.	Clergyman.	10	New York.	Wausau.	Wausau.
J. E. W. Cole.	38	Collector.	Collector.	25	Norway.	Oshkosh.	Winnebago.
H. C. Folz.	44	Farmer.	Farmer.	25	Wisconsin.	Gratiot.	Burnett.
J. J. M. Schwertl.	54	Merchant.	Merchant.	24	New York.	Highland.	La Fayette.
J. F. Nelson.	51	Farmer.	Farmer.	24	Germany.	Shawano.	Shawano.
A. W. Winberg.	43	Commercial traveler.	Commercial traveler.	23	Norway.	Baldwin.	St. Croix.
A. W. Jensen.	44	Merchant.	Merchant.	21	Sweden.	Eau Claire.	Eau Claire.
Jesse Kevill.	60			6	Denmark.	Racine.	Racine.
Fred O. De Groff.	15			18	England.	Winchester.	Winnebago.
L. Blackstone.	23	Student.	Farmer.	18	Wisconsin.	Alma.	Buffalo.
Chas. H. Barnsd.	23	Lawyer.	Student.	15	Wisconsin.	Shullsburg.	La Fayette.
Tobias Voegel.	55	Insurance agent.	Insurance agent.	25	Wisconsin.	Boscobel.	Grant.
J. T. Ellerson.	33	Public her.	Public her.	53	Germany.	Fountain City.	Buffalo.
Mrs. M. M. Fowler.	35	Seamstress.	Seamstress.	33	Wisconsin.	Wautoma.	Wautoma.
R. W. Cheever.	40	Editor.	Editor.	33	England.	Madison.	Dane.
John Ashton.	29	Farmer.	Farmer.	33	Wisconsin.	Clinton.	Rock.
M. Thornton.	29	Farmer.	Farmer.	31	England.	Alma Center.	Jackson.
John Malone.	60	Farmer.	Farmer.	17	Norway.	West Salem.	La Crosse.
H. E. Bronson.	35	Farmer.	Farmer.	27	Ireland.	Beaver Dam.	Dodge.
				28	Norway.	Sun Prairie.	Dane.

SECRET

No.	Name	County	Post office	Value
12	M... ..	...	...	...
14	M... ..	...	...	...
14	L... ..	...	...	...
15	A... ..	...	...	...
16	P... ..	...	...	...
15	C... ..	...	...	...
15	A. McLaughlin	...	...	...
17	F. G. Beynoro	...	...	...
16	A. W. Paide	...	...	...

LIST OF EMPLOYEES OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1889,

As authorized by Chapter 403, Laws of 1885, and Chapter 7, Laws 1887.

ASSEMBLY.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Height and weight.	Nativity.	Post-office.	County.
E. D. Cox.....	48	.....	Editor and publisher.	48	Wisconsin	Whitewater	Walworth.
Walter I. Humes.....	33	.....	Editor and farmer.	33	Pennsylvania	Madison	Buffalo.
Oliver G. Munroe.....	33	.....	Editor and publisher.	19	Iowa	Winona	Vernon.
Walter W. Pollock.....	35	.....	Editor and publisher.	15	Wisconsin	Winona	Milwaukee.
E. Z. Alexander.....	35	.....	Editor and publisher.	43	Illinois	La Crosse	La Crosse.
E. P. Bryant.....	43	.....	Druggist.	20	Wisconsin	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan.
Charles M. Hall.....	.....	.....	Salesclerk.	4	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Charles M. Durkee.....	35	.....	Real estate dealer.	.....	Connecticut	Phillips	Price.
Robert Hastreiter.....	40	.....	Clerk.	33	Wisconsin	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
Joseph Albrecht.....	38	.....	Farmer.	33	Germany	Madison	Dane.
William Evans.....	30	.....	Horticulturist.	35	Germany	Saukville	Osaulee.
James Scott.....	34	.....	Carpenter and farmer.	35	Wales	Oshkosh	La Crosse.
W. F. Tenney.....	33	.....	Proof clerk.	33	Pennsylvania	Darlington	La Fayette.
William Irvine.....	33	.....	Newspaper reporter.	33	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
H. T. Ames.....	33	.....	Lawyer.	30	Wisconsin	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Richard O'Donnell.....	40	and sculling	Lawyer.	.....	Wisconsin	Deerfield	Dane.
O. J. Wyle.....	31	.....	Watchman.	33	Ireland	Janesville	Rock.
W. L. Norris.....	30	.....	Farmer.	41	Ireland	Hancock	Waushara.
William M. Foster.....	31	.....	Editor and publisher.	30	Wisconsin	Watertown	Jefferson.
C. D. Flah.....	31	.....	Lawyer.	5	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
G. H. Downey.....	35	crossed bills	Journalist.	30	Ohio	Madison	Dane.
Andrew Robinson.....	37	alleged bills	Farmer.	31	New York	Waupun	.....
J. M. Craig.....	38	bills on Third	Mason.	19	Germany	East Pepin	Pepin.
F. E. Parsons.....	37	.....	Hotel keeper.	33	Ohio	Richland Center	Richland.
H. N. Davis.....	37	.....	Lawyer and physician.	13	Massachusetts	Lake Mills	Jefferson.
W. T. Pugh.....	33	.....	Gold and silver plater.	33	New York	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
John B. Nugent.....	33	.....	Locomotive engineer.	34	Wales	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
John K. McDonald.....	35	.....	Farmer.	34	Canada	Kenosha	Winnebago.
R. W. Jones.....	35	.....	Painter.	13	Vermont	Hammond	St. Croix.
W. J. Zettler.....	39	.....	Student.	19	Wisconsin	Oconto	Oconto.
Bure Johnson.....	44	.....	U. S. Mail carrier.	41	Holland	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
.....	50	.....	Farmer.	35	Norway	McFarland	Dane.

LIST OF EMPLOYEES OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1909.—Continued.
ASSEMBLY.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Years in the state.	Residence.	Post-office.	County.
J. K. Fisher	50	.....	Live stock dealer.	40	New York.	Caldwell.	Racine.
C. W. Blay	37	.....	Brick layer.	27	Pennsylvania.	Jailville.	Rock.
George Hanover	37	.....	Painter.	21	New York.	Jefferson.	Jefferson.
Hans C. Haller	50	.....	Farmer.	34	New York.	Palmer.	Shawano.
T. B. Rowlands	57	.....	Farmer.	29	Walt's.	Genesee.	Waushara.
Theodore Stenehjem	50	.....	Farmer.	29	Wisconsin.	Stoughton.	Dane.
F. O. Janzen	41	.....	Farmer.	26	Germany.	Waukegan.	Waukegan.
H. J. Ormsby	43	.....	Grain dealer.	17	New York.	Black River Falls.	Waukegan.
Geo. L. Jones	55	.....	Editor and publisher.	35	Wisconsin.	Chippewa Falls.	Jackson.
John Olson	43	.....	Farmer.	22	Norway.	North Valley.	Chippewa.
W. B. Patterson	43	.....	Teamster.	22	Ohio.	Mauston.	Polk.
Lewis Olson	18	.....	Student.	18	Wisconsin.	Waukegan.	Juneau.
Charles H. McCourt	15	.....	Student.	15	Minnesota.	St Croix Falls.	Waupaca.
Louis Skinner	15	.....	Student.	15	Wisconsin.	Waukegan.	Polk.
Louis Kreuger	15	.....	Student.	15	Wisconsin.	Watertown.	Waukegan.
Willie Berg	15	.....	Student.	15	Wisconsin.	Nelsonville.	Jefferson.
Robert Bissart	15	.....	Student.	15	Wisconsin.	Waukegan.	Portage.
George Dean	14	.....	Student.	14	Wisconsin.	Madison.	Waukegan.
Lewis Gregerson	17	.....	Student.	17	Wisconsin.	Stoughton.	Dane.
Clyde L. Kimball	19	.....	Printer.	18	Wisconsin.	Neenah.	Dane.
Frank Kelley	15	.....	Student.	10	Ohio.	Madison.	Winneshago.
Eddie Dittmar	16	.....	Student.	16	Wisconsin.	Readsburg.	Dane.
John Bray	15	.....	Student.	14	Kansas.	Madison.	Dane.

PART VIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

JOHN C. SPOONER (Rep.), of Hudson, was born at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county Indiana, January 6, 1843; with his father's family he settled at Madison, Wisconsin, on June 1, 1859; graduated at the State University in 1864; is by profession a lawyer; was private in Co. D, 40th Regt., Wisconsin Volunteers, and captain of Co. A, 50th Regt., and at close of service was breveted major; was private secretary for a time to Governor Lucius Fairchild, and assistant attorney-general under Attorney-generals Charles R. Gill, and S. S. Barlow; removed to Hudson in 1870, to engage in the practice of his profession, where he has since resided; was elected member of assembly from St. Croix county in 1872. He was elected United States Senator to succeed Angus Cameron on January 28, 1885, receiving seventy-six votes against forty-eight for Edward S. Bragg, democrat. His term will expire March 4, 1891.

PHILETUS SAWYER (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born at Whiting, Vermont, September 22, 1816; received a public school and business education; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and engaged in the lumber business; was a member of the legislature in 1857 and 1861; was mayor of Oshkosh in 1863 and 1864; was elected to the thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second and forty-third congresses; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, in June, 1860; was elected United States Senator January 26, 1881, as a republican to succeed Angus Cameron, receiving 98 votes in joint legislative convention against 29 for James G. Jenkins, democrat, 1 for C. D. Parker, democrat, and 2 for C. C. Washburn, republican; was re-elected United States Senator January 26, 1887, as a republican, receiving 82 votes against 87 votes for John Winans, and 6 for John Cochrane. His term of office will expire March 4, 1893.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

First District.

Jefferson, Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Walworth counties. Population, 1885 — 154,213.

LUCIEN B. CASWELL (Rep.), of Fort Atkinson, was born at Swanton, Vermont, November 28, 1827; removed to Wisconsin in 1837; pursued a partial collegiate course at Beloit; studied law with Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has practiced ever since; was district attorney of Jefferson county in 1855 and 1856; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1863, '72 and '74; was commissioner of the second district board of enrollment from September, 1863, to May 5, 1865; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1868; was elected to the forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth congress as a republican, and is now a member of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives; was re-elected to the fiftieth congress and re-elected to the fifty-first congress, receiving 19,311 votes against 14,997 votes for Jos. B. Doe, Jr., democrat; 1,809 votes for Stephen Faville, prohibitionist; 8 votes for Henry Smith, labor, and 13 votes scattering. Plurality, 4,314.

Second District.

Dodge, Fond du Lac, Washington and Waukesha counties. Population, 1885—147,970.

CHARLES BARWIG (Dem.) of Mayville, Dodge county, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, March 19, 1837; was educated in Milwaukee and graduated from the Spencerian Business College in that city in 1857; located at Mayville, in 1865, where he has since resided; is by occupation a distiller and rectifier, but has recently retired from active business; was nominated and elected to the fifty-first congress in 1888, receiving 16,813 votes against 18,859 votes for E. C. McFetridge, republican; 830 votes for O. H. Crowl, prohibitionist; 103 votes for Clark Hewitt, labor, and 9 votes scattering. His plurality was 2,954.

Third District.

Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa and La Fayette counties. Population, 1885—162,087.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE (Rep.), of Madison, Dane county, was born in the town of Primrose, Dane county, Wisconsin, June 14, 1855; received a district school and collegiate education, graduating at the University of Wisconsin in June, 1879; is by profession a lawyer, and was elected district attorney of Dane county in 1880, being re-elected in 1882; was elected, as a republican, to the forty-ninth congress, receiving 17,433 votes against 16,942 for Burr W. Jones, democrat, and 1,885 for John M. Olin, prohibitionist and greenbacker; was re-elected to the fiftieth congress, and re-elected to the fifty-first congress, receiving 19,052 votes, against 16,123 votes for John B. Parkinson, democrat; 2,654 votes for T. C. Richmond, prohibitionist; 305 votes for C. D. Wooster, labor, and 7 votes scattering. Plurality 2,929.

Fourth District.

Milwaukee county. Population, 1885—187,600.

ISAAC W. VAN SCHAICK (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Coxsackie, Green county, New York, December 7, 1817; received such an education as the common schools afforded; he is one of the proprietors of the Phoenix Flouring Mills; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled at Milwaukee; had filled various local offices in his native state, and was elected councilor of the first ward of Milwaukee in 1871. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and in 1874, and to the senate for 1877, 1878, receiving 7,399 votes, there being no opposing candidate. Re-elected for 1879, 1880, receiving 3,337 votes against 639 for David G. Hooker, democrat, and 312 for Robert Gunyon, greenbacker; was re-elected for 1881 and 1882, receiving 5,678 votes against 3,778 votes for Henry Smith, democrat. Elected to the fifty-first congress in 1888, receiving 22,312 votes against 20,685 votes for Henry Smith, democrat and labor, 302 votes for George M. Heckendorn, prohibitionist, 527 votes for John Schuler, socialist, and 8 votes scattering. Plurality 1,527.

Fifth District.

Brown, Calumet, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Ozaukee and Sheboygan counties. Population, 1885—164,955.

GEORGE H. BRICKNER (Dem.), of Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan county, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 21, 1834; received a common school education in Ohio; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Cascade, and moved to Sheboygan Falls in 1868; has held various local offices, and is by occupation a woolen manufacturer; was elected in November, 1888, member of the fifty-first congress, receiving 17,051 votes against 12,825 votes for Gustave Kustermann, republican, 179 for E. M. Dick, prohibitionist, and 854 for Charles Hatch, labor, and 8 votes scattering. Plurality 4,226.

Sixth District.

Adams, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Outagamie, Waushara and Winnebago counties. Population, 1885—162,146.

CHARLES B. CLARK (Rep.), of Neenah, was born at Theresa, Jefferson county, New York, August 24, 1844; received a common school education; is engaged in manufacturing; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Neenah where he has continued to reside; enlisted in Co. I, 21st Wis. Vol. Inf., at its organization in 1862 and served with the same during the war; has held various minor local offices; was elected member of assembly in 1885; was elected to the fiftieth congress in 1886, receiving 15,963 votes against 11,526 votes for Andrew Haben, democrat, and 1,761 votes for E. D. Kanouse, prohibitionist. Re-elected to the fifty-first congress in 1888, receiving 17,977 votes against 14,213 votes for Chas. W. Felker, democrat; 1,233 votes for W. S. Sweet, prohibitionist; 805 votes for Peter A. Griffith, labor scattering. Plurality 3,764.

Seventh District.

Crawford, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Richland, Sauk and Vernon counties. Population, 1885—165,630.

ORMSBY B. THOMAS (Rep.), of Prairie du Chien, Crawford county, was born in Sandgate, Bennington county, Vermont, August 21, 1832; received a common school education; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and settled at Prairie du Chien, where he has continued to reside; is by profession an attorney-at-law; has been district attorney of Crawford county several times; was member of assembly in 1862, 1865 and 1867, presidential elector in 1872 and was state senator in 1880 and 1881; was in the war of the rebellion, being captain of company D, 31st Wisconsin Vol. Inf. He was elected as a republican to the forty-ninth congress, receiving 18,437 votes against 15,446 for Gilbert M. Woodward, democrat, and 1,147 for S. B. Loomis, prohibitionist; re-elected to the fiftieth congress, receiving 16,720 votes against 11,917 votes for S. N. Dickenson, democrat, and 2,173 votes for S. B. Loomis, prohibitionist. Re-elected to the fifty-first congress in 1888, receiving 19,918 votes against 15,433 votes for Frank P. Coburn, democrat; 1,871 votes for J. H. Mosely, prohibitionist, and 6 votes scattering. Plurality 4,485.

Eighth District.

Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Clark, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, St. Croix, Trempealeau and Washburn counties. Population, 1885—211,546.

NILS P. HAUGEN (Rep.), of River Falls, Pierce county, was born in the parish of Modum, Norway, March 9, 1849; graduated in the law department of the Michigan State University, in the class of 1874; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Pierce county; was phonographic reporter of the eighth judicial circuit for several years, and on the eleventh circuit from July, 1876, to May, 1878; was elected as a republican to the assembly for 1879, and re-elected for 1890; was elected on the republican ticket as railroad commissioner, that office having been made elective by the legislature of 1881, receiving 83,507 votes against 69,420 for Ambrose Hoffman, democrat; 11,870 for John Nader, prohibitionist, and 6,601 for T. G. Brunson, greenbacker. He was re-elected in 1884, receiving 162,116 votes against 145,001 for Conrad Krez, democrat; 7,962 for Henry Sanford, prohibitionist and 3,346 for John Kiefer, greenbacker. At the special election on January 18 1887, to fill vacancy caused by the death of W. T. Price, he was elected to the fiftieth congress for the full term beginning March 4, 1887, receiving 8,159 votes, against 6,803 votes for Samuel C. Johnson, democrat, and 2,620 votes for Peter Truax, prohibitionist; re-elected to the fifty-first congress in 1888, receiving 29,911 votes, against 16,476 votes for S. C. Johnson, democrat; 8,687 votes for Chas. Alexander, prohibitionist; 97 votes for Dan. C. Johnson, labor, and 19 votes scattering. Plurality 10,435.

Ninth District.

Ashland, Chippewa, Door, Florence, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Portage, Price, Sawyer, Shawano, Taylor, Waupaca and Wood counties. Population, 1885—207,206.

MYRON H. McCOORD (Rep.), of Merrill, Lincoln county, was born in Ceres, McKean county, Pa., November 26, 1840; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Shawano; removed to Merrill in 1875, and has resided there ever since; was educated in the Richburg Academy, New York, and is by occupation a lumberman; was member of the state senate in 1873, 1874; member of assembly in 1881; was appointed a delegate to Cincinnati, republican national convention 1876; was register of the United States land office from April 1, 1883, to December 31, 1885; was elected to the fifty-first congress in 1888, receiving 27,538 votes, against 24,775 votes for H. W. Early, democrat; 1,467 votes for A. C. Merryman, prohibitionist; 579 votes for John F. Moore, labor; 123 votes for F. H. Moore, and 36 votes scattering. Plurality 2,763.

STATE OFFICERS.

Term of office expires January, 1891.

GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM DEMPSTER HOARD, of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, was born in Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, October 10, 1836; was educated in the common schools, and is by occupation a newspaper editor and dairyman. He is the son of a Methodist minister, Rev. William B. Hoard; he located at Oak Grove, Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1857, and at Lake Mills in 1860; enlisted in Co. "E," 4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in May, 1861, and served until July, 1862, when he was discharged for disability and went to New York and re-enlisted in Company A, 1st New York Light Artillery, and remained in the service until the close of the war. In 1863, he returned to Wisconsin and located at Columbus, where he engaged in business. Locating at Lake Mills in 1870, he established the Jefferson County Union, and the same year was appointed Deputy United States Marshal and took the census for the towns of Waterloo, Aztalan, Milford and Lake Mills, in Jefferson county; was sergeant-at-arms of the senate in 1872; was secretary of the Wisconsin Dairy-men's Association for three years; in 1878, he was elected president of the Northwestern Dairy-men's Association and has been re-elected at every annual election since; in 1873, he removed from Lake Mills to Fort Atkinson, where he has continued to reside ever since. He has filled numerous honorable positions, and, among them, that of president of the Wisconsin Editorial Association; has also taken an active part in the Farmers' Institutes, making 386 addresses to Wisconsin farmers. In 1888, he was nominated, by the republican convention as candidate for governor, and was elected, receiving 175,696 votes, against 155,423 votes for James Morgan, democrat; 14,873 votes for E. G. Durant, prohibitionist, and 9,196 votes for D. Frank Powell, union labor.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

GEORGE W. RYLAND, of Lancaster, Grant county, Wisconsin, was born in Shelbysport, Alleghany county, Maryland, December 19, 1827; received a common school education and is by occupation a banker; came to this state in 1853, and settled at Lancaster, where he has always resided; was postmaster of Lancaster under Lincoln and Johnson; delegate to the republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1872; elected state senator for the years 1880-81, re-elected for the years 1882-83; chairman of the town board for eighteen years and chairman of the county board fifteen years; was elected lieutenant-governor in 1886, receiving 131,063 votes, against 116,424 votes for John D. Putnam, democrat, 17,188 votes for Charles Alexander, prohibitionist, and 21,772 votes for Geo. A. Loyd, people's and labor. Re-elected in 1888, receiving 176,498 votes against 154,735 votes for Andrew Kull, democrat; 14,538 votes for Chris. Nelson, prohibitionist; 8,763 votes for Nelson E. Allen, union labor, and 46 votes scattering. Plurality 21,753.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

ERNST G. TIMME, of Kenosha, Kenosha county, was born in Werden, Rhine Province of Prussia, June 21, 1843; was brought up on a farm; received a common school education before the war, and graduated from a commercial college in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1863. He is by occupation a teacher and clerk; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in Wheatland, Kenosha county, where he resided until 1866; enlisted in August, 1861, as a private in Company C, 1st Wis. Vol. Infantry; took part in the battle of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover Gap, and all of the minor engagements of the 14th army corps, until the battle of Chickamauga, on the second day of which—September 20, 1863—while resisting an attempt to take a battery, he lost his left arm. For gallantry displayed in this engagement he was commissioned as captain by brevet, but after eight months in the hospital he was honorably discharged, the amputated arm not healing until a year later. He has held various local offices, and held the position of county clerk of Kenosha county from January, 1867, to January, 1883, was a prominent candidate for the office of secretary of state in the republican convention

in 1877, and was elected as a republican to that office in 1881, receiving 83,071 votes, against 70,141 for Michael Johnson, democrat; 11,643 votes for Edmund Bartlett, prohibitionist, and 6,747 for Wilson Hopkins, greenbacker. He was re-elected in 1884, receiving 163,062 votes, against 144,197 for Hugh J. Gallagher, democrat; 8,813 for E. G. Durant, prohibitionist, and 4,850 for G. W. Jones, greenbacker. Was again re-elected in 1886 by a vote of 135,584 against 115,186 votes for John Ludwig, democrat; 17,188 for C. M. Blackman, prohibitionist, and 21,492 votes for J. P. Jasperson, people's candidate. Re-elected in 1888, receiving 177,495 votes against 158,921 votes for August C. Larson, democrat; 14,537 votes for Nelson La Due, prohibitionist; 8,721 votes for Wm. M. Lockwood, union labor; scattering 4 votes. Plurality 23,574, and a majority over all of 812 votes.

STATE TREASURER.

HENRY B. HARSHAW, of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, was born at Argyle, Washington county, New York, June 13, 1842; was educated in the common schools in Wisconsin, and Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Oconomowoc; moved to Oshkosh in 1854, and has resided there ever since; was clerk of the circuit court from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1878; was postmaster at Oshkosh from January 1, 1878, to January 1, 1886. Enlisted as a private in Co. E, 2d Wisconsin Infantry, April 21, 1861, and served in the same regiment as private, sergeant major and lieutenant, until June 30, 1864; was in all actions in which the regiment was engaged to May 8, 1864, when he lost his left arm at the battle of Laurel Hill, near Spottsylvania, Virginia; was nominated in 1886 by the republicans for state treasurer, and was elected receiving 129,648 votes against 117,909 votes for John A. Johnson, democrat; 16,928 for A. C. Merryman, prohibitionist, and 21,633 votes for Frederick Hoenig, people's; re-elected in 1888, receiving 176,567 votes against 154,589 votes for Theodore Kersten, democrat; 14,545 votes for L. W. Hoyt, prohibitionist; 8,748 votes for Alfred Manheimer, union labor, and 69 scattering. Plurality 22,028.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

CHARLES E. ESTABROOK (Rep.), of Manitowoc, was born near Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin, October 31, 1847; educated at Platteville Academy and Normal school, moved from Platteville to Manitowoc in 1871, and for a year taught school, having charge of the first ward public school; subsequently studied law and has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Manitowoc since January, 1874; enlisted in August, 1864, in Co. B, 43d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served with the regiment until discharged in July, 1865, at close of war; was city attorney of Manitowoc from April, 1874, until December, 1880, resigning on being elected a member of the assembly; was a delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago, in June, 1884; member of assembly in 1881, 1882 and 1885; elected attorney-general in 1886; re-elected in 1888, receiving 176,351 votes against 154,948 votes for Timothy E. Ryan, democrat; 14,582 votes for Chas. E. Pike, prohibitionist, 8,709 votes for Kerellio Shawvan, union labor, and 19 scattering. Plurality 21,408.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

JESSE B. THAYER (Rep.), of River Falls, was born October 11, 1845, in the town of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, and has always resided in the state; received a collegiate education, graduating at Milton college in 1870; is by profession a teacher; he was a corporal in Co. C, 40th Regt. Wis. Vols., and a sergeant in Co. D, 49th Regt. Wis. Vols.; was principal of the public schools of Menomonie, from 1870 to 1875, and resigned to accept a position as conductor of teachers' institutes in the River Falls Normal school, which position he held until his nomination as assemblyman; was elected member of assembly for 1885; returned to his position as conductor of teachers' institutes at close of session of legislature; was elected mayor of River Falls in the spring of 1876; was nominated for state superintendent by the republican convention in September, 1886, and was elected, receiving 182,329 votes against 119,223 for Edward McLoughlin, democrat; 17,124 votes for J. J. Blaisdell, prohibitionist, and 15,605 votes for J. K. McGregor, people's candidate; re-elected in 1888, receiving 176,778 votes against 154,570 votes for Amos Squire, democrat; 14,489 votes for J. H. Gould, prohibitionist, 8,690 votes for Jas. W. Stewart, union labor, and 15 scattering. Plurality 22,208.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

ATLEY PETERSON (Rep.), of Soldier's Grove, Wis., was born at Lerdal, Norway, February 21, 1847; received a common school and commercial college education in Crawford county and Madison, Wisconsin; is by occupation a lumberman and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled in Vernon county, and moved to Crawford county in 1853; was postmaster at Soldier's Grove from 1869 to 1886; was elected member of assembly in 1872, 1880, 1881 and 1882; has been chairman of the town of Clayton for four years, and was chairman of the county board of supervisors; was elected Railroad Commissioner in 1886 on the republican ticket, receiving 131,336 votes, against 116,070 votes for James Meehan, democrat; 17,124 votes for Ole A. Ritan, prohibitionist; 21,524 votes for Henry Zinn, people's; re-elected in 1888, receiving 176,124 votes against 155,087 votes for Herman Naber, democrat; 14,578 votes for E. W. Drake, prohibitionist, 8,733 votes for Frank J. Heines, union labor and 23 votes scattering. Plurality 21,087.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PHILIP CHEEK, Jr. (Rep.), of Baraboo, Sauk county, was born in Silvertown, Somersetshire, England, May 11, 1841; received a common school education in Wisconsin, and is by profession an attorney-at-law; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Excelsior, Sauk county, and since 1871 has resided at Baraboo; was clerk of the circuit court of Sauk county from January, 1871, to January, 1877; district attorney from January, 1879, to January, 1885; enlisted in April, 1861, as private in Co. A, 6th Wis. Vol. Inf.; participated in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, and was discharged for wounds received at Antietam; served as deputy provost marshal of the 3d congressional district from November 17, 1863, till close of war; was elected on the republican ticket for the office of commissioner of insurance in 1886, receiving 131,140 votes against 116,358 votes for John Karel, democrat; 21,305 votes for Ritner Stephens, people's, and 17,282 votes for B. F. Parker, prohibition. Re-elected in 1888, receiving 176,353 votes against 154,951 votes for Evan W. Evans, democrat; 14,511 votes for S. M. Bixby, prohibitionist; 8,695 votes for Ritner Stephens, labor, and 10 scattering. Plurality 21,402 votes.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The senate consists of thirty-three members, who hold their office for four years, and receive a compensation of \$500 for each regular session. Senators representing odd numbered districts were elected in 1886, and hold office until January 1, 1891. Those from even numbered districts were elected in 1888, and hold office until January 1, 1893. The population given is from the census of 1885.

The lieutenant-governor is president of the senate, but can vote only in case of a tie, when he has the casting vote therein.

The senate contains 24 republicans, 6 democrats, 2 union labor and one independent.

President of the Senate.

HIS HONOR, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

First District.

Door, Marinette and Oconto counties. Population, 1885 — 42,251.

EDWARD SCOFIELD (Rep.), of Oconto, Wis., was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1842, received a common school education and is by occupation a lumber man; came to Wisconsin in 1868 and settled at Oconto; enlisted in Co. K, 11th Pa. Reserves, June 7, 1861; he was successively promoted to corporal and sergeant, and April 15, 1863, to 1st lieutenant; after the battle of South Mountain he was commissioned captain; he participated in all the battles and marches of his regiment up to the battles of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, where he was taken prisoner; he was reported dead and his friends mourned him and thus he was permitted to read his own obituary; he was a prisoner ten months, during which time he was incarcerated in twelve different southern prisons; he was released at Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1865; March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major; since the war he was engaged with the engineer corps of the A. & G. W. R. R., and is now an active member of the Marinette Saw Mill Co.; was elected state senator for the First Senate district in 1886 for four years, receiving 6,177 votes against 5,919 votes for Amos Holgate, democrat; was chairman of the committee on Engrossed Bills in the 38th session.

Second District.

Brown and Calumet counties. Population, 1885 — 54,568.

ENOS WARREN PERSONS (Dem.), of De Pere, Brown county, was born at Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York, October 27, 1836; received a common school education, also instruction at Aurora Academy; came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at Albany, Green county, where he resided until 1866, then removed to Glenmore, Brown county, and in 1873 to De Pere; is president of the Wineryard & Persons Co., dealers in grain, and general store; has been a member of the school board three years: supervisor and member of assembly for 1885 and 1886. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate, receiving 5,618 votes, against 3,583 votes, for Peter Werner, republican, and 156 votes, for D. J. Miller, prohibitionist.

Third District.

Racine county. Population, 1885 — 35,368.

HENRY ALLEN COOPER (Rep.), of Racine, Wisconsin, was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin; received a common school and collegiate education; graduated at Northwestern University in 1873, and from Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1875; is by profession a lawyer; resided in Chicago from 1873 to 1879, otherwise has always made Wisconsin his home; began practice of his profession at Burlington, in 1879; in 1880 was elected district attorney of Racine county, and was re-elected without opposition in 1882 and 1884; was a delegate to the national republican convention of 1884; member of board of education of Racine, 1888-9, and was elected state senator in 1886, receiving 3,334 votes against 2,080 votes for Thomas Graham, people's candidate, and 508 votes for J. P. Corse, prohibitionist.

Fourth District.

First, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth and Eighteenth wards of Milwaukee. Population, 1885—84,492.

JOHN J. KEMPF (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Granville, near Good Hope, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, in 1857; received a common school and commercial education; settled in Milwaukee in 1871, and has been engaged in the boot and shoe business since 1878; was elected alderman from the Sixth ward for one term; and state senator for four years in 1888, receiving 5,262 votes against 3,631 votes for August Rebhahn, democrat, 1,801 votes for Theodore Fritz, labor, and 23 votes for Bierney Hand, prohibitionist.

Fifth District.

Second, Fourth, Seventh, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee. Population, 1885 — 49,259.

THEODORE FRITZ (Pro.), of 573 3d street, Milwaukee, was born at Falkenburg, Prussia, August 27, 1851; was educated at the public and private schools in Milwaukee, and is by occupation a grocer; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled in Milwaukee the same year; was elected on May 2, 1882, to represent the sixth ward in the common council for the unexpired term of Henry Smith, resigned, and was re-elected the following spring (1883) for the full term, serving his ward as an alderman four years; was nominated and elected state senator for the Fifth district by the people's party in 1886, receiving 5,612 votes, against 4,322 votes for Fred. Isenring, republican, and 2,939 votes for Garrett Dunck, democrat, and 52 votes for F. W. Wallace, prohibitionist.

Sixth District.

Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth wards, city of Milwaukee. Population, 1885 — 58,332.

HERMAN KROEGER (U. L.), of Milwaukee, was born in Coesfeldt, Westphalia, Prussia, December 16, 1831; received a common school education at Coesfeldt, and is by occupation a dry goods merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled in Milwaukee, where he has since resided; was alderman for the Fifth ward for the years 1858 and 1859; was elected to the state senate in 1868 for four years, receiving 6,864 votes against 5,070 for A. W. Hill, republican.

Seventh District.

The Tenth and Seventeenth wards of Milwaukee, and towns of Franklin, Granville, Greenfield, Lake, Milwaukee, Oak Creek and Wauwatosa. Population, 1885 — 42,153.

CHRISTIAN WIDULE (Rep.), of 630 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, was born in the village of Tarnowitz, Province of Silesia, Prussia, July 19, 1845; received a common school education and is by profession a druggist; entered the drug business as an apprentice in 1859; established in business in 1868, and is at present senior member of the drug firm of Widule and Conrath; came to Wisconsin in 1849 with his parents and settled in the second ward of the city of Milwaukee, and has resided there ever since, except two years (1867 and part of 1868) spent in Missouri; was member of assembly in 1879, being the first straight republican member ever elected in the district; was elected state senator in 1886 for four years, receiving 3,866 votes against 2,718 votes for George Abert, democrat, 2,848 votes for M. J. Malloy, people's, and 83 votes for E. W. Drake, prohibitionist.

Eighth District.

Kenosha and Walworth counties. Population, 1885 — 41,939.

JAMES C. REYNOLDS (Rep.), of Lake Geneva, was born in Exeter, Green county, Wis., July 17, 1849; received a common school and partial collegiate education at Beloit and Racine colleges; is by profession a physician, in practice since 1870, having graduated at Rush Medical college, Chicago, and Bellevue Medical college, New York; has always resided in Wisconsin with the exception of five years— 1870 to 1875—in Dakota; has been a member of the village board of Lake Geneva several times; has held no other public office; was elected member of assembly for 1885 and re-elected in 1886, receiving 1,548 votes, against 607 votes for P. H. Moore, democrat, and 369 votes for S. C. Ford, prohibitionist; was chairman of the committee on Railroads in the 38th assembly; elected to the state senate in 1888 for four years, receiving 6,070 votes, against 3,686 votes for James M. Kellogg, democrat, and 751 votes for Joseph Collie, prohibitionist.

Ninth District.

Green Lake, Portage and Waushara counties and the towns of Spencer, Day, Bergen, Brighton, Eau Plaine, Cleveland, Mosinee, Hall, Wien, Marathon, Holton, Johnson, Reitbrock and Halsey, and the village of Marathon in Marathon county. Population, 1885 — 66,786.

GEORGE FITCH (Rep.), of Berlin, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, was born at Glen Falls, Warren county, N. Y., November 8, 1848; was educated in district school at Norwalk, Connecticut, and is by occupation a horticulturalist and lumberman; resided in New York city from 1860 to 1871, and Norwalk, Connecticut, from 1855 to 1866; came to Wisconsin in 1871, and settled at Berlin; was elected mayor of Berlin, April, 1885, for two years; was elected senator for the ninth district in 1886, for four years, receiving 5,275 votes against 8,434 votes for J. J. Wood, Jr., democrat, and 583 votes for Albert A. Daniels, prohibitionist.

Tenth District.

Pierce and St. Croix counties. Population, 1885 — 42,024.

HORACE A. TAYLOR (Rep.), of Hudson, St. Croix county, was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., May 24, 1837; was educated at Madrid, N. Y., and received a common school and academical education; is at present engaged in the occupations of printing, dealing in real estate, lumbering and banking; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at River Falls; was in Europe in 1878, and during the years 1881, 1882 and 1883; was state timber agent under Governors Ludington and Smith, from 1876 to 1881; was United States Consul at Marseilles, France, under President Garfield, appointed May, 1881, and resigned April, 1883; was chairman of the republican state central committee from May, 1884 to May, 1888 — two terms; was elected state senator for four years in 1888, receiving 4,638 votes, against 3,276 votes, for John D. Putnam, democrat, and 562 votes for Henry Kane, prohibitionist.

Eleventh District.

Ashland, Florence, Forest, Oneida, Langlade, Lincoln, Price and Taylor counties. Population, 1885 — 30,761.

GEORGE F. MERRILL (Rep.), of Ashland, Wis., was born in Burnett, Dodge county, Wisconsin, February 17, 1847; attended the academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and graduated from the State University in 1872, taking the classical course; is by profession a lawyer; resided at Depere, Wisconsin, from 1873 to 1883; never held office except as member of school board, in 1886; was elected state senator for the eleventh senate district in 1886, receiving 6,884 votes, against 6,760 votes for John Edwards, democrat, and 18 votes for A. Stephenson, people's; was chairman of the committee on Assessment and Collection of Taxes in the 38th session.

Twelfth District.

Greene and La Fayette counties. Population, 1885 — 43,538.

PHINEAS J. CLAWSON (Rep.), of Monroe, Green county, was born at Cumberland, Green County, Penn., in 1839. Came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Waukesha; in 1865, he moved to Green county, where he has since resided; attended school at Waukesha and graduated in 1863, from the State University at Madison; was clerk of circuit court of Greene county, two years and district attorney of the same county, eight years; enlisted in the 20th Wis. Inf., June 2, 1862; promoted to 1st Lieut. of Company A; wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., and promoted on field; was at Siege of Vicksburg, and battle of Atchafalaya, Ark., Fort Morgan, Yazoo, Franklin Creek and Spanish Fort; was elected to the senate in 1888, receiving 4,900 votes, against 4,716 votes for H. H. Gray, democrat, 645 votes for J. F. Carl, prohibitionist and 181 votes for C. W. D. Leonard, union labor.

Thirteenth District.

Dodge county. Population, 1885 — 46,833.

CHARLES A. PETTIBONE (Ind.), of Juneau, Dodge county, Wisconsin, was born in the town of Hartsville, Steuben county, New York, May 26, 1841; received a common school and partial collegiate education at Wayland and Lawrence universities; is by profession an editor; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled in the town of Beaver Dam, Dodge county;

published the *New London News*, at New London, in 1874, and *The Telephone*, at Mayville, in 1877; enlisted Aug. 15, 1861, in Co. C, 1st Wis. Cavalry; served as private, second lieutenant and captain; acted as A. A. Q. M. of brigade and first division cavalry department of Cumberland; took part in most of the engagements in which the regiment participated; was mustered out of service March 7, 1865; was elected state senator for the thirteenth district in 1886, for four years, receiving 4,621 votes, against 3,722 votes for Jacob Beldon, and 337 votes for O. H. Crowl, prohibitionist; was chairman on the committee on Printing in the 38th session.

Fourteenth District.

Juneau and Sauk counties. Population, 1885 — 46,333.

FRANK AVERY (Rep.), of Baraboo, Wis., was born in Tenderten, Kent, England, November 17, 1830; received an academic education; is a manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes; emigrated to America in 1853 and settled at Syracuse, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in April, 1856, and settled at Baraboo, where he has ever since resided; in 1876 was elected president of the village of Baraboo, and for the years 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, was elected supervisor for the first ward of the city; was elected a member of the assembly for 1887. Elected to the state senate in 1888, receiving 5,498 votes against 4,286 votes for Job N. Grant, democrat; 729 votes for John Steele, prohibitionist, and 4 votes for John Babcock.

Fifteenth District.

Counties of Kewaunee and Manitowoc. Population, 1885 — 53,970.

WILLIAM F. NASH (dem.), of Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, was born in the town of Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., February 22, 1847; took a select course at Lawrence University, at Appleton; is an editor and publisher; came to Wisconsin in 1852 with his parents and settled in Rock county, near Janesville, which was his home until 1874, when he moved to Manitowoc county; served in the Union army as a private; was elected to the assembly in 1878 without opposition; and to the state senate in 1888, receiving 4,186 votes against 2,737 votes for C. F. Smalley, democrat, and 198 votes for Henry Goedgen, union labor.

Sixteenth District.

Crawford and Grant counties. Population, 1885 — 53,458.

EDWARD I. KIDD (Rep.), of Millville, was born in Millville, May 10, 1845, and has resided there ever since; received a common school and partial academic education; is engaged in milling; he enlisted August 9, 1862, at the age of seventeen, in Company C, Twenty-fifth regiment, Wisconsin infantry, and was in all the battles and marches of the regiment, including the march to the Northwestern frontier against the Indians, the Vicksburg campaign, the Meridian expedition, the Atlanta campaign, "the march to the sea," and through the Carolinas to Washington; he has held various local offices, and has been a member of the county board since 1871, with the exception of one year; was elected assemblyman for 1881 and 1882, and was re-elected for 1883; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 4,315 votes against 3,257 votes for T. L. Cleary, democrat, and 332 for E. Carrington, prohibitionist; was chairman of the Joint Committee on Claims in the 38th session; was re-elected in 1888, receiving 6,079 votes against 4,974 votes for H. D. York, democrat, and 592 votes for C. T. Cory, prohibitionist.

Seventeenth District.

Rock county. Population, 1885 — 42,620.

ALLEN PERRY LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Janesville, Wis., was born in Wayne, Maine, March 20, 1825; was educated in common schools and at Wesleyan Seminary, in Maine, and is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Janesville; resided at Beloit 1852 and 1853; was mayor of Janesville 1881-82; member of assembly in 1879; was elected senator for the seventeenth senate district in 1886 for four years, receiving 5,249 votes against 2,295 votes for Thomas Hutson, democrat, and 784 votes for William A. Lawrence, prohibitionist.

Eighteenth District.

The towns of Alto, Byron, Eldorado, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, north ward of the city of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, 1885—34,172.

SAMUEL B. STANCHFIELD (Rep.), of Fond du Lac, was born in Leeds, Androscoggin county, Maine, March 17, 1837; received a common school education in Maine, and is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Fond du Lac; was town clerk from 1874 to 1878; chairman of the county board for the years 1887 and 1888; president of the town insurance company from 1878 to 1884, since that time secretary and treasurer of the same company; president of the Fond du Lac County Agricultural Society two years; president of the Wisconsin Central Stock Growers and Industrial Association for 1887, 1888, and elected for 1889; was elected to the assembly for the years 1885 and 1886. In 1888, he was elected state senator for four years, receiving 3,829 votes against 3,011 votes for James Fenelon, democrat, 267 votes for G. C. Hill, prohibitionist, and 79 votes for O. F. Graves, labor.

Nineteenth District.

Winnebago county, except town and city of Menasha. Population, 1885 — 45,871.

GEORGE H. BUCKSTAFF (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born in the parish of Dumbarton, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, March 8, 1837; had a common school education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Oshkosh; enlisted in 1861 in Co. A., First Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and served three years; was wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, and was discharged October 11, 1864; was a member of the county board in 1878 and 1879; was elected to the assembly for 1881, and was re-elected for 1882; was elected to the state senate in 1886, receiving 4,179 votes against 3,957 votes for D. R. Bean, democrat and people's, and 583 for W. W. Race, prohibitionist; was chairman of the committee on Privileges and Elections, in the 38th session, and chairman of the committee on Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Twentieth District.

The county of Sheboygan, and the towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, 1885 — 51,250.

MAJOR C. MEAD, (Dem.), of Plymouth, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, was born in the town of Lyndon, Sheboygan county, Wis., June 26, 1858; received a common and high school education; graduated in the law department of the State University in the class of 1881; is by profession a lawyer; has always resided in Sheboygan county; never held any public office before; was elected to the state senate in 1888, receiving 6,249 votes, against 3,874 for Asa Carpenter, republican.

Twenty-first District.

Shawano and Waupaca counties, and towns of Texas, Easton, Wausau, Weston, Norrie, Pike Lake, Kronenweth, Knowlton and city of Wausau, in Marathon county. Population, 1885 — 55,404.

JOHN E. LEAHY (Rep.), of Wausau, Wisconsin, was born at Dover, New Hampshire, February 15, 1842; was educated in a log school house in Portland, Dodge county, Wisconsin, and spent part of four years at the State University, but did not graduate; left the university and went into the army in 1863; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in Dodge county; lived there until he moved to Wausau; was first lieutenant of company C, 35th Wisconsin Vol. Infantry, and commanded the company during its whole term of service; was engaged in several skirmishes in Louisiana and Arkansas and took part in the siege and capture of Mobile, Alabama, and its surrounding forts; was a member of the city council three years in succession, 1879-80-81, and mayor of the city three terms in succession; was a member of the city school board six years; was elected member of assembly for Marathon county in 1882; was elected to the state senate in 1886, for four years, receiving 6,766 votes against 5,248 votes for J. H. Woodnorth, democrat; was chairman of the committee on Manufacturing and Commerce in the 38th session.

Twenty-second District.

Outagamie county and the city and town of Menasha in the county of Winnebago. Population, 1885 — 40,088.

WILLIAM KENNEDY (Dem.), of Appleton, Outagamie county, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, January 1, 1844; received a common school and partial collegiate education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1857, settling at Whitewater, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Janesville, and thence in 1871 to Appleton, where he has continued to reside; was district attorney of Outagamie county twelve years, or from 1872 to January 1, 1883; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 8,488 votes against 4,291 for Oscar Thilmany, republican, and 63 for E. D. Kanouse, prohibitionist.

Twenty-third District.

Jefferson county and the towns of Delafield, Eagle, Genesee, Merton, Mukwonago, Ottawa, Oconomowoc, Summit and Vernon, and the city of Oconomowoc in Waukesha county. Population, 1885 — 48,617.

WALTER S. GREENE (Dem.), of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, was born at Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, March 23, 1834; passed a partial collegiate course at Madison University and Beloit College, and is by occupation a manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Milford, Wisconsin; resided at Prairie du Chien in 1853 and 1854; returned to Milford in 1854, and resided there until 1883; moved to Fort Atkinson, May, 1883; has been chairman of town board 1876, '77, '78, '80, '82, '83, '85 and '86; chairman of the county board 1882, '83, '85 and '86; member of assembly in 1862; county treasurer 1863 and 1864; senator 1873, '74; was one of the judges from this state to the Centennial Exposition in 1876; was elected state senator for the twenty-third district in 1886, receiving 3,601 votes against 2,464 for J. W. Ostrander, republican, and 280 votes for Geo. W. Jenkins, prohibitionist.

Twenty-fourth District.

The counties of Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Polk, Sawyer and Washburn. Population, 1885 — 41,321.

CHARLES SIMEON TAYLOR (Rep.), of Barron, Barron county, was born in Geneva, Walworth county, Wisconsin, October 13, 1851; was educated at the State University and Whitewater Normal School, graduating from the latter in 1875, and from the law department of the university in 1876; is by profession a lawyer, and editor of the Barron county *Shield*; he established and is president of the Barron Woolen Mills Co.; settled in Barron county in 1876, and was soon afterwards appointed district attorney for that county by Gov. Ludington, to which position he was re-elected three times in succession; has held various local offices: was elected to the assembly for 1883 and 1886 and re-elected in 1886 for 1887 and 1888; was elected to the state senate in 1888 for four years, receiving 6,606 votes to 4,706 votes for Malcom Doble, democrat, and 958 votes for I. Grettum, prohibitionist.

Twenty-fifth District.

Clark and Eau Claire counties. Population, 1885 — 50,212.

WILLIAM A. RUST (Rep.), of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, was born at Newport, Michigan, May 3, 1846; received a common school education at Newport, and is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1871, and settled at Eau Claire, Wisconsin; when a lad he went to Saginaw, Mich., and from there to Eau Claire; he is of Scotch-Irish parentage; attended school in the winters and worked on a farm in the summers; when old enough he worked at lumbering in the woods, and in saw mills in Michigan, and has followed the business constantly ever since; is secretary of the Eau Claire Lumber Co., which position he has held ten years; was elected senator for the twenty-fifth senate district in 1886, receiving 6,203 votes against 1,108 votes for W. A. McKillop, prohibitionist.

Twenty-sixth District.

Dane county. Population, 1885 — 58,400.

WILLETT S. MAIN (Rep.), of Madison, Dane county, was born at Edmoston, Otsego county, N. Y., August 15, 1828; removed to Clarksville, Allegany county, N. Y., in early life, where he received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Prairieville, now Waukesha, and in February, 1847, he settled at Madison, where he has since resided; held the office of sheriff of Dane county in 1853-4, and again in 1863-4, also in 1867-8; was under sheriff of said county three terms between 1861 and 1871; was elected state senator in 1888, receiving 6,887 votes against 6,507 votes for Michael Johnson, democrat, and 967 votes for D. W. North, prohibitionist.

Twenty-seventh District.

Adams, Columbia and Marquette counties. Population, 1885 — 46,263.

LEVI ELWIN POND (Rep), of Westfield, Marquette county, was born at Addison, Steuben county, New York, March 8, 1833; was educated in the common school in Addison, and at Union Academy, Tioga county, Pennsylvania; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled in the town of Springfield, Marquette county, on a farm; lived in Oshkosh from the autumn of 1866 until the spring of 1876; was town superintendent of schools and town clerk of Springfield prior to 1861, and justice of the peace in the town of Westfield in 1884; enlisted in Co. E, 7th Wis. Vols., May 22, 1861, as a private; elected 1st sergeant at the organization of said company; promoted to 2nd lieutenant, March 10, 1862, with rank from January 20, 1862, and commissioned captain, February 27, 1863, with rank from December 22, 1862; participated in the battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Wilderness and Petersburg; was seriously wounded at Gettysburg, and twice wounded at Petersburg; resigned in consequence of disability from wounds, December 30, 1864; was elected state senator for four years, receiving 4,845 votes, against 3,501 votes for E. S. Baker, democrat. In the 38th session he was on the joint committee on Claims, committee on Military Affairs, and special committee of Fish and Game; in the 39th session was chairman of joint committee on Charitable and Penal Institutions.

Twenty-eighth District.

Iowa and Richland counties. Population, 1885 — 48,175.

ROBERT LUCAS JOINER (Rep.), of Wyoming, Iowa county, was born at Williamsport, Indiana, November 6, 1841; was educated at Royalton, Vermont, and Richland City, in an academic course; is by profession a surveyor and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Wyoming; was county surveyor eight years; was elected to the state senate in 1888 for four years, receiving 4,846 votes against 4,117 votes for J. R. L. McCollum, democrat, and 737 votes for C. W. Briggs, prohibitionist.

Twenty-ninth District.

Buffalo, Trempealeau and Pepin counties. Population, 1885 — 42,567.

JOHN W. DE GROFF (Rep.), of Alma, Buffalo county, was born in Mentz, Cayuga Co., New York, October 12, 1843; received a common school education; is by profession an editor and publisher; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1845, settling at Juneau, Dodge county; removed to Durand, Pepin county, in 1858, and moved to Alma in 1866; was county clerk of Buffalo county from 1866 to 1873, inclusive, and clerk of the circuit court from 1876 to 1887, inclusive; chairman of the county board in 1870; president of the village of Alma in 1876; mayor of the city of Alma, 1887-8; assistant chief clerk of the senate in 1878, and assistant chief clerk of the assembly in 1882 and 1885. Enlisted August 4, 1862, in Co. G, 25th Regt. of Wis. Vols. for three years; participated in the battles of the Georgia campaign, and marched with Sherman's army to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Washington. Was elected member of assembly in 1879, and to the state senate in 1886, receiving 3,849 votes against 1,947 votes for M. W. McDonnell, independent democrat, and 345 votes for A. Tibbetts, prohibitionist; was a member of the committee on Judiciary, and chairman of the committee on Enrolled Bills in the 38th session, and a member of the committee on Finance Banks and Insurance, and Military Affairs, and chairman of the committee on Enrolled Bills in the 39th session.

Thirtieth District.

Chippewa and Dunn counties. Population, 1885 — 47,086.

WILLIAM MILLER (Rep.), of Rusk, Dunn county, was born in Ireland of Scotch parentage, October 5, 1839; received a common school education, and is by occupation a lumberman and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Sussex, Waukesha county, Wis.; resided in Eau Claire from 1858 to 1866; was president of the Dunn County Agricultural Society in 1855 and 1866; was elected member of assembly in 1880, and to the state senate in 1888 for four years, receiving 4,914 votes, against 4,092 votes for Wm. H. Smith, democrat, and 561 for D. D. McPherson, prohibitionist.

Thirty-first District.

La Crosse county. Population, 1885 — 84,791.

THOMAS ALFRED DYSON (Rep.), of La Crosse, Wis., was born in Milwaukee, Wis., December 18, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee; is by profession a lawyer; has lived in Wisconsin since his birth, excepting 1866 and 1867, when he lived in Chicago, Ill.; was official stenographer of the 6th judicial circuit of Wisconsin from 1870 to 1881; has acted as legislative correspondent of the La Crosse Republican and Leader during the sessions of the legislature from 1873 to 1881; was nominated and elected by the republicans, state senator for the 81st senate district in 1886, for four years, receiving 2,558 votes against 1,433 votes for John J. Cole, democrat, 1,888 votes for D. F. Powell, people's, and 276 votes for O. M. Mitchell, prohibitionist; was chairman of the committee on Charitable and Penal Institutions, in the 38th session; was appointed by Gov. Rusk, county judge of La Crosse county, August 23, 1887, to fill a vacancy. Is president *pro tem.* of the senate. His term expires January 1, 1890.

Thirty-second District.

Counties of Jackson, Monroe, Wood. Population, 1885 — 53,809.

HUGH H. PRICE (Rep.), of Black River Falls, Jackson County, was born in 1850, in the village of Black River Falls. He is by occupation a lumberman, farmer and miller. He was educated in the Union High school of his native town, and at the Wisconsin State University. He has been a member of the city council of Black River Falls, of the county board of Jackson county, secretary of the Jackson County Agricultural Society in 1885, and since he left the University has had charge of an extensive logging business, which employs about 600 men annually. He was elected to fill the vacancy in the 49th congress, made by the death of his father, the Hon. Wm. T. Price, receiving 12,238 votes, against 5,200 votes for James Bardon, democrat. In 1888 was elected to the state senate for four years, receiving 6,602 votes against 5,123 votes for John F. Richards, democrat, and 489 votes for D. L. Hubbard, prohibitionist.

Thirty-third District.

Ozaukee and Washington counties, and towns of Brookfield, Lisbon, Menominee, Muskego, New Berlin, Pewaukee and Waukesha, and village of Waukesha, in Waukesha county. Population, 1885 — 55,580.

PETER LOCHEN (Dem.), of Newburg, Washington county, was born in Rhine Province, Prussia, June 27, 1840; received a common school education in Europe, and is by occupation a carpenter and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1860 and settled near Newburg, in the town of Trenton, Washington county, Wisconsin; was elected town treasurer in the years 1869, '70, '79 and '80; side supervisor in 1872, assessor in 1878, and chairman of town board from the year 1881 to 1886, and justice of the peace since 1877; chairman of the Washington county building committee in 1886, when said county erected a new jail and county poor-house, and superintended the erection of the poor-house; was elected state senator for the thirty-third district in 1886 for four years, receiving 6,896 votes, against 1 vote for D. W. Jackson, democrat.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

CHARLES E. BROSS, chief clerk of the senate, of Madison, Wis., was born at Shohola, Pike county, Penn., December 18, 1838; received a common school education; is manager of Western Union Telegraph Company and Wisconsin Telephone Company at Madison; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and to Madison in 1862, as manager of the Northwestern Telegraph Company's office; was appointed agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company in 1865, and was agent for the American and United States Express Companies; has been connected with the daily press of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in the capacity of legislative reporter; was elected chief clerk of the Wisconsin senate during the session of 1878, to succeed Hon. A. J. Turner, who was appointed railroad commissioner; was elected chief clerk in 1879, '80, '81, '82, '85 and '87 and 1889, receiving 27 votes, against 6 votes for John P. Hume. He is a republican.

THOMAS JEFFERSON GEORGE, of Menomonie, Dunn county, was born in Newton Falls, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 18, 1842; he received a common school education, and is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Racine; in 1853 he moved to New Lisbon, and at the close of the war, 1866, settled in what is now the town of Sheridan, Dunn county; was chairman of the town of Sheridan for six years prior to 1874, at which time he was elected sheriff of Dunn county and was re-elected sheriff in 1876 and served until January, 1879; was a private in Co. D, 4th Wis., captain of the Wisconsin National Guard from 1876 to 1883; major 3d infantry, W. N. G., from 1883, which rank he now holds. He was elected sergeant at-arms of the senate in 1887, and again in 1889, receiving 27 votes against 6 votes for W. P. Rix. He is a republican.

ASSEMBLY.

The assembly consists of 100 members, who are chosen biennially by districts, and who receive a compensation of \$500 for their term of office. The speaker is chosen by the members and receives \$500 for his services.

The assembly contains 71 republicans and 29 democrats.

Speaker.

THOMAS B. MILLS.

Adams and Marquette Counties..

Population, 1885 — 16,408.

JOHN W. GUNNING (Rep.), of Friendship, Adams county, was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 1, 1847; received a common school education, and is a mechanic, but for many years has been engaged in the abstract, loan, real estate and insurance business; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Walworth county; removed to Adams county in 1870, where he has since resided; was town clerk from 1873 to 1878, register of deeds from January, 1879, to January, 1890; enlisted at the age of sixteen years in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry and served two years and five months as bugler, and chief bugler of the regiment; elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,230 votes against 1,437 votes for P. C. Nugent, democrat.

Ashland, Price, Oneida, Forest and Florence Counties.

Population, 1885 — 12,157.

PETER HENRY LEONARD (Rep.), of Fifield, Price county, was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, January 12, 1861, and graduated from the High School at Fox Lake, Wisconsin; is engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business; was county treasurer of Price county in 1884; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 5,067 votes against 4,200 votes for T. F. Mackmiller, democrat.

Barron County.

Population, 1885 — 13,596.

CHARLES WILLIAM MOORE (Rep.), of Chetek, Barron county, was born in Hillsdale, Mich., November 3, 1842; received a common school education and is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Lodi, Columbia county; went to Menomonie in September, 1864; from December, 1867 to January, 1877, lived at Dunnville; in 1877 and 1878 lived in Menomonie; has lived in Chetek since 1879; was treasurer of the town of Dunn, Dunn county, several years; sheriff of Dunn county, 1877 to 1879; chairman of the board of supervisors of Chetek several years; chairman of the county board of supervisors of Barron county, 1887, 1888; was a private in Co. H, Second Wisconsin Infantry and participated in the battles of First Bull Run, Gainesville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness; came home with the regiment in June, 1864, and was mustered out at Madison, Wis.; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,802 votes against 845 votes for L. Q. Olcott, democrat, and 302 votes for G. A. Taylor, prohibitionist.

Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Washburn and Sawyer Counties.

Population, 1885 — 14,844.

LEWIS HENRY MEAD, (Rep.) of Shell Lake, Washburn county, was born at Marshall, Dane county, Wis., September 26, 1853; received a common school education; took a course in law at Madison and was admitted to the bar after examination; is by profession a lawyer; was appointed county judge of Washburn county, June 11, 1883, and elected to the same office in the spring of 1885, which position he still holds. Taught school in Dane, Jefferson, Dodge and Columbia counties for about six years; has been director of the school board since 1884; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 4,241 votes, against 2,178 votes for H. H. Grace, democrat, and 202 votes for James McKay, prohibitionist.

Brown County.

First District — The city of Green Bay, the city of Fort Howard, and the towns of Pittsfield, Suamico, Howard, Preble, Humboldt, Green Bay and Scott, of the county of Brown. Population, 1885 — 18,727.

ALBERT LEWIS GRAY (Dem.), of Fort Howard, was born in London, Canada, January 29, 1846; received a common school education; is a dry goods merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Green Bay, removing to Fort Howard two years later; has been a member of the county board for twenty years, member of city council, member of school board, city treasurer, chief of fire department, and mayor in 1881, '82, '83, '86, '87 and '88, was delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1884; was member of assembly in 1879, and also for 1882 and 1885, '86; in 1887, elected president of County Board of Trustees for insane asylum, and in 1888, elected member of assembly, receiving 1,586 votes against 1,582 votes for Andrew E. Elmore, republican, and 80 votes for Robert Henderson, prohibitionist.

Second District — The towns of Ashwaubenon, Allouez, Bellevue, Depere, Eaton, Lawrence, Rockland, Glenmore, New Denmark, Wrightstown, Morrison, Holland and the cities of Depere and West Depere. Population, 1885 — 18,192.

ROBERT J. MCGEEHAN (Dem.), of Depere, Brown county, was born in Canada, August 26, 1854; received a common school education, and is by occupation a dealer in agricultural implements; came to Wisconsin in 1870 and settled at Depere; was alderman of the city of Depere in 1883, 1884, 1885, and member of the county board of supervisors of Brown county for 1887 and 1888, and member of the board of trustees for chronic insane of the county; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,014 votes against 1,080 votes for Charles Prust, republican, and 40 votes for S. M. Voight, union labor.

Buffalo County.

Population, 1885 — 18,012.

JOHN W. WHELAN (Rep.), of Mondovi, Buffalo, county, was born in Wisconsin, November 1, 1845; received a common school and collegiate education; graduated from the scientific department of the State University in 1871; admitted to the bar at Eau Claire in 1876, and is by occupation and profession, a farmer and lawyer; has been president of the

Buffalo County Agricultural Society since 1884, and chairman of the town board of Mondovi since spring of 1888; elected member of the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,694 votes against 1,393 votes for Henry Bechman, democrat, and 83 votes for Hon. Orlando Brown, prohibitionist.

Calumet County.

Population, 1885 — 17,667.

WILLIAM V. McMULLEN (Dem.), of Brillion, Calumet county, was born in Pictou, Ontario, May 29, 1845; received a common school education, and is by occupation a real estate dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Brillion; has been justice of the peace twenty years, member of school board twelve years, town chairman five years, and member of the county board of supervisors from 1880 to 1886; village president in 1885, which position he still holds; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,833 votes against 1,107 votes for Peter Reuter, republican, 83 votes for Riley Bishop, union labor, and 47 votes for D. J. Miller, prohibitionist.

Chippewa County.

Population, 1885 — 25,135.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MILLARD (Rep.), of Chippewa Falls, Wis., was born in Baraboo, Wis., May 5, 1850; received a common school education and is by occupation a lumberman, manufacturer and florist; lived with his father in Minnesota from 1852 to 1858; then moved to Menomonie, Wis., and lived there until 1861, when he moved to Chippewa Falls in 1861 where he has since resided; has been a member of the city council and county board since April, 1886. Mr. Millard commenced life poor and has worked his way up to his present position of influence and affluence by the exercise of untiring energy. In his younger days he worked in the woods and run logging camps, etc., until he began business for himself; he now owns a controlling interest in the Chippewa Falls Woolen and Linen Mills; owns a large amount of real estate in the city; has a fine residence and numerous fine green houses; during the past campaign he was chairman of the republican club; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,662 votes against 2,538 for Robert Patten, democrat, and 264 votes for John Bates, prohibitionist.

Clark County.

Population, 1885 — 15,423.

MERRITT CLARKE RING (Rep.), of Neillsville, Clark county, was born in Milton, Rock county, Wisconsin, October 30, 1850; was educated at the Sparta high school and graduated from the Wisconsin law school in 1873; is by profession a lawyer and a dealer in real estate and pine lands; has always lived in the state — at Cooksville, Rock county, until 1856, from 1857 until November 7, 1874, at Sparta, and since that time at Neillsville; was elected to the state senate in 1884 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. M. Webb, and represented the eleventh senate district from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1887; was elected member of assembly in 1888, receiving 2,135 votes against 1,452 for Richard Dewhurst, democrat, and 129 votes for H. W. Deming, prohibitionist.

Columbia County.

First District — The towns of Caledonia, Fort Winnebago, Lewiston, Marcellon, Newport, Pacific, Randolph, Scott, Springvale and the city of Portage, and the west ward of the village of Randolph, in the county of Columbia. Population, 1885 — 15,243.

CHRISTIAN FRIEDERICH MOHR (Rep.), is member of the firm of Prentice & Mohr, of Portage, dealers in lumber, coal, lime, salt, etc.; being born in the village of Kleinschmalkalden, Kreis Thueringen, Germany, in the year 1845, on the 31st day of December; came with his parents to Erie county, N. Y., in the spring of 1853, removing to Columbia county, Wisconsin, in April, 1857, residing in the town of Caledonia until the year 1881, with the exception of two years when he lived in the town of Greenfield, Sauk county; acquiring, by hard knocks, sufficient education in the country schools to enable him to enter the high school at Portage, where he fitted himself for a teacher, and taught school for six years in Columbia and Sauk counties; was town clerk and justice of the peace in Greenfield, Sauk county, and town clerk and chairman of the town of Caledonia, in Columbia county; was elected member of assembly in 1886, for session of 1887, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,694 votes against 453 for R. C. Falconer, democrat, and 184 votes for Edward L. Williams, prohibitionist; was chairman of the committee on State Lands in the 28th assembly.

Second District—The towns of Arlington, Columbus, Dekorra, Fountain, Prairie, Hampden, Leeds, Lowville, Lodi, Otsego, West Point, Wyocena and the city of Columbus. Population, 1885 — 14,612.

THEODORE HENTON (Rep.), of Otsego, Columbia county, was born at Harbor Creek, Erie county, Penn., April 21, 1836; received a common school education at Harbor Creek; afterwards pursued his studies alone until the age of 21; is by occupation a farmer, and came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Otsego; has been a member of the school board for the past 20 years; director and secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Otsego, embracing five towns, for eight years to present date; supervisor in 1880; chairman of town board in 1887 and 1888; superintendent of the town cemetery, clerk of the Baptist church and many other minor positions; was elected member of assembly in 1888, receiving 1,684 votes against 1,342 votes for John Topp, democrat, and 228 votes for Joseph Townsend; prohibitionist.

Crawford County.

Population, 1885 — 16,181.

HUGH PORTER (Rep.), of Crawford county, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, September 23, 1843; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1854, and settled at a place then called Newport, in Columbia county, removing in 1855 to Allamakee county, Iowa, thence to his present home, in August, same year, where he has since resided; entered the service in February, 1865, as a private, in Co. F, 49th Wis. Regt. Vol. Inf.; was discharged in November following; has since been engaged in farming; has held different town offices; was elected member of assembly in 1886, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,829 votes against 1,569 votes for James A. Robb, democrat, and 59 votes for Thomas W. Gay, prohibitionist.

Dane County.

First District—The cities of Madison and Stoughton, and the towns of Blooming Grove, Dunn, Rutland, Dunkirk, Pleasant Springs, Albion and Madison. Population, 1885 — 22,897.

DAVID STEPHENS (Rep.), of Madison, Wis., was born in Kincardineshire, Scotland, July 20, 1837; received a common school education and is by occupation a brick manufacturer, contractor and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1863 and settled at Madison, moving his residence to town of Madison in 1873; was chairman of the town board in 1887, 1888; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,915 votes, against 2,665 votes, for J. M. Clancy, democrat, and 408 votes, for I. W. Kanouse, prohibitionist.

Second District—Towns of Dane, Roxbury, Berry, Springfield, Westport, Middleton, Cross Plains, Verona and Fitchburg. Population, 1885 — 11,204.

HENRY FREDERICK WILLIAM FEHLANDT (Dem.), of Mazomanie, Dane county, Wis., was born in Picher, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany, December 20, 1851; was educated in Germany in the public and private schools, and is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1865, and settled in Roxbury, Dane county; was supervisor of the town of Berry 1880, 1881 and 1882; chairman of the town board in 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,766 votes, against 482 votes, for T. H. Bentley, republican, and 175 votes for Wm. C. Dahlk, prohibitionist.

Third District—Towns of Black Earth, Mazomanie, Vermont, Blue Mounds, Perry, Primrose, Montrose, Oregon and Springdale, and villages of Oregon and Mazomanie. Population, 1885 — 10,390.

PETER O. BAKER (Rep.), of Primrose, post-office address Mount Vernon, was born in Hallingdal, Norway, June 9, 1838; received a common school education, and is by occupation a farmer and carpenter. Came to Wisconsin with his mother in 1850, and settled first in the town of Pleasant Springs, Dane county; removed in 1852 to Deerfield, thence in 1855 to the town of Dunn, thence in 1861 to New Glarus, Green county, where he married November 14, of the same year, Miss Julia Johnson, a native of Norway; returned again to Dane county in the fall of 1862; resided in Montrose two years, and settled in Primrose in 1863; was first elected constable in 1867, and held various local offices, serving a number of years as town supervisor and justice of the peace; was elected chairman of the town of Primrose in 1879, and re-elected in 1880, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87 and '88; has served ten years on the committee of the county board on claims and expenditures; is one of the directors of the Primrose Fire Insurance Company, which position he has held fourteen years. Was elected member of assembly in 1888, receiving 1,282 votes against 854 for C. E. Roe, prohibitionist, and 311 for A. F. Gramm, democrat.

Fourth District — Towns of Vienna, Windsor, Burke, Bristol, York, Sun Prairie, Medina, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Christiana and village of Sun Prairie. Population, 1885 — 13,909.

HENRY G. KLINEFELTER (Rep.), of Nora, Dane county, was born in Marion county, Ohio, October 22, 1843; received a common school education, and attended the high school in Mukwanago, Waukesha county, one year; is by profession a farmer and tobacco buyer; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled in Cottage Grove, Dane county; has been justice of the peace and has held various local offices. Enlisted in Co. D, seventh regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, September, 1861, at the age of seventeen, and was discharged in September, 1865; was commissioned second lieutenant of Co. F, fifty-first regiment, also first lieutenant and quartermaster of the same regiment; participated in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run and Spottsylvania. Was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,904 votes against 920 votes for H. O. Tealy, democrat, and 540 votes for P. N. Johnson, prohibitionist.

Dodge County.

First District — The towns of Beaver Dam, Calamus, Clyman, Elba, Emmett, Lowell, Portland, Shields, Westford, 5th and 6th wards city of Watertown, and the city of Beaver Dam, in the county of Dodge. Population, 1885 — 19,172.

THOMAS F. SOLON (Dem.), of Richwood, Dodge county, was born in Shields, Dodge county, Wis., June 30, 1853; received a common school and academic education; is a real estate dealer by occupation; commenced teaching school at the age of sixteen; followed the profession for seven years; was elected town clerk of Shields (at the age of twenty-one) in 1875; again in 1876; engaged in the carriage business in 1877; employed as general traveling salesman for a Cincinnati carriage firm, in 1878; promoted to superintendent of salesmen of this state for same firm in 1879; engaged in the general merchandise business in 1880; was appointed postmaster of Richwood, Dodge county, same year; held this office when elected to the assembly; established the Posey creamery in 1884; engaged in real estate in northern Wisconsin in 1887; was elected member of assembly for 1887 and 1888, and re-elected in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,142 votes, against 1,409 votes for Ed. Kernan, republican, and 139 votes for W. W. Williams, prohibitionist.

Second District — The towns of Burnett, Chester, Fox Lake, Leroy, Lomira and Trenton, and the south ward of the city of Waupun and the east ward of the village of Randolph. Population, 1885 — 9,851.

JOHN STODDART (Dem.), of Fox Lake, was born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, March 30, 1842; received a common school education, and is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Alto, Fond du Lac county; resided in Canada, from May, 1849 until July, 1856; has been school district clerk since 1877, chairman of the town and village of Fox Lake in 1886; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,131 votes, against 941 votes for C. E. Hooker, republican, and 49 for Ben. Sawyer, prohibitionist.

Third District — The towns of Ashippun, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Oak Grove, Rubicon, Theresa and Williamstown. Population, 1885 — 17,310.

JOHN A. BARNEY (Dem.), of Mayville, Dodge county, was born in Lenox, Madison county, New York, June 14, 1840; was educated at common and private schools; studied law two years before entering the army, but never engaged in the practice; is not in active business at present; came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Mayville; has served as clerk and chairman of town board, and clerk and president of Mayville; appointed postmaster by President Johnson, and resigned upon Grant's election; was county superintendent of schools for the east district of Dodge county for four years ending December 31, 1874; represented Dodge county in the state senate in 1875 and 1876; clerk of the committee on war claims at Washington during the 46th congress; is now justice of the peace, alderman of the third ward of the city of Mayville, and secretary of the Dodge County Soldiers' Relief Association. He enlisted as a private in company B, Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers in 1861; was with that regiment in its campaign in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, participating in all the engagements until he lost an arm at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was also taken prisoner; was commissioned captain by brevet by Gov. Fairchild for meritorious services rendered at Perryville and Chickamauga. Was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,495 votes against 1,072 votes for D. M. Roberts, republican.

Door County.

Population, 1885 — 15,552.

HANS JOHNSON (Rep.), of Newport, Door county, was born in Denmark, May 2, 1846; received a common school education in Denmark, and is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1869 and settled in the town of Liberty Grove, in 1871; came to the United States in 1865, to Manistee, Mich., and worked as a common laborer, and in Wisconsin, up to 1881, when he started a general store; has been justice of the peace one year, viz., 1887, and school treasurer eight years, and postmaster at Newport for five years; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,562 votes against 1,159 votes for F. J. Collignon, democrat, and 50 votes for George Walker, prohibitionist.

Dunn County.

Population, 1885 — 21,921.

STEWART J. BAILEY (Rep.), of Menomonie, Dunn county, was born in Miami county, Indiana, February 13, 1838; received a common school education, and is by occupation a contractor and builder; came to Wisconsin in 1868 and settled at Menomonie, and has resided there ever since; has served in the Menomonie city council from April 10, 1884, to April 10, 1886; was secretary of the Soldiers' Relief Commission for Dunn county for 1888. Served from September 10, 1861, to October 20, 1864, in Co. G, 9th Ill. Cav.; enlisted as private and promoted to sergeant and regimental color-sergeant; was with the regiment in all its raids and engagements, and was wounded in the battle of Okolona, Mississippi, February 22, 1864; has also served five years in the Wisconsin National Guards. Was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,260 votes, against 1,593 votes for John J. Carter, democrat, and 297 votes for Thomas Dickson, prohibitionist.

*Eau Claire County.**First District* — The city of Eau Claire. Population, 1885 — 21,668.

HOBART M. STOCKING (Rep.), of Eau Claire, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., April 28, 1846; was educated in the common schools and Galesville University, rounding up with a full apprenticeship in a printing office; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Elkhorn, then moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1849; returned to Wisconsin in 1857 and went to Eau Claire in 1864, and in company with his brother, J. B. Stocking, assumed the proprietorship of the *Eau Claire Free Press*, and continued its publication until January 1, 1870; was captain of Co. G, 48th Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf., from March 13, 1865, until January 9, 1866, when he was mustered out with his company; was receiver of the United States Land Office at Eau Claire, Wis., from May, 1869, to June, 1873. Represented Eau Claire in the assembly in 1876, and the city of Eau Claire in 1888, receiving 1,807 votes, against 1,383 votes for W. F. Bailey, democrat; 829 votes for D. P. Simons, prohibitionist, and 112 votes for A. B. Willey, union labor.

Second District — The town of Bridge Creek, Brunswick, Clear Creek, Drammen, Fairchild, Ludington, Otter Creek, Pleasant Valley, Seymour, Union, Washington, Lincoln, and city of Augusta. Population, 1885 — 13,121.

GEORGE F. CALDWELL (Rep.), of the town of Otter Creek, Eau Claire county (post-office, Augusta), was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, settled in the county of Walworth where he resided three or four years; after which time removed with parents to Winnebago county, near the city of Oshkosh, where he resided until the outbreak of the civil war. In November, 1863, enlisted in Company D, 32d Wis. Infantry, Col. Howe commanding, at the siege of Atlanta. In spring of 1865 was transferred to Co. D, 16th Wis. Inf., promoted to corporal, mustered out the following July. In the fall of 1865, moved to Olmstead county, Minn., where he resided two years; moved to Winona county, where he lived one year, thence to the town of Otter Creek, Eau Claire county, in February, 1869, where he has since resided. Present residence, city of Augusta. Has held various local offices; served five years as side supervisor, beginning with the year 1875; elected chairman of his town seven years, 1880, '81 '82, '83, '84, '85, '87, '88; at present president of Eau Claire County "Farmers' Alliance;" was elected member of assembly in 1888, receiving 1,265 votes against 1,049 for G. E. Bartz, democrat, and 243 for Washington Churchill, prohibitionist.

Fond du Lac County.

First District—The towns of Alto, Eldorado, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Pepin, Rosendale, Springvale and Waupun, the city of Ripon, and the north ward of the city of Waupun. Population, 1885 — 16,551.

CHARLES F. SIMMONS (Rep.), of Ripon, Fond du Lac county, was born in the town of Nekimi, Winnebago county, March 17, 1858; received his education at the Oshkosh High School and Oshkosh Business College, and graduated at the Oshkosh Business College in 1877; is by occupation a farmer; resided in the town of Nekimi, Winnebago county, until 1880, when he went to Rosendale, Fond du Lac county, where he has ever since resided; has held various town offices; elected chairman of the town of Rosendale in 1886, and was elected without opposition in 1887 and 1888; elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 1,884 votes against 1,389 votes for Henry De Groot, democrat, and 182 votes for Frank Collins, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Byron, Empire, Fond du Lac and Oakfield, and the city of Fond du Lac. Population, 1885 — 17,621.

JAMES WILLIAM WATSON (Dem.), of Fond du Lac, Wis., was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, February 14, 1849; emigrated to the United States in 1862, locating in Fond du Lac county, where he has ever since resided; received a common school education. Passed a satisfactory examination for admission to the bar as an attorney-at-law, before the state board of examiners, in August, 1888. Has held various town offices. Is at present a member of the overflow commissioners for the county of Fond du Lac; was elected clerk of the circuit and county courts of said county in 1884; was re-elected in 1886, and was elected member of the assembly in 1888, for the session of 1889, receiving 1,845 votes, against 1,803 votes for W. S. Russell, republican; 77 votes for J. F. Susan, prohibitionist, and 58 votes for C. A. Doty, union labor.

Third District—The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah. Population, 1885 — 12,650.

PETER LOEHR (Dem.), of Dotyville, Fond du Lac county, was born in Thalheim, Nassau, Germany, March 7, 1831; received a common school education in Germany, and is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Milwaukee, and to Dotyville in 1858; was in Pennsylvania in 1853 and 1854; has held several local offices, being chairman of the town board for the years 1873, 77, 78, 81, 82, 87 and 88; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 1,742 votes against 726 votes for Henry Stannard, republican, and 22 votes for G. S. Thompson, prohibitionist.

Grant County.

First District—The towns of Clifton, Ellenboro, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jameston, Lima, Paris, Platteville and Smelser. Population, 1885 — 12,858.

JAMES B. McCOY (Rep.), of Platteville, Wis., was born at Peoria, Ill., April 22, 1839; was educated in the common school in Illinois, and finished at Platteville in Platteville Academy; is by occupation a dealer in live stock; came to Wisconsin in 1860 and settled at Platteville; was elected sheriff of Grant county in 1874 and held that office two years; enlisted as a private August 22, 1862, in Co. E, 25th Wis. Vol. Inf., was promoted to 1st lieutenant, March, 1864; was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and the several battles in and about Atlanta, Ga., also with Sherman on his march to the sea; was elected member of the assembly in 1886 for two years, and re-elected in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,381 votes against 1,218 votes for Arthur Doyle, democrat, and 185 votes for Nadab Eastman, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Lancaster, Liberty, Little Grant, Potosi and Waterloo. Population, 1885 — 12,752.

REUBEN B. SHOWALTER (Rep.), of Lancaster, Grant county, was born in Fayette county, Pa., June 3, 1842; received a common school education, and is by occupation a superintendent of asylum and poor house; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1849 and settled at Lancaster; removed to Richland county in 1856; back to Lancaster in 1858; to Beetown in 1859; returned to Lancaster in the spring of 1872 as overseer of the poorhouse, which position he resigned in 1883; March 15, 1885, was appointed superintendent of the Grant county insane asylum, and re-appointed overseer of the poorhouse, which position he resigned Jan. 1, 1889; enlisted as a private in Co. C, 2d Wis. Cav., participating in all the engagements and raids of the regiment during the last year of its service; was elected

member of the assembly in 1886, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,393 votes, against 1,289 votes, for W. J. McCoy, democrat; 92 votes, for Wm. B. Bennett, prohibitionist, and 53 votes for, Andrew Meyer, union labor.

Third District—The towns of Castle Rock, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, Patch Grove, Watertown, Wingville, Woodman and Wyalusing. Population, 1885—11,607.

A. C. V. ELSTON (Rep.), of Muscoda, Grant county, was born in Unionville, Orange county, New York, September 9, 1845; received a high school and academic education and graduated from the Commercial College, Chicago, Ill., in 1865; is by profession and occupation a banker, merchant and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Muscoda, where he has ever since resided; engaged in mercantile business in 1867 with P. B. McIntyre, and still doing banking and mercantile business under the firm name of McIntyre, Elston & Co.; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,428 votes against 988 votes for Morton Eastman, democrat; 189 votes for E. Carrington, prohibitionist, and one vote for — Cory, union labor.

Green County (South).

The towns of Cadiz, Clarno, Jefferson, Spring Grove, Jordan, Monroe, Sylvester and Decatur and the city of Monroe. Population, 1885—14,537.

PHILIP ALLEN (Rep.), of Browntown, Green county, was born in Washington township, Monroe county, Ohio, December 2, 1832; received a common school and a partial high school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin first in 1855, and after traveling over several states of the Union settled in Green county, Wisconsin, in 1857, where he has resided ever since; lived in Elkhart county, Indiana, from December, 1850, until near the close of the following year; taught common school a number of terms; has served as town superintendent of schools, town clerk, chairman of the town board of supervisors two terms; was elected member of the present assembly, receiving 1,621 votes against 1,324 votes for W. Mitchell, democrat; 231 votes for W. Atherton, prohibitionist, and 168 votes for F. Smock, labor candidate.

Green and part La Fayette Counties.

The towns of Brooklyn, Exeter, New Glarus, York, Albany, Mt. Pleasant, Washington and Adams in the county of Green, and the towns of Argyle, Wiota, Darlington, Willow Springs, Fayette and Blanchard in La Fayette county. Population, 1885—16,858.

CHARLES F. OSBORN (Rep.), of Darlington, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, March 16, 1847; was educated in the common schools at Darlington, and by profession a lawyer; came with his father to Darlington in 1851; was county judge of La Fayette county from 1882 to 1886, and has been city attorney and mayor of Darlington; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,168 votes against 1,616 votes for John Smith, democrat; 338 votes for F. Lambert, prohibitionist; 58 votes for Will C. Hodge, union labor; 86 votes for Philip Allen, and 1 vote for H. H. Gray.

Green Lake County.

Population, 1885—16,008.

E. C. SMITH (Dem.), of Markesan, was born in the town of Green Lake, Green Lake county, December 28, 1852; received a common school and business college education, and is by occupation a farmer; was clerk of the town of Green Lake in 1881-82 and 1883, and elected sheriff of Green Lake county in 1884; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years receiving 1,602 votes against 1,531 votes for H. B. Lowe, republican, and 125 votes for Ira E. Smith, prohibitionist.

Iowa County.

First District—The towns of Arena, Moscow, Mineral Point, Ridgeway and Waldwick, and the city of Mineral Point. Population, 1885—10,195.

NICHOLAS T. MARTIN (Rep.), of Mineral Point, was born in Mineral Point, Iowa county, Wis., September 26, 1843; received a graded city high school education, and is by occupation a hardware merchant; lived five years at Madison, from 1865 to 1870; was clerk in the state treasury department under Samuel D. Hastings one year, and also clerk in the secretary of state's office four years under T. S. Allen, secretary of state; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,062 votes against 973 votes for George Jeuck, democrat, and 230 votes for Uriah James, prohibitionist.

Second District — The towns of Clyde, Dodgeville, Eden, Highland, Linden, Mifflin, Pulaski and Wyoming. Population, 1885 — 12,077.

MICHAEL JOHN BENNETT (Rep.), of Pine Knot, Iowa county, was born in the town of Clyde, Iowa county, Wis., January 8, 1860; received a common and high school education; is a farmer and school teacher by profession; was chosen town clerk of his town in 1885, and again in 1886; was elected member of the assembly for 1887 and 1888, and was re-elected in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,443 votes, against 1,283 votes for J. C. Comfort, democrat, and 203 votes for Charles Weston, prohibitionist.

Jackson County.

Population, 1885 — 15,902.

THOMAS B. MILLS (Rep.), of Millston, was born in the town of Manchester, Jackson county, Wisconsin, October 12, 1857; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a lumberman; was chairman of the town board from 1882 to 1884, and town treasurer in 1886; lived on a farm until 16 years of age; learned telegraphy and railway work, which he followed until 21 years old; then took the scientific course in Col. John G. McMynn's academy in Racine; graduated in June, 1881, since which time he has been engaged in the lumber and pine land business; has been chairman of the town board since 1886, and chairman of the county board of supervisors two terms; was elected member of assembly in 1884, and again in 1886, receiving 1,505 votes, against 1,162 votes for George W. Lewis, democrat, and 166 votes for F. A. Robertson, prohibitionist; was elected speaker for the thirty-eighth assembly, receiving 56 votes, against 31 votes for John Winans, 5 votes for Ben. C. Garside, 1 for John Luchsinger, 1 for Ed. Keogh and 1 for Adam Apple. Was re-elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,033 votes, against 1,277 votes for Jacob A. Sechler, democrat; was also elected speaker in the thirty-ninth assembly, receiving 71 votes, against 29 votes for C. R. Feld.

Jefferson County.

First District — The towns of Concord, Farmington, Ixonia, Milford, Waterloo, Watertown, the village of Waterloo, and the first, second, third, fourth and seventh wards of the city of Watertown. Population, 1885 — 16,694.

CARL R. FELD (Dem.), of Watertown, was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, December 14, 1858, and has always resided in the state; received a collegiate education, and was graduated from Union College of Law, of Chicago; is a lawyer by profession; has been court commissioner for Jefferson county since May, 1883, and has held no other public office of any kind until his election to the assembly in 1885; was re-elected to the assembly in 1886, and again in 1888, receiving 2,256 votes. The other parties made no nomination.

Second District — The towns of Ashland, Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Lake Mills, Oakland, Palmyra, Sullivan and Sumner. Population, 1885 — 17,562.

MARK CURTIS (Rep.), of Hebron, Jefferson county, was born in the town of Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, December 11, 1830; received a common school education, and is engaged in general business, came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Curtis Mill, town of Jefferson, Jefferson county; resided in Whitewater from 1859 to 1863, and in the town of Hebron twenty-three years; was town superintendent of schools of Hebron in 1855; town clerk fifteen years, justice of the peace twenty years, secretary of the Jefferson County Old Settlers' Society five years; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 2,054 votes against 1,991 votes for S. A. Craig, democrat, and 167 votes for Robert Fargo, prohibitionist.

Juneau County.

Population, 1885 — 17,024.

JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK (Rep.), of Necedah, was born at Swanton Falls, Vermont, March 6, 1850; received a common school education, at Cedar Falls and Mount Vernon, Iowa; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled at Necedah; resided on a farm in Butler county, Iowa, from 1856 to 1861; in Cedar Falls, Iowa, from 1861 to 1872, and in Dubuque, Iowa, from 1872 to 1881; has been chairman of the town of Necedah and president of the village of Necedah; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 2,122 votes against 1,593 votes for F. Winsor, democrat, and 182 votes for W. G. Boorman, prohibitionist.

Kenosha County.

Population, 1885 — 14,187.

DWIGHT L. BURGESS (Rep.), of Salem, Kenosha county, was born at Brighton, Kenosha, December 19, 1841; received a common school education; also attended Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; is a farmer; spent one winter, 1864-65 in Little Rock, Arkansas; was chairman of the town board of Brighton in 1882, also in 1888; chosen president of the Kenosha County Old Settlers' Club, in 1888; also served six months in the quartermaster's employ, in Arkansas; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,730 votes, against 1,647 votes, for Walter J. Fox, and 89 votes, for Charles B. Gaines, prohibitionist.

Kewaunee County.

(Except towns of Franklin and Carlton.)

Population, 1885 — 13,786.

JOSEPH WERY (Dem.), of Darbellay, Kewaunee county, was born in Belgium, September 29, 1836; received a common school education in Belgium, and is by occupation a farmer and dealer in general merchandise; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Darbellay, where he has ever since resided; was member of the county board in 1869, '70, '71, '72, '74 and '75; sheriff of Kewaunee county in 1877 and '78, and town clerk and justice of the peace from 1878 to the present time; elected to assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,810 votes, against 1,001 votes, for Henry Runke, republican.

La Crosse County.*First District* — The city of La Crosse. Population, 1885 — 21,740.

JAMES JOSEPH HOGAN (Dem.), of La Crosse, was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, July 6, 1837; received a common school education, and is by occupation a merchant (wholesale grocer); came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled in Sheboygan county, and to La Crosse in 1857; has been mayor of the city of La Crosse twice, in 1875 and 1876; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 2,035 votes against 2,477 votes for George F. Stitch, republican, and 351 votes for John James, prohibitionist.

Second District — The towns of Bangor, Barre, Burns, Campbell, Farmington, Greenfield, Hamilton, Holland, Onalaska, Shelby, Washington, and city of Onalaska. Population, 1885 — 13,051.

WILLIAM SMITH (Rep.), of Bangor, La Crosse county, was born at Soemerda, Province of Saxony, Prussia, August 15, 1845; received a common school education at Bangor, Wis., and is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Sauk City, Sauk county; removed to La Crosse county in 1861, and settled at Bangor; lived at Houston, Houston county, Minn., in 1871 and 1872, as a grain buyer; has been supervisor of the town of Bangor, in 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and chairman of town, and member of the county board in 1882, 1883, 1887 and 1888; has been treasurer of the La Crosse County Agricultural Society five years, 1883 to 1888; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 1,912 votes against 997 votes for E. Markle, democrat, and 155 votes for Wm. McEldowney, prohibitionist.

La Fayette County (Part).

The towns of Belmont, Benton, Elk Grove, Kendall, Monticello, New Diggings, Seymour, Shullsburg, White Oak Springs, Wayne and Gratiot. Population, 1885 — 12,143.

JAMES WILSON FREEMAN (Rep.), of Shullsburg, La Fayette county, was born at East St. Louis, June 17, 1842; has a common school education, and is by occupation a grain and stock dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Avon, Rock county, with his parents; removed with his father in 1854 from Avon to Wiota, in La Fayette county, where he resided about six years; he then lived near Durand, Ill., for two years; during the years 1863 to 1866, he was engaged in running lumber on the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers and working on the Union Pacific railroad and oil fields of Pennsylvania; lived one year in Louis; moved to Darlington, La Fayette county, in 1868, and resided there until 1881, when he removed to Shullsburg, where he has resided ever since; has been engaged in dealing in stock and grain ever since he went to Darlington, and in general merchandise from 1873 to 1878; was elected chairman of the town board of Shullsburg in April, 1866, which was the

first office for which he was ever a candidate; received the unanimous nomination of the republican convention for the assembly for the western district of La Fayette county in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,519 votes, against 1,274 votes for James S. Galligher, democrat, and 125 votes for Mathew Robinson, prohibitionist.

Langlade, Lincoln, Taylor Counties.

Population, 1885 — 18,604.

HERMANN REINHOLD FEHLAND (Dem.), of Merrill, Lincoln county, was born in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, September 21, 1835; was educated in the German school at Mayville, Dodge county, Wis., from 1864 to 1868, and from 1868 to 1872 received a common school education; is by occupation a hardware merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Iron Ridge, Dodge county, in company with his parents; removed to Mayville, Dodge county, in 1868, where he resided until fall of 1874, when he removed to Princeton, Green Lake county, and resided there four years; in 1878 removed to Horicon, Dodge county, and in 1882 removed from there to Merrill, Lincoln county, where he has ever since resided; was alderman of the city of Merrill in 1884; 1885-88, county clerk of Lincoln county; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 8,144 votes against 2,611 votes for A. J. Perkins, republican, and 190 votes for W. D. Badger, prohibitionist.

Manitowoc County.

First District — The towns of Cato, Centerville, Eaton, Liberty, Meeme, Rockland and Schleswig. Population, 1885 — 11,036.

EMIL PAUL SCHEIBE (Dem.), of Hika P. O., Manitowoc county, was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, September 1, 1861; received a common school education and is by occupation a brewer. In 1867 he moved to Centerville, in the same county; never held any public position until 1888 when he was elected to the assembly receiving 1,313 votes against 844 votes for Quincy Danforth, republican.

Second District — The towns of Coopertown, Gibson, Franklin, Kossuth, Maple Grove, Mishicott, Two Rivers, Two Rivers City, Two Creek in Manitowoc county, and towns of Franklin and Carlton in Kewaunee county. Population, 1885 — 18,895.

ISAAC CRAITE (Dem.), of Mishicot, Manitowoc county, was born at Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, April 25, 1856; attended the common school and high school at Manitowoc city, and one term at the Oshkosh Normal School; is by profession a merchant and justice of the peace; moved to Mishicot in 1875, and has resided there ever since; was elected town clerk of the town of Mishicot, in the spring of 1880, and held that position until 1886; was elected justice of the peace in the spring of 1880, and has held that position ever since; taught school for eight years previous to 1882; was delegate to the democratic state convention in 1884, and to the congressional convention in 1884 and 1886; in 1886 was elected to the assembly from the second assembly district of Manitowoc county, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 2,426 votes, against 637 votes for H. Riley, republican, and 42 votes for A. Danforth; 6 votes for H. Rushuke, and 3 votes for J. Wery.

Third District — Towns of Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Newton and the city of Manitowoc. Population, 1885 — 12,263.

JAMES SIBREE ANDERSON (Rep.), of Manitowoc, was born in Kelvin Haugh, near Glasgow, Scotland, December 25, 1842; received a common school education in Manitowoc, and a collegiate course at Appleton, graduating from Lawrence university, class of 1870; was admitted to the bar in December, 1871; editor of the *Lake Shore Times* from 1883 to 1886 inclusive; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Kossuth, Manitowoc county; came to city of Manitowoc in 1854, where he has ever since resided; was justice of the peace and police justice of the city of Manitowoc in 1874, circuit court commissioner for Manitowoc county, four years; served two terms as city attorney for Manitowoc, and one term alderman. In 1873, he was married to Eva M., daughter of Hon. J. T. Mills, of Lancaster, Wis. Enlisted in Co. A, 5th Reg. Wis. Vols., April 20, 1861, as private, appointed corporal and sergeant; was with the regiment all through the term of its service, and present in all its battles, including Williamsburg, Seven Days battles, first and second Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; was wounded at Golden's Farm, Mine Run and Spottsylvania; was elected member of assembly in 1888, receiving 1,178 votes, against 1,018 votes for Emil Teitgen, democrat, and 90 votes for A. D. Wittman, union labor.

Marathon County.

First District—The towns of Spencer, Day, Bergen, Brighton, Eau Plaine, Cleveland, Mosinee, Hull, Wien, Marathon, Holton, Johnson, Reithrock, Rib Falls, Stettin, Maine, Berlin, Hamburg, Halsey and the village of Marathon City. Population, 1885—13,168.

JOSEPH CHESAK (Dem.), of Poniatski, Marathon county, was born in Pilsen Bohemia, Austria, December 8, 1854; received a common school education in the town of Trenton, Washington county, and also attended the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee; is by occupation a merchant and hotel keeper; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at the village of Newburg, Washington county, and resided there until February, 1881; from there he moved to Poniatski, Marathon county, where he has ever since resided; was town clerk of Trenton, Washington county, in 1878, '79 and '80, and town clerk of Reithrock, Marathon county, from 1881 to the present time; justice of the peace of Reithrock 1881 to 1888; school district treasurer 1882 to 1888; was postmaster of Reithrock, since 1881, and resigned the same after being elected to the assembly; was elected to the thirty-ninth assembly in 1888, receiving 1,493 votes against 1,003 votes for John W. Salter, republican, and 141 votes for Mike Lemmer, union labor.

Second District—The towns of Texas, Easton, Wausau, Weston, Norrie, Pike, Kronenwetter, Knowlton, and city of Wausau. Population, 1885—13,435.

MATHEW P. BEEBE (Dem.), of Wausau, Marathon county, was born in Pottersville, Warren county, N. Y., September 4, 1833; received a common school education; is a millwright by trade; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and to Wausau in 1852; moved to Pine River, Marathon county, in 1862, and was in the lumbering business there till 1877, then returned to Wausau, and has been in the lumbering business since that time; has never held any public office until elected to the assembly in 1883, receiving 1,424 votes against 1,323 votes for J. D. Womer, republican, 814 votes for A. F. Marquardt, union labor, and 34 votes for Wm. Wilson, independent.

Marinette County.

Population, 1885—13,494.

PATRICK CLIFFORD (Dem.), of Marinette, Marinette county, was born in Columbus, Ohio, December 19, 1854; was educated at Clyman, Dodge county, in the common school; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1857, with his parents, and settled at Clyman, Dodge county; moved to Marinette in 1871, where he has since resided; was elected sheriff of Marinette county in 1886, and member of assembly in 1888, receiving 2,018 votes against 1,451 votes for Luther B. Noyes, republican, 220 votes for B. F. Sampson, prohibitionist and 160 votes for A. Colburn, union labor.

Milwaukee County.

First District—First and Eighteenth wards. Population, 1885—14,024.

MICHAEL DUNN (Dem.), of 600 Creamer street, Milwaukee, was born March 27, 1859, in Milwaukee; was educated in the first ward school; is at present a grading contractor; never held any public positions until elected member of the assembly in 1886 for the session of 1887, and re-elected in 1888, for two years, receiving 1,493 votes against 1,199 votes for F. F. Adams, republican, and 342 votes for James O'Donnell, union labor.

Second District—Second and Fifteenth wards. Population, 1885—17,833.

FRANK E. WOLLER (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., February 15, 1859; received a common school education in Milwaukee, and is by occupation a real estate dealer; was alderman from April 19, 1887, to April 17, 1888, from the fifteenth ward; was elected to the thirty-ninth assembly in 1888, receiving 1,958 votes, against 1,680 votes for George Poppert, republican; 444 votes for Chas. A. Van Ness, union labor; 17 votes for M. A. Arnold, prohibitionist, and 52 votes for Henry Shafer, socialist.

Third District—Third ward. Population, 1885—7,427.

EDWARD KEOGH (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Ireland, May 5, 1835; received a common school education; is a printer; emigrated from Ireland in 1841, and settled in Utica, N. Y., but removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1842; was a member of the assembly in 1860 and 1861; represented the sixth district in the state senate in 1862 and 1863, being the youngest member of that body; he was a member of the assembly in 1876, '77, '78 and '79.

and re-elected for 1880 without opposition; was re-elected member for 1881, and again for 1882; was again elected in 1886 for two years, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,177 votes against 429 votes for Edw. J. Kelly, union labor.

Fourth District — The Fourth and Sixteenth wards. Population, 1885 — 14,910.

WILLIAM J. McELROY (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Berlin, Green Lake county, Wis., January 8, 1856; received a common school and academic education; is by profession a lawyer, and has always resided in Wisconsin; has been court commissioner since 1865, but has held no other public office until elected to the assembly in 1886; was re-elected in 1888 for the thirty-ninth assembly, receiving 2,059 votes, against 1,460 votes, for Jacob Knoernchild, democrat; 271 votes, for C. A. Edmunds, union labor, and 68 votes, for T. Robertson, prohibitionist.

Fifth District — The Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh wards. Population, 1885 — 27,525.

HENRY SIEBERS (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Holland, October 5, 1844; received a common school education, partly in Holland and partly in the United States; is by occupation an iron moulder; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled in Milwaukee; has always resided in Milwaukee, except about a year's travel as journeyman in Minnesota and Nebraska; was appointed factory inspector for the state of Wisconsin, by Commissioner F. A. Flower, in February, 1885, which position he held for two and one half years, then resigned to take charge of a foundry; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 3,211 votes, against 2,374 votes, for James T. Brett, democrat, and 1,164 votes, for Theo. Koerner, union labor.

Sixth District — Sixth and Thirteenth wards. Population, 1885 — 20,399.

CHRISTOPHER S. RAESSER (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Rochester, N. Y., February 20, 1843; received a common school and collegiate education; is by occupation a merchant and vessel owner; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled in Milwaukee; resided in Missouri from 1867 to 1870; in Chicago from 1871 to 1875; enlisted as private in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, March 8, 1862, and was discharged March 10, 1866; participated in engagements at Mount Valley, Mo., and Indian fighting in western Kansas; spent most of his term of enlistment in detached service with Gen. Blunt, Gen. Thayer and Gen. Curtis as letter and return clerk respectively, with headquarters at Fort Scott, Kan., Fort Smith, Ark., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; was member of assembly in 1879 and 1880, and again elected in 1888, receiving 2,385 votes against 1,398 votes for Jacob Truss, democrat, 808 votes for E. J. Mansar, union labor, and 103 votes for Will Koenig, socialist.

Seventh District — Seventh ward. Population, 1885 — 6,872.

HENRY E. LEGLER (Rep.), of Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Palermo, Sicily, June 22, 1861; came to this country when eight years old; received common school education; has resided in Wisconsin since 1873; is by profession a newspaper writer; received 949 votes against 663 for Fred Kissinger, democrat, and 59 for H. S. Brown, labor.

Eighth District — The towns of Milwaukee, Granville and Wauwatosa. Population, 1885 — 14,738.

AMOS THOMAS (Rep.), of Good Hope, Milwaukee county, Wis., was born in Davis county, Indiana, March 30, 1823; received a common school education in Illinois and Wisconsin and is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1839 and settled in Granville, Milwaukee county, where he has always resided; was elected chairman of supervisors in 1870, '72, '74, '75, '77, '78 and '79, and to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,351 votes against 1,375 votes for Geo. W. Everts, democrat; 248 votes for Ben. C. Garzide, union labor, and 34 votes for L. G. Wheeler, prohibitionist.

Ninth District — Ninth ward. Population, 1885 — 16,390.

GEORGE CHRISTIAANSEN (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Holland, July 14, 1849; received a common school education; and is by occupation a lead caster; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled in Milwaukee, where he has ever since resided; was police officer from 1880 to 1884, and elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,536 votes against 1,333 votes for George Stehling, democrat; 343 votes for John Webber, union labor, and 138 votes for Chas. Duchow, socialist.

Tenth District — Tenth ward. Population — 13,862.

CHARLES ELKERT (Rep.), of 728 Center street, Milwaukee, was born in Prussia, December 8, 1849; received a common school education; is by occupation a tanner (of the firm of W. Elkert & Son); came with his parents to Milwaukee in 1851, and has resided there since; has been a member of county board of supervisors from the tenth ward for the years 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884; was elected member of assembly for 1885 and 1886; re-elected in 1888 for two years receiving 1,696 votes, against 844 votes for Henry Rolfs, democrat, and 464 votes for Otto Gallun, union labor, and 7 votes for Fred. Sieling, socialist.

Eleventh District — The Seventeenth ward, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Greenfield and Franklin. Population, 1885 — 14,413.

WILLIAM LOCKYER DENNIS (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Carrington, Nottinghamshire, England, July 19, 1853; received a common school education in England and the United States; is by occupation a mason; came to Milwaukee in 1868; has never held any public office until elected to the assembly in 1888, when he received 1,675 votes against 1,353 votes for James A. Ruan, democrat and labor, and 19 votes for James Douglas, prohibitionist.

Twelfth District — Twelfth and Fourteenth wards. Population, 1885 — 19,267.

EDWARD I. SLUPECKI (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Posen, Poland, November 29, 1863; received a collegiate education in Milwaukee, graduating from the Catholic Institution now known as the Marquette College (formerly St. Gall's College); is by occupation a real estate dealer, steamship and insurance, etc., office. Came to Wisconsin in 1869, and settled at Milwaukee; is a sergeant of the Kosciusko Guards, Co. B, Fourth Battalion W. N. G.; has never held any public office until elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,817 votes against 1,168 votes for Robert Stewart, republican, and 636 votes for Fred Bohl, union labor.

*Monroe County.**First District* — The towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette, Leon, Little Falls, New Lyme, Portland, Ridgeville, Sparta and the city of Sparta. Population, 1885 — 10,009.

WILLIAM H. BLYTON (Rep.), of Sparta, was born in Franklinville, New York, October 4, 1842; had a common school education; is an insurance agent; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Sparta, where he still resides; enlisted as a private in Co. C, 19th regiment Wis. Vols., January 23, 1862; was promoted to quartermaster sergeant May 14, 1862; served with the regiment, taking part in engagements at New Berne, Suffolk, West Point, Petersburg, and many minor battles; was promoted to 1st lieutenant, 2d regiment U. S. Inf., October 21, 1864, and served with the regiment until October, 1865, in Dakota and Montana, and as post quartermaster at Fort Randall, D. T., until June 20, 1866; was wounded by Indians December 7, 1865, near Yankton Agency, D. T., and was mustered out, June 26, 1866; has been village clerk of Sparta since April, 1870; city clerk of Sparta for 1883 and 1884; supervisor from 2d ward of Sparta in 1884; was member of assembly in 1883 and was re-elected for 1885, and again elected in 1888, receiving 1,283 votes against 991 votes for A. H. Isham, democrat, and 115 votes for W. W. Link, prohibitionist.

Second District — The towns of Adrian, Byron, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, LaGrange, Lincoln, Oakdale, Sheldon, Tomah, Wellington, Wilton, and the city of Tomah. Population, 1885 — 12,775.

JAMES R. LYON (Rep.), of Glendale, Monroe county, was born in Benton Center, Gates county, N. Y., November 4, 1833; was educated at Benton Center, and by occupation, a merchant; came to Wisconsin 1855 and settled at Glendale, Monroe county; resided in Sparta, Monroe county, from 1880 to 1883; has been chairman of the board of supervisors several terms, and was elected register of deeds in 1880; enlisted May 11, 1861, in Co. I, 6th Wis. Vols.; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,463 votes, against 1,160 votes for James Wilson, democrat, and 79 votes for J. R. Jones, prohibitionist.

Oconto County.

Population, 1885 — 13,205.

CHARLES HALL (Rep.), of Oconto, Wis., was born in London, England, in 1847; received a common school education in Oconto, and is by occupation, a hardware dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Depere, Brown county, and removed to Oconto with his parents in 1855, and has resided there ever since; was appointed clerk of the cir-

cult court in 1873, to fill vacancy; was elected to same office from 1873 to 1882; was alderman of his ward from 1881 to 1884, and was president of the city council, and several other minor offices; enlisted as private in Co. H, 39th Wis. Vol. Inf.; was elected member of assembly in 1886, was chairman of committee on Incorporations, during that session (1887), and also a member of joint committee on apportionment, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,467 votes, against 1,021 votes for F. F. Wheeler, democrat.

Outagamie County.

First District—The city of Appleton and towns of Centre and Grand Chute. Population, 1885—14,125.

LOUIS L. JABAS (Dem.), of Appleton, Outagamie county, was born at Sanford's Corner's, Jefferson county, N. Y., September 15, 1849; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1862 and settled in the town of Grand Chute, Outagamie county, and has always resided in the same town; was town treasurer in 1875, '76, '77 and '78, and chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1885, '86, '87 and '88; was elected to the assembly in 1883, receiving 2,617 votes, being endorsed by the republican and people's party, against 123 votes for J. P. Zonne, prohibitionist.

Second District—The city and town of Menasha, in the county of Winnebago, and the towns of Deer Creek, Maine, Cicero, Seymour, Maple Creek, Bovina, Black Creek, Osborn, Liberty, Ellington, Freedom, Hortonia, Dale, Greenville, Buchanan, Kaukauna, the third ward of the city of New London, and the cities of Seymour and Kaukauna. Population, 1885—25,955.

THEODORE KNAPSTEIN (Dem.), of New London, was born in Prussia, November 12, 1848; received a common school education, and is by occupation a brewer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Greenville, Outagamie county; was a member of the village board and afterwards alderman of New London from 1872 to 1884; mayor of the city in 1884, and president of the common council in 1885; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,945 votes, against 2,044 votes for F. R. Dittmar, republican, and 68 votes for J. W. Hall, prohibitionist.

Ozaukee County.

Population, 1885—15,197.

FREDERICK W. HORN (Ind. Dem.), of Cedarburg, was born in the village of Linum, province of Brandenburg, Prussia, August 21, 1815; entered the college of "Grave Kloster," in Berlin, but left before graduation, and soon after entered the military service of Prussia; is a lawyer by profession, and editor of the *Cedarburg Weekly News*. He left Prussia for the United States in 1836; resided in the state of New York until 1837; went in the fall of that year to Michigan, and traveled through Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, returning to Michigan in the winter of 1839; in 1840 came to Milwaukee, and in 1841 settled in Mequon, and thence, in 1847, to his present place of residence; was appointed by Gov. Doty, in 1842, justice of the peace for Washington county, then the only magistrate in the county; was postmaster of Mequon during his residence therein; register of deeds in 1846 and 1847; elected as an independent candidate to the first senate in 1848, and re-elected for 1849 and 1850; was elected to the assembly in 1851, '57, '59, '60, '67, '68, '72, '73, '82, '87 and '89, and was elected speaker of that body in 1851, '54 and '75; was state commissioner of emigration, residing in New York, in 1854, '55; county superintendent of schools in 1862, '63, '64 and '65; was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, serving as vice-president, and again a delegate to the democratic national convention in New York in 1868; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,488 votes, against 1,316 for J. J. Race, democrat, and 94 votes for A. M. Alling, republican.

Pepin County.

Population, 1885—6,226.

VIVUS W. DORWIN (Rep.), of Durand, was born in Champion, Jefferson county, New York, January 15, 1832; received a common school education; is engaged in farming and milling; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Jackson, Adams county, removing to Durand in 1856; has served as chairman of the town board eight years, and of the county board three years; entered the army during the late war as captain of Co. G., 25th Wis. Vol. Inf., in September, 1862, and continued in the service until compelled to resign on account of ill-health, September, 1863; was member of assembly in 1877 and 1878; was elected member of assembly for 1885 and again in 1888, receiving 759 votes against 611 votes for P. J. Ryan, democrat, and 187 votes for O. Skinner, prohibitionist.

Pierce County.

Population, 1885 — 19,645.

DANIEL J. DILL (Rep.), of Prescott, Pierce county, was born in Dillsburg, York county, Penn., February 24, 1830; received a common school education at Dillsburg; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at Prescott, Wis., where he has always resided except during the term of four years and a half in the army; was mayor of the city of Prescott for the years 1867, '68, '69, '76, '77, '83, '84 and '85; has been a member of the county board of supervisors for three or four years; went into the army in 1861 as captain of Co. B, sixth regular volunteer infantry; was commanding colonel of the 30th regiment of volunteer infantry, September, 1862; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,725 votes against 1,451 votes for Osborn Strahl, democrat and prohibitionist.

Polk County.

Population, 1885 — 12,881.

JAMES HENRY McCOURT (Rep.), of St. Croix Falls, was born in Clinton county, New York, October 26, 1846; was educated in the common schools, and is at present engaged in real estate and lumbering business; came to Wisconsin in 1860 and settled at St. Croix Falls; lived at Taylor's Falls, Minn., from 1867 to 1878; was member of assembly in 1887; served as a member of the committee on Railroads and Incorporations and the special committee to investigate Science Hall; was elected president of the village of St. Croix Falls at its first charter election in 1888; and re-elected to the assembly in 1888, for 1889-90, receiving 1,108 votes, against 1,082 votes, for John Nordguard, democrat, and 493 votes, for J. W. Dean, prohibitionist.

Portage County.

Population, 1885 — 23,248.

EDWARD McGLACHLIN (Rep.), of Stevens Point, was born in the town of Watson, Lewis county, New York, December 19, 1840; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and worked as a farm hand in Sheboygan county; commenced learning the printer's trade at Fond du Lac in the spring of 1859; in September, 1861, enlisted as a private in company K, First Wisconsin Infantry, and was afterwards promoted to sergeant. With the exception of the battle of Perryville, took part in all the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged up to and including the battle Chickamauga; was taken prisoner on the evening of Sunday, Sept. 20, 1863, and remained in the hands of the confederates until December 10, 1864, when he was paroled at Florence, South Carolina; was confined on Belle Isle in the city of Richmond, at Danville, Va., at Andersonville, Ga., and at Charleston and Florence, South Carolina; after the close of the war resumed the printing business, which he followed at Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, Wis., and Clinton, Iowa; in 1873 removed from Oshkosh to Stevens Point, and since that time has been one of the editors and publishers of the Journal; in 1883 was elected member and treasurer of the board of education; was elected member of assembly in November, 1888, receiving 2,579 votes, against 2,347 votes for John McGreer, democrat, and 143 votes, for F. L. West, prohibitionist.

Racine County.

Population, 1885 — 30,921.

ALFRED L. BUCHAN (Rep.), was born in the town of Dover, Racine county, Wis., March 4, 1847; received a common school education, after which he took a collegiate course in Monmouth College, Ill., where he received the degree of master of arts. He then selected as his profession the practice of medicine and graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 1, 1871, and from Bellevue Hospital and Medical College, New York city, March 1, 1877. Was elected to the thirty-ninth assembly in 1888, receiving 4,014 votes against 3,524 votes for A. B. Hayes, democrat, and 442 votes for John W. Thomas, prohibitionist.

Richland County.

Population, 1885 — 18,174.

ROBERT H. DELAP (Rep.), of Richland Center, Richland county, was born in Monroe, Green county, Wis., September 26, 1846; was educated in the common schools; also took a course and graduated from the college of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, in

1880; was raised in Grant county, Wis., and resided at Millville and Boscobel at close of the war; lived in Viroqua until 1871, when he moved to Viola, Richland county; was a member of the county board in 1884; justice of the peace for 14 years; commander of Jerry Turner Post, No. 85, G. A. R., for 3 years, and captain John A. Logan Camp, S. of V., one year; enlisted at Boscobel, August 16, 1862, as a private in Captain Frank B. Burdick's Co. G, of the 83d Wis. Inf. Vols.; was in the Vicksburg, Meridian, Red River, Tupelo, Nashville and Spanish Fort campaigns, and participated in all of the battles and sieges of these campaigns; served three years; was one of the youngest soldiers of the war, enlisting at the age of 15 years and 11 months; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,307 votes against 1,857 votes for F. G. Rodolf, democrat, and 299 votes for J. O. Black, prohibitionist.

Rock County.

First District—The towns of Avon, Beloit, Magnolia, Newark, Plymouth, Spring Valley, Union and the city of Beloit. Population, 1885—14,290.

M. V. PRATT (Rep.), of Evansville, Rock county, was born at Easton, Mass., November 10, 1828; graduated at the Bridgewater, Mass., Normal School; is a produce dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1862, settling at Spring Prairie, in Walworth county; removed to Evansville in 1871; was chairman of supervisors of Spring Prairie in 1871; president of the village of Evansville 1878-79, and supervisor in 1878, '79, '80; was elected member of assembly in 1881 and again in 1888, receiving 2,891 votes against 868 votes for Ole Gelbert, democrat; 88 votes for J. Harvey, democrat, and 237 for J. S. Johnson, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Center, Harmony, Janesville and the city of Janesville. Population, 1885—13,247.

CYRUS MINER (Rep.), of Janesville, was born in Danville, Vermont, July 24th, 1827; received a common school education; removed to Janesville in 1848, where he has since resided excepting two years passed in South America and Australia; engaged in mercantile business continuously since 1859; from 1875 to 1881 a member and for four years treasurer of the board of trustees of the State Institution for the Education of the Blind; has served as a member of the Rock county board of supervisors and as a member of the board of education of the city of Janesville; was treasurer of the Rock County Agricultural Society for seven years and treasurer of the State Agricultural Society the past twelve years; has been treasurer of several local organizations and societies; was elected a member of the assembly for the years 1889-90 by a vote of 1,625 against 1,412 cast for Geo. C. McLean, democrat, and 64 votes for James Cleland, prohibitionist.

Third District—The towns of Bradford, Clinton, Fulton, La Prairie, Lima, Milton, Porter, Rock, Johnstown, Turtle, village of Clinton and city of Edgerton. Population, 1885—15,063.

HENRY TARRANT (Rep.), of La Prairie, Rock county, was born in Berkshire, England, May 23, 1833; received a common school education and is engaged in the occupation of farming and insurance; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Janesville; was appointed town clerk in 1868 and elected each year thereafter for fifteen consecutive years; chairman of the board of supervisors in 1884; also in 1886, 1887 and 1888, and serving on the county board of supervisors during that period; also secretary of the Town Fire Insurance Company for the past fifteen years; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years receiving 2,185 votes, against 1,318 votes for John Harvey, democrat, and 186 votes for S. G. Burdick, prohibitionist.

St. Croix County.

Population, 1885—18,956.

EDWARD CONNER (Rep.), of Woodville, St. Croix county, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., February 3, 1829; received a common school and partial academic education; is engaged in the occupation of farming; came to Wisconsin in 1871, and settled at his present residence. Left New York in 1862 for Pennsylvania; from there to Michigan and then to Elgin, Ills., and resided there until his removal to his present residence; was a member of the county board five years from 1880, to 1885 and has filled many important offices; was not in the army on account of disability; elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,688 votes, against 2,175 votes for Thomas Walsh, democrat, and 585 votes for William Johnston, prohibitionist.

Sauk County.

First District — The towns of Fairfield, Greenfield, Merrimac, Sumpter, Prairie du Sac, Honey Creek, Troy, Franklin, Spring Green, Bear Creek, Baraboo and the city of Baraboo. Population, 1885 — 15,947.

THOMAS HILL (Rep.), of Spring Green, Sauk county, was born in Lancashire, England, October 16, 1846; received a common school and academic education, and is by occupation a farmer and live stock dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1835, and settled at Spring Green, Sauk county; resided at or near Sylvania post-office, Racine county for about two months prior to settling at Spring Green; was town clerk in 1866 and 1867, school district clerk in 1877, and secretary of high school board for the term of three years, re-elected in 1880 for another term of three years, town assessor two years, 1884-85; chairman of the town in 1887-88, and supervisor of the village in 1888; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,925 votes against 1,266 votes for Lawrence Watson, democrat, and 312 votes for E. O. Stone, prohibitionist.

Second District — The towns of Delton, Dellona, Freedom, Excelsior, Reedsburg, Ironton, Westfield, Washington, Woodland, La Valle and Winfield. Population, 1885 — 14,412.

BENJAMIN GREENE PADDOCK (Rep.), of La Valle, Sauk county, was born in Vienna, Onondaga county, New York, November 10, 1827; was educated in the common school and seminary at Whitesboro, N. Y.; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled at Ironton, Sauk county; lived there until he moved to La Valle, in 1876; was town clerk of Ironton in 1861 and justice of the peace four years in the same town; postmaster of Ironton six years, from 1860 to 1866 inclusive; sheriff of Sauk county in 1871-72; commissioner of the poor of Sauk county from 1873 to 1876; postmaster at La Valle from 1876 to 1884; elected member of the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,486 votes against 1,353 votes for W. H. Young, democrat, and 227 votes for Paul Bishop, prohibitionist.

Shawano County.

(Except towns of Grant and Pella.)

Population, 1885 — 14,842.

ROBERT WALLACE JACKSON (Rep.), of Shawano, Shawano County, was born at Kenosha, Wis., August 12, 1842; received a common school education at Oshkosh; is by occupation treasurer of the Upham & Russell Co.; came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled at Oshkosh, where he resided until 1871, and then moved to Shawano, where he lived up to date; was 1st lieutenant in the 21st Wis. Vol. Inf., and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; was in rebel prison at Libby, Macon, Charleston and Columbia, and was released about March 1, 1865; was elected to the assembly in 1886 and re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,837 votes against 1,258 votes for K. M. Phillips, democrat.

Sheboygan County.

First District — The towns of Herman, Mosel, Rhine, Russel and Sheboygan. Population, 1885 — 18,621.

VALENTINE DETLING (Dem.), of Sheboygan, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., March 28, 1843; has a common school education and is a dealer in real estate; came to Wisconsin in 1844 with his parents and settled on a farm in the town of Polk, Washington county; from 1864 to 1878, he resided at West Bend, Wis., and from 1873 to 1879, at Plymouth, Sheboygan county, and since that time has resided at Sheboygan City; was deputy register of deeds of Washington county in 1865 and 1866, and register of deeds of the same county from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1871, and register of deeds of Sheboygan county from January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1887; elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,970 votes, against 1,660 votes for Joseph G. Ead, republican, and 621 votes for Paul Reuther, union labor.

Second District — The towns of Greenbush, Linden, Mitchell, Sheboygan Falls, and Plymouth, the city of Plymouth and village of Sheboygan Falls. Population, 1885 — 9,682.

CHARLES A. CORBETT (Rep.), of Greenbush, Sheboygan county, was born in the town of Benson, Rutland County, Vt., November 21, 1840; was educated at the Spencerian Business College; is now a retired merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Greenbush, Sheboygan county; lived in the town of Forest, Fond du Lac county, engaged in the business, one year, 1857 to 1868; has been town clerk of his town since 1882.

with the exception of one year; he established the Banner post-office in the town of Forest in 1867, and was appointed postmaster, resigned in 1868, and sold out his mercantile business; engaged in the mercantile business in Greenbush in 1869, and retired in 1882. On June 23, 1870, he married Jennie M. Lewis, his present wife; enlisted in the army in June, 1861; veteranizing in 1863, had his right leg shot off, June 6, 1864, at the battle of Lake Chicath, Arkansas, but did not get his discharge from the service until November 22, 1865; was in the battles of Fredericktown, New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, 3d and 4th of October, 1862, Vicksburg, both the siege and assault, Red river expedition; participating in several battles on the trip. Was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,207 votes, against 1,044 votes for John L. Reed, Democrat, and 7 votes for C. L. Sibley, prohibitionist.

Third District—The towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sherman and Wilson. Population, 1885—10,297.

ELLIS C. OLIVER (Rep.), of Cedar Grove, Sheboygan county, was born in Winoski, Sheboygan county, Wis., February 16, 1853; received his education in the Sheboygan city high school; is engaged as superintendent of fishery; has always resided in the county; was chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1880, '81, '84, '85 and '86; is at present fish warden for the first district, having been appointed by Gov. Rusk in 1885, and re-appointed in 1887; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,019 votes against 943 votes for Dr. L. T. Collier, democrat.

Trempealeau County.

Population, 1885—19,112.

KNUDT K. HAGESTAD (Rep.), of Ettrick, Trempealeau county, was born in Ulvig Bergens Stift, Norway, June 26, 1846; received a common school education, and is by occupation a farmer; immigrated with his parents in 1854, and settled in Columbia county, Wisconsin; removed to Trempealeau county in 1860 and settled in the town of Ettrick; was chairman of the town board nearly four years and clerk of the school board nine years; has been director and vice-president of the Ettrick Mutual Scandinavian Insurance Company for a number of years, and president of the Ettrick Creamery Association since its organization in 1885; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,126 votes against 1,669 votes for Joshua Rhodes, democrat, and 238 votes for W. P. Masseure, prohibitionist.

Vernon County.

First District—The towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiania, Franklin, Genoa, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling and Wheatland. Population, 1885—11,721.

JOHN STEVENSON (Rep.), of Chaseburg, Vernon county, was born near Montreal, Canada, April 11, 1835; received a common school education, and is a farmer; came to Ohio with his parents in 1837, and removed to Wisconsin in 1856, settling in Vernon county; has several times been elected chairman of the town of Harmony, and a member of the county board in 1887; was a delegate to the republican state convention in 1875; enlisted in Co. D, Forty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, September 1, 1864, and served until the close of the rebellion; was at the battle of Johnsonville, Tenn.; was elected member of assembly in 1876, and again in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,467 votes, against 810 votes for Christ. Ellefson, democrat, and 87 votes for Elias Harris, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsboro, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster, Whitestown, and the city of Viroqua. Population, 1885—12,702.

THOMAS J. SHEAR (Rep.), of Hillsborough, was born in Concord, Erie county, New York, September 25, 1836; he received an academic education; is a merchant; came from New York in 1858 to Hillsborough, where he has continued to reside; enlisted as a private in Co. C, 47th Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf., in 1865; has been town clerk since 1860, with the exception of three years; was elected county superintendent of schools in 1867; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and again in 1888, receiving 1,810 votes, against 782 votes, for Joseph Harris, democrat, and 160 votes for Joseph Omundson, prohibitionist.

Walworth County.

First District—The towns of Darien, Delavan, La Grange, Richmond, Sharon, Sugar Creek and Whitewater, excepting therefrom the village of Elkhorn. Population, 1885—13,392.

FERNANDO C. KIZER (Rep.), of Whitewater, Walworth county, was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1832; received his education at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.; is now foreman of the shipping department of the Esterly Harvester Works; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and lived in Watertown one year; then moved to Whitewater and studied law in the office of the Hon. N. S. Murphy, until the war began, when he enlisted in the 3d Wis. Cav.; was first lieut. of Co. D.; commissioned captain of the company, August, 1864; came home in March, 1865; was engaged in numerous fights in southwest Missouri, including Cane Hill, Prairie Grove; has held many local offices; was town clerk in 1860 and president of the village of Whitewater; city treasurer in 1885, and is now president of the Whitewater Investment and Improvement Association; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,134 votes against 1,048 votes for Amos Ives, democrat; 429 votes F. C. Weaver, prohibitionist, and 9 votes for Martin Tuttle, union labor.

Second District—The towns of Bloomfield, East Troy, Geneva, La Fayette, Linn, Lyons, Spring Prairie, Troy, Walworth and the village of Elkhorn and the city of Lake Geneva. Population, 1885—14,110.

DWIGHT SIDNEY ALLEN (Rep.), of Lake Geneva, was born in Madison county, N. Y., February 12, 1843; was educated in the select school in Lake Geneva, and is engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Linn, Walworth county; was town treasurer of Linn three years; chairman of the town board of supervisors since April, 1877; chairman of the county board of Walworth county eight years; was a private in Co. C, 22nd Regt. Vol. Inf.; was captured at Thompson's Station, Tenn.; participated in the battles at Resaca, Dallas Woods, Kenesaw Mountain, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, and marched with Sherman to the sea; was elected member of assembly in 1888, receiving 2,209 votes, against 960 votes for E. D. Page, democrat, and 251 votes for Huron Hawks, prohibitionist.

Washington County.

Population, 1885—23,692.

FREDERICK C. SCHULER (Dem.), of Boltonville, was born in the Duchy Sax Weimar, Germany, March 8, 1844; received a common school education; is a miller (of the firm of Bolton & Schuler); came to Wisconsin in July, 1853, and settled with his parents at Sheboygan Falls, removing in 1859 to Plymouth, and thence in 1863 to Boltonville, his present home; was justice of the peace from 1876 to the present time; has been chairman of the town board of Farmington from 1877 to 1887, and was chairman of the county board in 1881, '82; was appointed postmaster in June, 1883, but resigned in June, 1884; was elected member of assembly for 1885 and 1887, without opposition, and re-elected for 1889, receiving 3,093 votes against 1,640 votes for George Noller, independent democrat; was appointed by Governor Rusk a member of the Legislative Visiting committee to the state institutions in 1886, and was re-appointed in 1888.

Waukesha County.

First District—The towns of Brookfield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Muskego, New Berlin, Pewaukee and Waukesha, and the village of Waukesha. Population, 1885—16,762.

GEORGE WINANS (Dem.), of Waukesha, was born in Camanche, Iowa, in 1840; received a common school and academic education at Albany and Mount Carroll, Ills.; is by occupation a pilot and lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1862 and settled at Chippewa Falls, and removed to Waukesha in 1873, where he has since resided; never held any public position until elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,382 votes against 1,642 votes for M. L. Snyder, republican, and 140 votes for Geo. McKerrow, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Delafield, Eagle, Genesee, Merton, Muckwanago, Ottawa, Oconomowoc, Summit and Vernon and city of Oconomowoc. Population, 1885—14,361.

EPHRAIM BEAUMONT (Rep.), of Hartland post-office, Wisconsin, was born near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, February 19, 1834; received an academic education; is a farmer and summer hotel keeper; came to Waukesha, Wis., in 1851; crossed the plains in 1854

to California; returned and settled on his present home in Merton, Waukesha county, in 1863; is president of the county agricultural society and member of the executive board of the state agricultural society; was chairman of the board of supervisors in 1868-69, county treasurer in 1871, '72, '73 and '74, and sheriff in 1875-76; was elected to the assembly for 1889, receiving 1,892 votes against 1,869 for W. E. Hennessey, democrat, and 161 for F. A. Andrews, prohibitionist.

Waupaca County.

First District—The towns of Dayton, Farmington, Waupaca, Lind, Royalton, Weyauwega, Fremont, Caledonia, Little Wolf and the village of Weyauwega and the city of Waupaca. Population, 1885—11,524.

EVAN COOLIDGE (Rep.), of Waupaca was born in Philadelphia, N. Y., May 27, 1838; was educated in the Jefferson County Institute, N. Y., and is by occupation a banker; came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at Waupaca, where he has since resided; was elected county treasurer of Waupaca county in 1863, which position he held for three terms; was elected member of assembly in 1888 for the thirty-ninth assembly, receiving 1,627 votes, against 715 votes for William Bauer, democrat, and 121 votes for John W. Evans, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Matteson, Larrabee, Bear Creek, Dupont, Union, Helvetia, Iola, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence, Lebanon, the city of Clintonville, and the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th wards of the city of New London, of the county of Waupaca, and the towns of Grant and Pella in Shawano county. Population, 1885—15,603.

JACOB WIPF (Rep.), of Iola, Waupaca county, was born in Hergen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, December 15, 1834; in engaged in the occupation of lumbering and milling; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Iola, his present home, where he has ever since lived; was town treasurer two terms, and chairman of the town board five terms; was a sergeant in the 44th Wis. Vol. Inf., Co. C., and participated in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for 1889, '90, receiving 1,872 votes, against 1,257 votes for B. A. Weatherby, democrat, and 63 votes, for R. G. Gibson, prohibitionist.

Waushara County.

Population, 1885—13,921.

WILLIAM B. LA SELLE (Rep.), of Plainfield, was born at Swanton, Franklin county, Vermont, October 22, 1845; received a common school education, and is by occupation a real estate, collection and insurance agent; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Oshkosh; removed to Hancock, Waushara county, in 1857; thence to Stevens Point, in 1871; went back to Waushara county in 1876, and settled in Plainfield, where he has since resided; served three years in 80th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was town clerk from 1877 to 1881 inclusive, and served two terms as president of the village of Plainfield; was elected member of assembly for 1886, and re-elected in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,922 votes, against 151 votes for John D. Jones, prohibitionist, and 17 votes for D. W. Jonas, independent.

Winnebago County.

First District—The First, Second, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Oshkosh and town of Oshkosh. Population, 1885—16,939.

GEORGE WHITE PRATT (Dem.), was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, March 23, 1840; was educated at a common and private school, and is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1871 and settled in Oshkosh; was elected mayor of Oshkosh in 1882, 1883 and 1884; member of the county board in 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1888; delegate to the democratic national convention at Chicago, in 1884; elected member of assembly in 1888, for session of 1889 and '90, receiving 1,592 votes, against 1,491 votes cast for John Bendorob, republican, 243 votes for F. R. Stewart, union labor, and 92 votes for George Rogers, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Neenan, Clayton, Winchester, Winneconne, Vinland, Poygan, Wolf River and the city of Neenah. Population, 1885—12,832.

WALTER L. MILLER (Rep.), of Winneconne, was born in York county, New Brunswick, February 26, 1830; received a common school education; he is a manufacturer of lumber, owns a saw mill at Winneconne and deals in timber lands; came to Wisconsin when he

was but three months old, with his parents, and settled on a farm in the town of Rushford; four years later he removed to Winneconne where he has since resided; from 1874 to 1882, he owned and was captain of a steamboat on the Fox and Wolf rivers; June 2, 1874, he married Frances, daughter of Frank McCabe, of the town of Oshkosh; was elected first president of the village of Winneconne in 1887, and in 1888 was elected to the thirty-ninth assembly, receiving 1,281 votes, against 1,214 votes for J. B. Russell, democrat; 71 votes for Isaac M. Burt, union labor, and 65 votes for E. W. Clark, prohibitionist.

Third District—The towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Nekimi, Nepeuskin, Omro, Rushford and Utica, and the Third and Sixth wards of the city of Oshkosh. Population, 1885—16,103.

CASPER SCHMIDT (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born in Germany, December 10, 1842; was educated at the common school, and is by occupation a miller; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Nekimi, Winnebago county; removed to Oshkosh in 1875, and has since remained there; was supervisor in county board from the Sixth ward of Oshkosh for seven years, and also held the same office for three years from the town of Nekimi; enlisted January 17, 1862, in the 19th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out April 29, 1865; was engaged in the siege of Suffolk, April, 1863, Newbern, N. C., February, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Va., 1864; siege of Petersburg, Va., 1864, Fair Oaks, Va., October 27, 1864, and capture of Richmond, April 3, 1865; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,568 votes, against 1,555 votes for Col. Gabriel Bouck, 129 votes for A. F. Gallagher, union labor, and 189 votes for John R. Jones, prohibitionist.

Wood County.

Population, 1885—14,388.

ROBERT CONNOR (Rep.), of Auburndale, Wood county, was born at Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, November 25, 1838. Received his education in the common schools of his native county; when sixteen years of age he emigrated to Canada, where he remained until 1873, when he located in Wisconsin where the village of Auburndale now stands; engaged in lumber and mercantile business. He served respectively as clerk and treasurer of the town and village of Auburndale for a number of years. Mr. Connor received for member of assembly a plurality of 1,812 votes over Frank Cramer, democrat, and 149 over Hon. H. A. Lathrop, assemblyman of preceding term, and the independent candidate for re-election.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

EDWIN D. COE, chief clerk of the assembly, of Whitewater, Walworth county, was born in the town of Ixonia, Jefferson county, Wis., June 11, 1840; is editor and publisher of the *Whitewater Register*; entered Wayland University at Beaver Dam in 1856; spent three years there and part of one year at the State University, at Madison, but enlisted before graduating; was admitted to the bar of Rock county in 1865; joined Co. A, 2d Wis. Vol. Inf., under the first call for three months' volunteers; re-enlisted in 1861 in August, in the 1st Wis. Cavalry and served two years, when he was discharged on account of injuries received in the service; he was a member of assembly in 1878 and in 1879; was elected chief clerk of the assembly in 1882, 1885, 1887 and 1889, receiving 72 votes against 26 votes for John Nagle; he is a republican.

F. E. PARSONS, sergeant-at-arms of the assembly, of Lake Mills, Jefferson county, was born in Egremont, Berkshire county, Mass., October 27th, 1831; received an academic education; commenced teaching at the age of 18; graduated in medicine at the age of 22; was admitted to the bar in 1859 by certificate from the supreme court of the state of Illinois; enlisted in the regular army early in the war; held the rank of 1st lieut. in the 13th U. S. infantry at the end of the war; was transferred to the 31st in 1866, and appointed regimental quartermaster in 1867; was made acting quartermaster general of the upper district of Dakota in 1868; resigned his commission in 1870, returning to private life. He came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1876, where he has since resided. In 1888, he delivered numerous speeches on the tariff in nearly every county of the state, in the interest of the republican party, and was conceded to be one of the most effectual stump speakers of the campaign. He was elected sergeant at arms by a vote of 71 to 27 for James Golden.

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